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EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

Among the most pleasurable incidents connected with public and social life in Ontario, none has equalled that of the recent auspicious visit of His Excellency the Governor General to its capital. The Earl of Dufferin, as the Representative of the Sovereign, has indeed even more than realized the ideal among all classes of Canadian people of what that Representative should be, not only in the execution of his civil duties thus far, but also in the discharge of the popular and social functions of his high office. These features of His Excellency's duties are confessedly among the most delicate and difficult which he can be called upon to discharge. And yet, by common consent, it was felt that he has not only performed them during his recent visit to Toronto with rare tact and discretion, but that he has succeeded in infusing into them a heartiness (or, as the Americans would say, a graceful "naturalness") which was most pleasant and winning. In doing so it was also felt that, apart from the Governor-General's own *bonhomie* and good sense, there was imparted to the whole of His Excellency's movements and utterances an irresistible grace and charm by the presence and participation in them of the Countess of Dufferin. Gifted evidently with great amiability of disposition, Her Excellency blended with it a graciousness of manner which won all hearts, and which gave to Lord Dufferin's official visits somewhat of that pleasant impressiveness which the condescension of a personal visit of the Sovereign would produce.

Thus much of the personal and social aspects of His Excellency's visits. These, after all, may be considered as the most pleasant and lasting in their effects; but yet there is another and higher aspect of them in which we should like to view them.

There are many who remember with unmingled satisfaction the zeal and ability with which the late lamented Lord Elgin identified himself with the benevolent and educational enterprises of the Province in his day, and sought, both by his presence and eloquent advocacy of their interests, to promote their growth and development among us. For many years after his retirement from Canada, the moral and social effects of his popular advocacy of these great interests were felt. And to his oft-repeated reference to the progress of our educational system, in his many speeches and addresses in England and Scotland, are we to this day, to a great extent, indebted for its popularity abroad. He brought the subject prominently before the English and general public, and thus awakened an interest in it,—as an experiment in colonial government and education,—which leading statesmen in England have since shown in their desire to learn something more definitely of by personal inquiry or through royal commissions.

Lord Dufferin has happily sought to render a like service to the Province, and in doing so to give the full weight of his personal opinion and experience in this matter. He has not been content (as he himself expressed it,) to accept for an acquaintance with our system of education, mere popular report, or even the official reports of others, but he has endeavoured by personal inquiry and investigation to make himself acquainted with its leading principles, and so to master its details, as to be enabled to learn its quality and to estimate its value to the country. Not only has he obtained and examined the official reports on Education in Ontario, but, as an instance of his desire not simply to content himself with a mere formal visit, (as was customary with others of his predecessors,) to the leading educational institutions in the city, we may mention that he paid at least two visits each to the University of Toronto and to the Education Department, in the latter of which he spent nearly two hours on his first visit, and three on his second. Not only did he inspect with interest the various departments of these institutions; but he asked such practical questions in regard to what was shown him, and sought such illustrations of the practical utility of what he saw, that he was able in his own mind to form an opinion of their value, or to judge of their adaptation to the ends sought to be attained. In doing this, His Excellency showed a tact and discrimination which was remarkable, and yet a courtesy as well as deference to those he addressed, which (as coming from the Queen's Representative, and also the highest civil officer in the Dominion,) was most pleasing and graceful.

In all this the Governor-General has shown the rare sagacity

and keen practical wisdom of a statesman and ruler. Not content merely to hold the reigns of power with even justice, and to preside with impartial dignity over the interests of the Dominion, or to live in semi-official and elegant seclusion among the people whose affairs he has been appointed to administer, he has at once applied himself to the important, and, to him, most pleasing duty of acquainting himself practically with those affairs and interests. He has sought to obtain his information in regard to important branches of social science in this new country, direct, and from the most reliable sources. By personal inquiry and an inspection of the material evidences of the agricultural, mechanical, industrial and educational progress, and Christian benevolent enterprise, which were presented to him, the Governor-General has endeavoured to obtain that practical information which will enable him to form a clear and definite judgment on the condition of the Province, an opinion on the practical character of its institutions—and an estimate of the number and efficacy of those great instruments of national progress and enlightenment, which the wisdom of Parliament, the sagacity of our statesmen, and the Christian philanthropy of our people, have put into operation.

Of the opinion which His Excellency has formed of our educational system and institutions he has been pleased to give utterance on several occasions. Of these, however, we will only select two—one in regard to his estimate of our system of popular education, and the other in regard to the educational institutions of Toronto. On the occasion of his visit to the Education Department of Ontario, and in the course of his remarks to the students of the Normal School, he said:—

“I had felt some anxiety and interest to become acquainted with what I had understood to be one of the best systems of education in the world, and I must now express my complete satisfaction with what I have witnessed.”

On leaving the Education Department, Lord Dufferin also

“Expressed the great pleasure he had experienced in the inspection of the establishment, which, he said, was equalled by few of its kind in Europe, and remarked, that its founders had built themselves a lasting monument.”

In regard to the educational institutions of Toronto, His Excellency, on leaving Toronto, directed Col. Fletcher, his Secretary, to address a formal letter of acknowledgment to His Worship the Mayor of the city. In that letter Col. Fletcher says:—

“Although the Governor-General's stay has been far shorter than he could have wished, His Excellency has had an opportunity of visiting some of the principal institutions of the town, and he cannot adequately describe the satisfaction he has experienced in observing the admirable footing upon which they are established. Those devoted to educational purposes have especially attracted his attention, as being equal, if not superior, to any with which he is acquainted.”

Apart from the zest and novelty of such a visit and inquiry in a new country (which are, no doubt, congenial to Lord Dufferin's tastes), we think we have indicated some at least of the motives which have induced His Excellency (as did Lord Elgin) to devote so much care and attention to acquire the valuable information which he has obtained in his visits to the western parts of this Province.

There are also abundant evidences in Lord Dufferin's impromptu and yet studied utterances, that he has not undertaken his important duties without, at least, an extensive preliminary study of

our past history, and a tolerably correct estimate of the resources and capabilities of the Provinces in the Dominion. Did our space permit, we would gladly make many extracts from those speeches, but the nature of this periodical compels us to restrict ourselves to a record of His Excellency's visits to the educational institutions. This, from the great interest of the subject, we have made as full as possible; and, in doing so, we have availed ourselves of the admirable reports of those visits published in the *Globe*, *Mail* and *Leader* newspapers.

1. VISIT TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FOR ONTARIO.

LORD DUFFERIN ON CANADIAN EDUCATION.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin, accompanied by Col. Fletcher, visited the Education Department on the 16th inst. The vice-regal party was received at the principal entrance by the Chief Superintendent of Education, Rev. Dr. Ryerson; the Deputy Superintendent, Dr. Hodgins; Very Rev. Dean Grasett, Chairman; and the following additional members of the Council of Public Instruction:—The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Toronto, Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rev. Dr. Jennings, Hon. William McMaster. The following gentlemen were also in attendance and were presented to their Excellencies in the vestibule:—The Hon. Attorney-General Crooks, the Right Reverend the Bishop of London, the Very Reverend Vicar-General Jamot, the Rev. Mr. Crinan, of Stratford, and the Rev. Dr. Davies, Principal of the Normal School. Their Excellencies were then conducted into the Theatre, in the body of which the children of the Model School were assembled, the pupils of the Normal School occupying the gallery. Over the entrance to the Theatre were the words “God save the Queen,” enclosed in a border of coloured maple leaves, the work of Dr. May, Chief of the Depository Department, aided by some young ladies from the Model School. On the front of the gallery, facing the stage, was the Governor-General's motto “*Per vias rectas*,” in green maple leaves. Over this was the word “Welcome,” in autumn maple leaves, and surmounting all was the crown in flowers. The decorations inside the Theatre were the work of the young ladies of the Normal School, under the direction of William Armstrong, Esq., C.E., Drawing Master.

On the entrance of the Governor-General, all the pupils rose and, led by Mr. Sefton, sang the National Anthem, which, in common with the subsequent selections, was performed in a manner which did great credit to the ability of the teacher of music, and to the aptitude of the scholars. The Chief Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and members of the Council then descended to the foot of the dais, and the Dean of Toronto read the following address:—

“To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K.C.B., Governor-General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

“*May it please your Excellency;*

“The Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Ontario, in unison with all classes of our fellow subjects, most cordially welcome you and the Countess of Dufferin to the country first selected as a home by the United Empire Loyalists of America, and to this seat of our educational operations. We welcome your Excellency not only as the honoured representative of our beloved Sovereign, as an experienced statesman and accomplished scholar, but as a known and earnest labourer in the cause of national education.

“To us as a body, since 1846, has been assigned the task of establishing the Normal and Model Schools for the training of teachers, framing the regulations for the management of the Public and High Schools, selecting the text books and books for prizes, and free libraries, while one of our number has been appointed to prepare and administer the school law and regulations. It has been our aim to devise and develop a system of sound universal education on Christian principles, imbued with a spirit of affectionate loyalty to the Throne and attachment to the unity of the Empire. In this great work we have been favoured with the protection and support of successive Administrations and Parliaments, without respect to party, and with the friendly co-operation of all religious persuasions. The schools under the Education Department have increased to the number of 4,703, and the pupils in them to the number of 454,616; the school accommodations, character and qualifications of teachers, the methods and efficiency of teaching, have advanced in proportion to the increase of schools and pupils, and the amount provided last year for the support of the schools, almost

entirely by voluntary local rates, was \$2,326,808, being an increase on that of the preceding year of \$210,604.

"We trust and devoutly pray that your residence in Canada may be agreeable both to your Excellency and Lady Dufferin, and that your administration of the Government will be beneficial to all classes and sections of the Dominion.

"Signed by order and on behalf of the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.

"H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman."

16th October, 1872.

His Excellency replied verbally, as follows:—Gentlemen,—In the first place I must express to you my very great regret that I have not been as punctual in meeting you here as I could have wished, but unfortunately we missed our way, and have been consequently delayed. The address with which you have been good enough to present me contains not only most kind expressions of welcome to myself and Lady Dufferin, on our arrival in this locality, but it also resumes in a few pregnant sentences the general nature of your labours, and the satisfactory results which have flowed from them. In the first place, therefore, I have to thank you, both on Lady Dufferin's part and on my own, for those kind expressions with which you have greeted us. I can assure you that it is indeed a very great satisfaction to us to feel that, in coming to this place, we have been welcomed by those who represent one of the most useful and one of the most successful institutions in Toronto. On the other hand I have to congratulate you upon those references which you have been able to make with justifiable pride to the fruit of your endeavours. I can well understand that, to those who have watched the gradual growth and extension of such an establishment as this, it must be delightful to reflect that from hence there have been year by year poured forth in every direction, and to every distant part of the province, pupils who in their turn have become teachers in their several departments, and have spread abroad that sound education and well-directed system of instruction which they have acquired within your walls. I am well aware that, until a very recent period, your efforts have been a good deal hindered by the want of proper class-books. That defect, thanks to the efforts, I understand, of one of your members, has been amply supplied, and I believe that the class-books of Toronto are now equal to any which can be found in any part of the world. I am also happy to think that I see before me a gentleman through whose strenuous efforts here and energetic exertions in visiting the various countries of Europe, as well as examining the different systems which have been pursued on the continent of America, a method of instruction has been introduced into Canada which probably resumes in itself all that is good in the various systems to be found elsewhere. But to myself especially, who, in Ireland, have been accustomed to live in the midst of religious contention, and where education is itself the battle-field upon which the conflicting denominations encounter each other with the greatest acrimony, it is the greatest pleasure to have met here to-day the distinguished representatives of so many different religious communions, and I must say it speaks very favourably for the liberality of sentiment and for the general enlightenment of the ecclesiastical bodies in this country that this should be the case. In this respect also, gentlemen, you have my hearty sympathy. It has always seemed to me a disgraceful thing that, in the great contention which we are waging with ignorance, and consequently with crime, the various religious denominations of Europe should not have yet learnt to put aside their jealousies and combine in so catholic a cause. I can only say, in addition to the few observations with which I have ventured to trouble you, that since my arrival in Canada I do not think I have ever found myself in a building which seems to combine in so favourable a degree all the necessary mechanical appliances for the dissemination of knowledge; nor, indeed, to judge by the intelligent and smiling faces of the numerous pupils before me, have I ever seen more promising materials on which, indeed, gentlemen, it must be a satisfaction to you to expend your energies and time. Again thanking you for the kind reception you have been good enough to give to Lady Dufferin and myself, I would conclude by wishing you, from the very bottom of my heart, the utmost success and prosperity in the time to come, and I trust that each succeeding year may enable you to extend the sphere of your beneficent labours.

His Excellency's remarks were greeted at their conclusion with loud applause.

The Model School pupils then sang "Hurrah for Canada." This was followed by Moore's "The Last Rose of Summer," sung by the pupils of the Normal School in the gallery; after which the juniors sang another piece the one selected this time being "The Sea is England's Glory." His Excellency expressed the pleasure which the performance had afforded him.—The Rev. Dr. Davies called for three "right loyal" cheers for the Queen, which were

given with enthusiasm, that did not flag in the three cheers for the Earl and Countess of Dufferin which followed.

His Excellency then requested the authorities of the school to be good enough to give a holiday to all its pupils of both sexes, which was given, and also at his request to the employés of the Education Department. (Loud applause.)

The following officials of the department were then presented to their Excellencies by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent:—Messrs. Alexander Marling, F. J. Taylor, J. T. R. Stinson, W. H. Atkinson, and W. E. Hodgins; the following of the Depository section were presented—Dr. S. P. May, Messrs. H. M. Wilkinson, E. B. Cope, G. Barber, S. A. May, R. J. Bryce, R. Winstanley, F. Nudell, A. C. Paull and A. Ditchburn.

The following teachers of the school were also presented:—Mr. Kirkland, M. A., Science Master, and Dr. Carlyle, Mathematical Master, Normal School; Messrs. Hughes, Scott and McPhedrain, Boys' Model School; Mrs. Cullin, Miss Jones, Miss Adams, and Miss Carter, Girls' Model School.

Lord Dufferin then walked round among the pupils, to several of whom he addressed pleasant remarks. He was highly gratified with the intelligence shown by the children generally, and, with the Countess of Dufferin, also entered into pleasant conversation with the ladies who were present.

The pupils of the several schools then left the Theatre, and after a short interval their Excellencies were conducted to the lawn in front of the west wing of the building, where the pupils of the first and second divisions of the girls' Model School were assembled. Under the direction of the veteran Major Goodwin, these young ladies went through a calisthenic exercise of a character somewhat trying to unpractised muscles. They proved themselves, however, quite *au fait*, and displayed wonderful ease and grace in the posturing which the nature of the exercise necessitated. They then formed in two ranks, and went through a portion of the ordinary company drill, wheeling, marching in line, doubling, and executing other movements, with the precision of a trained company of volunteers. They finished as they commenced, by a "retiring salute," a graceful movement, which elicited a bow from His Excellency, and a deep courtesy from the Countess. Lord Dufferin complimented Major Goodwin on the excellent training of his squad, thanked the young ladies for their trouble, and said they would be quite a formidable troop to meet, and he should not like to charge them.

The viceregal party then proceeded to an inspection of the interior of the building. They were first conducted to the Council-room and Library, where the minute book of the Council was produced, and the signatures of the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Grand Duke Alexis, and other distinguished visitors pointed out by Dr. Ryerson, at whose request both Lord and Lady Dufferin added their autographs. Dr. Hodgins produced some prize plaques prepared for School Houses and plans of rural school sections, and explained the arrangements in such cases to His Excellency. The Governor-General and Lady Dufferin were then shown the Depository packing room, stored with books ready for transportation to schools requiring them. Conspicuous among the books lying on the counter were, by a coincidence, several copies of "Letters from High Latitudes." From this room the distinguished visitors proceeded to the map and apparatus Depository, and thence up stairs to the Museum. Lord Dufferin examined with much interest some of the paintings on the staircase, and then entered the Assyrian Room. Here great changes have recently been made. The arrangement of the whole museum has been vastly improved by Dr. May and his associates, under the supervision of Dr. Hodgins, and the Assyrian frescoes and the copy of the winged bull of the British Museum have been brought into greater relief, and had imparted to them a liveliness which at once strikes the eye of the visitor, by being bronzed and coloured in appropriate tints. Their Excellencies remained in this room a considerable time, examining all the objects in it with full appreciation of their excellence, and the Governor-General expressed his especial admiration of the happy thought of colouring the frescoes—an experiment on the part of the department which had been ably wrought out. The vice-regal party then passed in succession through the rooms containing English engravings and photographs (among the first of the latter which caught Lord Dufferin's eye being some of his own relatives); that in which copies of the Dutch and Flemish masters were hung; the chamber devoted to paintings of Italian origin, and that containing illustrations of Canadian history alone. They next visited the room in which philosophical apparatus of every kind was exhibited; thence they passed to the hall devoted to sculpture and casts, and then returned to the ground floor. They were conducted through the saleroom and the offices of the department, and took their departure, having passed nearly two hours in the institution. During his visit His Excellency made numerous inquiries in regard to various features of the school system of Ontario, of which he said he had heard so much. These

were answered to his satisfaction, and evidently increased his interest in the success of the system.

Before leaving, the Earl of Dufferin expressed the great pleasure he had experienced in the inspection of an institution equalled by few of its kind in Europe, and remarked that its founders had built themselves a lasting monument. The distinguished party drove away amid hearty cheers from those assembled.

2. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S INSPECTION OF THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

When His Excellency the Governor-General paid his formal visit to the Normal School and Educational Museum, on the 16th inst., his time was so fully occupied in receiving and replying to addresses, and in examining the interesting collection to be found in the Museum, that Lord Dufferin found it impracticable to remain long enough to inspect the schools, and he then declared the pleasure it would give him to take an opportunity, before leaving Toronto, of making himself acquainted with the working of the Normal and Model schools of Ontario. In accordance with this intimation, the 22nd inst. was selected as the occasion when he would carry his intention into practice.

His Excellency arrived at the Institution at eleven o'clock, attended by Lieut. Coulson, A. D. C., Lady Dufferin was prevented by a slight indisposition from accompanying him. The Governor-General was received by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Davies, Principal of the Normal School, Mr. Marling, Chief Clerk, and Dr. May, of the Depository. His Excellency's first visit was to the Model Schools. The school-room and class-room were all tastefully decorated by Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Cullen, and the other teachers of the school. In the boys' school-room was the motto "Cead Mille Failthe;" in the girls' school-room, "Welcome Lady Dufferin," and in the class-rooms monograms enclosed in circles and surmounted by Earl's coronets, all in Autumn leaves. In the large school-rooms were drawings in chalk, by Mr. W. Armstrong, C. E., drawing-master, and mottoes in old English written with the same material, by Mr. S. Clare, writing-master. The whole displayed great taste; but the *chef d'œuvre* was unquestionably a chalk drawing on the blackboard in the boys' school-room by Mr. Armstrong, representing in a most truthful manner two Indians shooting the rapids in a canoe, from the stern of which floated a pennon bearing His Excellency's motto "*Per vias rectas.*" By the side of this sketch was Lord Dufferin's coat of arms surmounted by a coronet and a banneret with the motto "straight forward," all delineated in chalk with surprising distinctness. His Excellency first visited the class-room of the 1st division of the Girls' Model School, where the pupils were at work under Mrs. Cullen, the head mistress. A young lady named Lousia Connor presented a bouquet and holder to the Governor-General for the Countess, which His Excellency very graciously received. The girls were questioned in arithmetic and mensuration by Mrs. Cullen, and answered with great readiness and precision. His Excellency took great interest in the proceedings, and questioned the head mistress as to the mode of teaching employed. A poetical selection having been very correctly read by the pupils of this division, Lord Dufferin proceeded to another room, which contained the girls of the 2nd division, under the charge of Miss Jones. These sang two pieces, with considerable taste, under the direction of Mr. H. F. Sefton, music master. One of the pupils, Alice Hay, presented His Excellency with a bouquet and holder, the gift of the 2nd division to Lady Dufferin. The Governor-General expressed the regret Her Excellency felt at her inability to be present. The girls of this division then went into the large school-room and read Elihu Burritt's "One niche the highest," in reference to which His Excellency briefly questioned them. He then proceeded up stairs to the 3rd division class-room, where he was also presented with a handsome bouquet and holder, for Lady Dufferin, by a pretty little girl named Florence Dunn, which Lord Dufferin received with a smile and thanks. The teacher of this division, Miss Adams, led the children in singing, and questioned them in mental arithmetic, the answers being given with a rapidity and correctness marvellous in such young pupils. Hence His Excellency was conducted to the 1st division of the Boys' School, where Mr. Hughes, head master, gave a lesson on botany to allow the Governor-General to judge of the method of teaching. The boys then read aloud the Poet Laureate's poem on the Funeral of Wellington. The reading of some of the boys was especially good, and one earned a marked compliment from His Excellency. Lord Dufferin questioned the boys on the characters of Nelson, Wellington and Napoleon respectively, and then proceeded to visit the 2nd division, whose teacher, Mr. Scroft put questions to the boys on the nature and classification of tactions, and problems, testing his pupils' practical acquaintance

with them. The next room visited was that containing the 3rd division. Here the teacher, Mr. McPhedrain, elicited proofs from the members of this junior division of their knowledge of English Grammar, and His Excellency also put a few questions on the same subject. The last division in the Model School, the 4th of boys, who were all of tender years, was then examined in elementary arithmetic and natural history, partly by His Excellency and partly by the teacher, Miss Carter.

The Vice-regal party then went into the Normal School. In one of the lecture halls, up stairs, the 2nd division were assembled under instruction from Dr. Carlyle, mathematical master. Dr. Carlyle briefly examined the male and female pupils in physiology, and Dr. Davies in analysis.

His Excellency then congratulated the students on the means they had afforded them for qualifying themselves for the career before them. Even should circumstances hereafter preclude their fulfilling their present intention in that respect, they would never have cause to regret the time they had spent there or the lessons they had learnt, which would give them a foundation of education which would prove an endless source of delight to them in after life, and would enable them to turn to the best advantage whatever opportunities might arise. If he might venture to offer a recommendation to those who were about to repair as masters and mistresses to the several local schools in the country, it would be to be very careful to do their best to develop the general intelligence of their pupils, by not merely going through the routine of the several courses which might be prescribed by the authorities of the school, but by seeing that, in giving answers, their pupils thoroughly understood the process by which those answers should be arrived at. He also urged them to pay strict attention to teaching the children to pay due and proper respect to those who were older than themselves, to show deference to age wherever they met with it.

His Excellency next visited a lecture-hall down downstairs, where the more advanced pupils of the 1st division were receiving instruction in chemistry from Mr. T. Kirkland, M. A., Science Master. After listening to a portion of Mr. Kirkland's lecture, and witnessing some of the experiments by which it was illustrated, Lord Dufferin repeated in substance the remarks he had just made to the 2nd Division pupils, adding an expression of the anxiety he had felt to become acquainted with what he had understood to be one of the best systems in the world, and of his complete satisfaction with what he had witnessed. He then returned to the boy's school room, where all the Model School boys were congregated. His Excellency took a seat on the platform and listened to a recitation by two boys, named McPherson and Hodgetts, of Sir Walter Scott's "Parting of Douglas and Marmion," which had been altered by Mr. Hughes from the narrative to the dialogue form. The recitation was given in a highly creditable manner, and so gratified His Excellency that he expressed his desire to have the boys presented to him. He shook hands and conversed with them briefly; after which the boys of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions left the hall, and those of the first division went through a short examination in drawing, conducted by his Excellency, who took the chalk in his hand, and illustrated on the blackboard the first principles of perspective of which he was an able master, greatly to the amusement of the boys at the expertness of their novel teacher. He then proceeded to the gymnasium where the boys of the 2nd and 3rd divisions were exercised in drill and gymnastics by Major Goodwin. The drill was highly creditable and elicited the warm commendation of Lord Dufferin and Mr. Coulson. Some of the lads showed considerable skill on the horizontal bar, and were complimented by the Governor-General on their ability. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Coulson, left the building shortly before two o'clock, and returned foot to Holland House, having been nearly three hours in the establishment.

3. VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

LORD DUFFERIN ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The annual convocation of University College took place on the 18th October, and was graced by the presence of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin. In response to an invitation from the authorities of the College, Lord Dufferin consented to take a prominent part in the proceedings by presenting the prizes to the successful candidates; and advantage was taken of the occasion by the Senate of the University, conjointly with the Council of University College, to present an address of welcome to his Excellency.

The hour fixed for opening of convocation was three o'clock, and long before that time the Hall was well filled with ladies, while snatches of rousing songs, such as "Old Grimes" to the tune of 'Auld Lang

Syne" floating in from the adjoining portions of the building, denoted the presence of the hilarious corps of undergrads. At three o'clock, a procession entered the Hall in the following order:—Undergraduates and graduates, in the following order: A.Bs., M.Bs., LL.Bs., M.Ds., M.As., and LL.Ds., officers and members of the University Senate and College Council: esquire and yeomen bedels, with maces; Vice-Chancellor of the University, and President of University College. The graduates and undergraduates took their seats on benches running down each side of the Hall, and the members of the Senate and College Council occupied positions on the dais. The Governor-General took the chair in the centre of the dais, supported on his right by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, in his President's robes, and on his left by the Hon. Adam Crooks, in his University gown and hood. Lady Dufferin sat on Dr. McCaul's right, with Mrs. McCaul by her side, and Col. Fletcher, military Secretary to the Governor-General, on the extreme right. Mrs. Howland was on the left of Mr. Crooks, with Capt. Curtis, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant Governor, on her left. Lord Dufferin wore the star of St. Patrick on his breast, and the ribbon of the same order under his coat. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education and the Hon. A. McKenzie, &c., had seats on the dais.

On their Excellencies being seated, Mr. John A. Boyd, M. A., advanced and read the following joint address of the University and University College:—

"To the Right Honourable Frederick, Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General, &c., &c.:

"*May it please your Excellency*,—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, and the President, Professors, and other officers of University College, gladly avail themselves of the present opportunity to tender a hearty welcome to your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin, upon the occasion of this your first visit to this seat of learning; and at the same time to present their united congratulations upon the well-merited confidence and esteem wherewith Her Most Gracious Majesty has honoured your Excellency, in intrusting to your hands the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

"The objects and aims of this University and this College,—established and endowed by Royal bounty, for the advancement of learning, the cultivation of science and literature, "the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties,"—will sufficiently commend themselves to your Excellency's countenance and sympathy.

"That well-known devotion to art and literature which has graced your Excellency's distinguished career in public affairs, gives the assurance that your Excellency will favourably regard institutions whose work it is to advance the cause of learning, and to qualify the youth of the country for the efficient discharge of the duties of life.

"While renewing their expressions of congratulation and welcome, the authorities of the University and the College rejoice in the conviction that your Excellency will manifest in the future, as in the past, a warm and steady friendship for the interests of liberal education; and they sincerely hope that the "New Dominion" may long afford an ample and congenial field for the exercise of your Excellency's abilities.

The address was signed, "Adam Crooks, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University. W. G. Falconbridge, M.A., Registrar. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College. W. H. Vandersmissen, M.A., Acting Registrar."

His Excellency intimated to Dr. McCaul that he would reply at the end of the Convocation, a fact which was notified to the audience by Mr. Boyd. The Rev. the President then rose and said it was with great gratification he had to announce that his Excellency the Governor-General had graciously consented to distribute the prizes at their annual Convocation. (Applause.) In consequence of this, the candidates for admission would not be presented. The Registrar would present their names, and next week they could call at the Registrar's office and subscribe their names on the register. It would also not be necessary for his colleagues or himself to do more than present the successful candidates to His Excellency. He felt it to be his duty, however, as there would be no opportunity for the professors to state their opinions of the successful candidates, to assure the audience that no candidate would be presented for a prize who had not obtained it well and honourably after strict examination. He congratulated all present on the honour that had been done to both University and College by the visit of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion. (Applause.) He congratulated the successful candidates on their good fortune—a good fortune that they would long remember in the evening of life, perchance—in receiving their prizes from the hands of the Earl of Dufferin. He believed they would value it all the more, because the Countess had done them the honour to give a charm to their Convocation such as it never obtained before.

The Acting Registrar, Mr. W. H. Vandersmissen, M. A., informed His Excellency of the names of the students who were matriculated at the recent examination. The professors then called up the several prize men and presented them to the Governor General who distributed the prizes with an appropriate word or two to each student. Lord Dufferin also shook hands with them. This concluded the ordinary exercises of Convocation.

His Excellency then rose, and, when the hearty cheering with which he was greeted had ceased, said; Dr. McCaul, ladies, and gentlemen,—I cannot quit the presence of this distinguished company without desiring in a few words to express to the Chancellor, to the Vice-Chancellor, and the authorities of this institution and to those who, other upon this occasion, have associated themselves with them in the pleasing welcome which they have been good enough to extend to Lady Dufferin and myself, my best thanks for the kind and hearty reception which they have accorded us. I have been looking forward for a considerable time with the greatest pleasure and with the greatest eagerness to this occasion. I had long since heard of the admirable system of education which had been established in the Province of Ontario, and especially in the University of Toronto. (Applause.) But I must say that any expectations I may have formed however pleasing, have been infinitely surpassed by the pleasure I have experienced in my visit. (Applause.) Until I reached Toronto itself, I confess I was not aware that so magnificent a specimen of Gothic architecture existed upon the American continent. (Applause.) I can only say that the citizens of Toronto, as well as the students of this University have to be congratulated, in the first place, that, amongst the inhabitants of their own Province, there should have been found a gentleman so complete a master of his art as to have been enabled to decorate this town with such a magnificent specimen of his skill; and, in the next place, on the liberality and public spirit of the Government and the people, which placed at his disposal the means for executing his design. (Applause.) But it is not only on account of the material appliances for the distribution of instruction that I have to congratulate you. I must also felicitate those whom I see present still more upon the fact that they have been able to collect within these walls, and to furnish this Hall and its chairs with a President, and with a body of Professors, amply worthy of the building which they occupy. (Applause.) Thanks to an intimacy I had the good fortune of forming with some relatives of Dr. McCaul, before I reached Canada, I was in some measure aware of the successful nature of his labours, and of the noble work upon which he was engaged. (Applause.) Since my arrival here, I have also been able to assure myself that, perhaps, in no other educational establishment is there to be found a more competent body of Professors, or a collection of gentlemen who, in their several departments, are more qualified to do justice to the subjects which they undertake to teach. (Applause.) It is a special matter of congratulation to the inhabitants of Toronto that there should be residing in their midst a body of gentlemen of this description, because it cannot fail to be an advantage to any society that, mixing upon familiar terms with them upon every occasion, there should be found gentlemen of erudition in each several department of human knowledge, inasmuch as their presence and their conversation cannot fail to stimulate the intellectual and the mental activity of all who have the happiness of being acquainted with them. But, of course, ladies and gentlemen, it is rather in their professorial and professional character that we have now to consider them, and I must say that nothing has taken me more by surprise, while, at the same time, nothing has given me greater pleasure, than to have perceived, in consequence of the pleasing duty which I have been called upon to perform, that, within the walls of this University, a greater number of subjects is taught, and a more practical direction is given to the education and to the studies of the students than within the walls of any University with which I have been hitherto acquainted. (Applause.) All I can say is, that I myself, who have been educated at Oxford, should have been extremely grateful if the same means, the same appliances, and the same advantages for pursuing the various branches of study, which were not then considered by any means a necessary portion of the curriculum, had been placed within my reach. (Applause.) But, while I hasten to pay this compliment to the practical character of many of the departments over which these distinguished gentleman preside, I trust it will not be for a moment imagined that upon that account I am one of those who are disposed to undervalue or to desire to see relegated to an inferior position that which I consider to be the backbone of a liberal education. I mean the arts and the Greek and Roman classics. (Applause.) I am happy to think that, amongst the many students to whom it has been my good fortune to deliver prizes, there have been several young gentlemen who have distinguished themselves both in Latin and in Greek, and I think that, especially in a new country like

this, where there is such an exuberant display of all the riches of nature—where naturally every one almost is primarily concerned in material pursuits—it is a point of the very greatest importance that the lessons and the experiences of antiquity should not be lost sight of, but that a knowledge of the learning, of the poetry, and of the history of the past, should liberalise our modern ideas. (Applause.) In considering the educational system of Toronto, so far as I have been able to make myself acquainted with it, it seems to me as though its University were the key-stone of that educational arch upon which the future prosperity of the Province must depend. (Applause.) Owing to the very high standard which has been fixed for matriculation, there is naturally required of every educational establishment of a lower degree the maintenance of a correspondingly high standard, while that standard itself becomes the platform upon which the students, when once they have succeeded in entering your walls, take a new departure, and endeavour to reach, before they have finished their University career, even a higher standard still. And now, in conclusion, I would be permitted to say a very few words more, especially addressed to the students of the University themselves. I by no means venture to read them a lecture, or to preach them a sermon; but I would simply remind them that perhaps in no country in the world, under no possible conditions which can be imagined, do a body of young men, such as those I see around me, start in life under more favourable auspices, or enter upon their several careers with a more assured certainty that, by industry, by the application of their intelligence, by sobriety of manners and of conduct, they may attain the greatest prizes of life. I would remind them that they are citizens of a country in which all the most cherished prizes of ambition are open to all—that, however humble the origin of any one of them may have been, there is no position in the service of the country which he may not hope to attain, and such a position is one of the most honourable objects of ambition which a young man could put before him as his aim in life. And I would further remind them that they may hope to achieve, not only the prizes which exist in this country in the several professions they may adopt, or in the public service of the Dominion, but there are other prizes of an imperial nature within their reach, for the Queen of England does not stop to enquire whether a deserving citizen is an Australian, or a Canadian, or a Scotchman, or an Irishman, or an Englishman; it is enough that he should have rendered the State good service, and this is his title to her favour and reward. (Applause.) Already we have in this country a distinguished example of the truth of what I have said. Within a few weeks past, to a native born Canadian, but one of the most distinguished servants of the Empire, the Queen has been pleased to extend a signal mark of her favour, and has called Sir John Macdonald to be a member of the Imperial Privy Council. (Applause.) There are others, friends of my own, who, in their early life having been Colonists, on returning to England fought their way into Parliament, and are now counted among the most distinguished and successful rulers of the Empire. It will be enough for me to make this slight allusion to this subject. I am sure those I am addressing will lay it to heart, and the lesson I have ventured to inculcate will not be lost upon them. Ladies and gentlemen, I have to apologise for the extremely imperfect nature of these remarks. It was not until a very short time before I made my appearance among you that I was made aware that I should be called upon to do more than make a formal reply to the very cordial address with which I have been honoured. Had I known that this opportunity would be afforded to me, of addressing for the first time since I have been in Canada, an audience so distinguished in every respect, both for its learning, and, I may say its beauty (applause), I certainly should have made that preparation which I feel to be necessary, and the want of which I trust you will kindly excuse. (Loud applause.)

Dr. McCaul then presented the officers and members of the Senate of the University, and of the Council of the College, as well as a number of the alumni of the institution, after which three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Governor-General, three for Lady Dufferin, three for the professors, and three for the ladies.

The Vice-regal party left the building at 4 o'clock.

4. HIS EXCELLENCY'S INSPECTION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

On the 26th ult., the Earl of Dufferin, attended by Lieut. Coulson, A.D.C., arrived at University College, which he had expressed a desire to inspect. He was met by the President, the Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., and conducted to the library, where the professors and officers were presented to His Excellency. After spending some time in the library in conversation with the professors, and in examining the ancient MSS. which it contained, Lord Dufferin proceeded to the museum, which he examined with much interest, under

the guidance of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Nicholson. He then visited the various lecture rooms and the laboratory, the arrangement of which was explained to him by Dr. Croft. His Excellency next visited the President's room, after which he viewed Convocation Hall from the gallery. Here and throughout the building he expressed great admiration of the architecture, which is so fine a specimen of the Norman style. Having expressed a wish to see the accommodation afforded to the students, His Excellency was conducted to the west wing, and shown into two comfortable rooms occupied respectively by Mr. Dickey, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Kennin, students of the college. He then proceeded to the large and commodious dining-room, in which the students were beginning to assemble for dinner. Thence he descended to the kitchen, and after examining the cooking apparatus, returned through the dining-room, where he was greeted with three hearty cheers from the students as he passed. On reaching the vestibule, His Excellency expressed his satisfaction with all he had seen, and the pleasure he had received from the visit. He then bade adieu to Dr. McCaul and the other Professors, and drove away to Holland House.

5. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The athletic sports in connection with University College took place on the 22nd ult. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin, accompanied by Col. and Lady Harriet Fletcher, arrived about four o'clock, and witnessed the last two races. They were received by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, by the President of the Committee of Management (Mr. A. M. Turnbull), and the Secretary (Mr. W. E. Hodgins), and were warmly received by the vast assemblage present, the band playing the National Anthem. It having been announced that the prizes would be distributed by the Countess of Dufferin, the hall was soon filled with an eager audience. The prizes, which were numerous and very handsome, were laid out on a table on the dais at the northern end of the hall. At the conclusion of the sports, the fair Countess distributed the prizes to the fortunate competitors. At the close of the distribution, the Rev. Dr. McCaul said, on behalf of the College authorities, and the large assemblage present, he begged to return their Excellencies the most cordial thanks, for honouring them with their presence on that occasion. More especially did he thank the Countess of Dufferin, who had so graciously performed the task of presenting the prizes to the fortunate competitors, and he could assure Her Excellency that the competitors would value those prizes with far greater regard on that account, than for their intrinsic value.

Lord Dufferin, on behalf of Her Excellency, expressed the pleasure which she had felt in taking part in so interesting a ceremony, and remarked that it was a great gratification to him, to find introduced into this new country, the manly sports which were so popular in the Mother-land. They had had the pleasure of being present at a celebration connected with the studious pursuits of the College. He could hardly make it a matter of less importance to the education of the youth of the country, that due attention should be paid to athletic exercises. These required a certain amount of training, and the exercise of self-restraint, care, temper and judgment; and there was no reason why a young man who could kick a football further than his fellows, should not be able to make a perfect translation of a difficult passage in Horace. (Applause.) It might not be altogether unfair to conjecture, from the frequent use which St. Paul made of the imagery derived from the ancient arena, that on various occasions in his life he must have been a spectator of the games of his countrymen. In conclusion, on behalf of Her Excellency, he wished those who had not received prizes on that occasion, more success next time. (Applause.) Three cheers were then given for their Excellencies, the band played the National Anthem, and the viceregal party left the University.

6. LORD DUFFERIN'S VISIT TO TRINITY COLLEGE.

On the 17th ult. the Earl and Countess of Dufferin paid their promised visit to Trinity College. The British Ensign was draped over the Chancellor's chair in the hall, and over the southern entrance was placed a scroll bearing Lord Dufferin's motto, "*Per vias rectas*" most tastefully executed. The professors, graduates, and undergraduates, assembled in the Hall of Convocation. Their Excellencies arrived soon after eleven o'clock, and were met at the principal entrance by the Rev. Provost Whitaker, Dr. Hodder, Dean of the Medical Faculty, and the Rev. professor Ambery, who conducted them into the hall. The Chancellor of the University, the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, received their Excellencies in the hall, and led them to seats on the dais, Lord Dufferin occupying the Chancellor's chair, and Lady Dufferin a chair on his right.

Their Excellencies were accompanied by Col. Fletcher, Secretary to the Governor-General. The following members of the corporation were present, in addition to those already named:—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Toronto, Rev. Professor Jones, the Very Rev. the Dean of Toronto, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. Lewis Moffat, Rev. Saltern Givins, Mr. C. J. Campbell, and Mr. Salter J. Vankoughnet.

The Chancellor read the following address:—

“May it please Your Excellency:—

“We, the Chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, beg to welcome your Excellency within our walls, with the profound respect which is your due, alike in your official and in your personal capacity.

“Having been established for the purpose of educating the sons of members of the Church of England, Trinity College regulates its course of study and its discipline, with a view to the fulfilment of of this primary obligation; but it does not exclude, either from the instruction which it imparts, or from the distinctions which, as a university, it is empowered to confer, members of other religious bodies who consent, during their residence, to receive its teaching and to conform to its rules.

“We trust, therefore, that we are doing a work which is directed to the benefit, not of our own Church alone, but of the whole community; and we assure your Excellency that it has ever been our solicitous endeavour to cherish a devoted loyalty to the Crown, and to promote the closest connection with the Mother-country, believing that that connection is essential both to our political security and to our social progress, and must always conduce to the perpetuation amongst us of a high standard of morals and character.

“We would express our grateful sense of the kindly interest in the College which has been shown by Your Excellency and by Lady Dufferin, in honouring us by your presence on this occasion, and our earnest hope that, in the administration of your high office, the sense of public benefits conferred and of public confidence enjoyed may ever be a source of pure and generous happiness to yourself and to every member of your family.”

His Excellency made the following verbal reply:—

“Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen,—I beg to return you, both on my own behalf and on behalf of Her Excellency, our warmest thanks for the very kind reception which you have been good enough to prepare for us. I can assure you it gives me the greatest pleasure to find myself within the walls of Trinity College. Myself a member of the Church of England, having the profoundest veneration for that communion, and the firmest belief in the purity of her worship, in the soundness of her doctrine, and in the beneficence of her ministrations, it is naturally a source of satisfaction to me individually to find established in this country an institution whose object it is to provide the Province of Ontario with ministers of the Anglican communion, whose duty it will be to preserve unblemished and intact the principles and the faith of the English Church, and to maintain in their several parishes that reputation for her pastoral charities which has so much endeared the Mother Church to the population of Great Britain, and has even gained for her the admiration and respect of those who do not belong to her. On the other hand, it is no less a satisfaction to me, as a scholar, to think that, thanks to the methods in which instruction is administered in this establishment, that high character for learning and that tone of refinement which characterize the ministers of our Church at home should also be maintained and preserved in this country. I have to thank you, Mr. Chancellor and gentlemen, as the representative of Her Majesty, for those expressions of loyalty to her person and her throne which have found a place in your address, and still more, perhaps, for those expressions of sympathy with your fellow subjects in the Mother-country which distinguishes you, as it does every other Canadian corporation and all the inhabitants of the Dominion. I am well aware that, in some respects, this institution, may be considered to have been the child of your misfortune; that, in time gone by, you suddenly found yourselves confronted by difficulties which were unexpected; and that, unlike those other denominations in this country who, from their earliest infancy had been taught to support themselves without any assistance from the State, you suddenly found yourselves confronted by an unforeseen emergency. But the very fact that, so soon after this change had taken place, such an institution as this should have been established, should have flourished, and should now possess so fair a prospect, is itself a proof that the devotion and the zeal of the members of the English Church in Canada were fully equal to the occasion. In conclusion, I can only trust that you may continue to enjoy the confidence of your fellow-churchmen, and that you may continue to send forth, year after year, to the various parishes of the Province, ministers of the Gospel who shall maintain and extend the influence of the Church of England, and that you may supply recruits to the various

learned professions whose lives shall prove a credit to her teaching. Great applause followed His Excellency's remarks.

The Chancellor then presented the Rev. the Provost to the Governor-General. The Provost presented the following Professors:—Rev. John Ambery, M.A., Professor of Classics; Rev. William Jones, M.A., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. Ogden Pulteney Ford, B.A., and Mr. R. G. Cox, B.A., Classical Lecturers; and Dr. E. M. Hodder, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dean of the Medical Faculty. Dr. Hodder presented the following professors and lecturers in the Medical Faculty:—Drs. Bethune, Hollowell, Geikie, Fulton, Coventon, Temple, Kennedy, Ellis, Robertson, Johnson, and Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, B.A.

The party were then conducted over the building by the Chancellor, accompanied by the Provost, the Bishop, the Dean, and Professor Ambery. They visited the library, the chapel, and some other apartments. On his way His Excellency entered into conversation with several of the students. He, with Lady Dufferin, shortly afterwards took his leave.

7. VISIT TO UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SPEECH ON ENGLISH EDUCATION.

On the 15th of October, the Governor-General visited and inspected Upper Canada College. His Excellency arrived at eleven o'clock, accompanied by Lieut. Coulson, A.D.C. He was received by his Honour the Lieut-Governor, Visitor of the College; the Hon. Adam Crooks, Rev. Dr. Jennings, and Dr. Larratt W. Smith, representing the college committee of the Senate; and Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M. A., Principal. Mrs. Howland, Capt. Curtis, A.D.C., Mrs. Cockburn and Mrs. Zane, were also present. Lord Dufferin immediately proceeded to visit the boarding-house and the classrooms, where the following masters were presented to him:—Messrs. W. Wedd, M.A., first classical master; J. Brown, M.A., first mathematical master; J. Martland, B.A. second classical master and resident master in the College Boarding House; M. Barrett, M.A., M.D., first English master, and lecturer on chemistry and physiology; C. J. Thompson, second English master; Rev. E. Schlueter, M.A., French and German master; Messrs. A. Baker, M.A., assistant mathematical master, and resident assistant master; G. B. Sparling, assistant English master, and resident assistant master; T. Wicher, junior assistant English master, and resident assistant master; R. Baigent, drawing master; and J. D. Andrews, instructor in gymnastics, fencing, and drill; besides the Bursar, Mr. D. Buchan.

His Excellency took great interest in learning the mode of instruction pursued in the College, and listened to some of the lessons imparted by the masters. The boys comprise representatives not only from all parts of the Province, but even from a State of the Union so distant as Georgia. The Principal called the attention of the noble lord to the plans for the extension of the building. The present accommodation has been found wholly inadequate to the requirements, and the centre building is to be extended about forty feet to the south, and to be improved by the erection of a new front. After spending a considerable time in the inspection of the college, his Excellency and the other visitors were conducted to the lecture-hall, the body of which was filled by the boys.

The Principal then read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency:

We, the Principal and masters of Upper Canada College, with a deep sense of the honour conferred upon us, beg leave most respectfully to welcome your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin to this institution.

We recognize in this visit of your Excellency the deep interest you feel in the higher education of the youth of this Dominion.

Upper Canada College was founded by Royal munificence at an early period in the history of the Province, and when the resources of the country were not sufficiently developed to justify any expenditure of money beyond what was absolutely necessary to meet the immediate wants of the time, so that our present building possesses no architectural embellishments.

Owing to the large number of youth desiring to profit by the scholastic advantages offered by Upper Canada College, the class rooms can no longer afford the accommodation demanded by the educational requirements of the present day—a defect, however, which we are justified in believing, will soon be remedied.

We trust your Excellency will judge of Upper Canada College, not by the extreme modesty of its building, but by its educational results.

We venture to point with pride to the long list of names of those gentlemen formerly Upper Canada College boys, heretofore and now, distinguished legislators and honourable men of this Province.

The honour lists of the University of Toronto and of the several

universities of the Dominion, and, in a less degree, those of the Mother-country amply testify to the character of the training received within these walls. Nor have the boys of Upper Canada College been less honourably distinguished in other careers of life; they have borne themselves bravely on Danubian, Crimean and Indian battle-fields, and we believe that we may safely appeal to the leading merchants of the Dominion as to the energy, ability and Christian character displayed by those who have preferred a mercantile career.

It having been found by experience that many boys cease to attend school at a comparatively early age, owing to the pressing wants of a new country, it has been deemed necessary within the last few years to put in practice the recommendations of the Royal Educational Commissioners of Great Britain, and to adapt the educational machinery so as to provide for boys not intended for a professional career—a liberal course of study, in which, whilst the lessons and experiences of antiquity are not lost sight of, more than usual attention is bestowed upon the more prominent branches of Science, the Modern Languages, and the History and Literature of the great Empire to which it is our pride to belong, and of whose Most Gracious Sovereign your Excellency is so noble a representative.

We trust that your Excellency will favourably regard an Institution of which, until the Confederation of these Provinces, your predecessors were the official visitors; and we cherish the hope that at no distant day these halls may be again graced by your Excellency's presence and that of Lady Dufferin.

(Signed), G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A., Principal, U. C. College. W. Wedd, M.A., Secretary.

His Excellency, in reply, said;—Mr. Principal, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is with very great pleasure I find myself within these walls. Any institution which contains within it such a specimen of the youth of a country must be one of the most interesting sights which could be presented to the eyes of those who are in any way connected with its administration, and I am sure that both to the Lieutenant-Governor and to myself the aspect of so many bright and intelligent faces is a matter of the greatest satisfaction. I have had the pleasure already of passing through the various class-rooms, of informing myself of the course of instruction communicated at this college, and of making the acquaintance of those gentlemen who superintend the studies of the pupils; and, from first to last, I have seen nothing but what appears to me to be based upon the most admirable principles for the instruction of youth. As I understand, it is the ambition of those who direct the internal affairs of this establishment, to assimilate, as far as possible, the principles of its moral government to those which have proved so successful in the administration of the great public schools in England. Well then, sir, I ask myself what are the leading features of an English public school; and here I would lay aside for the moment any reference to any particular course of study which may be pursued at those establishments, because they vary in different localities and are influenced by different considerations, but there is one feature which is common to them all, and that is, that the authorities who are charged with the responsibilities of the education of those young lads have laid down for themselves this golden rule, that they will not treat the boys placed under their care as mere children, as incapable of themselves discerning between what is right and what is wrong, between what is honourable and what is dishonourable; but will endeavour to create among their pupils a healthy public opinion, and through its instrumentality maintain the proper discipline of the school. I am certain that there is no more fruitful principle, no more certain mode of gaining at the same time the confidence of the pupils and enlisting them on the side of order, regularity and good conduct, than by thus making an appeal to their honourable feelings. Educated myself at a public school where, perhaps, this principle of trustfulness towards the boys has been carried out to the greatest extent, I know how it acts upon the minds of the individuals who are thus honoured by the confidence of their masters. Although, of course, like other boys, we were very often idle, and occasionally disobedient, although we committed many things for which we deserved punishment, and for which, I must say, we received it, yet we each of us had this feeling, that, placed upon our honours, as it were, we disdained to commit a base, a dishonourable, or an unworthy action. (Loud applause.) Perhaps the distinction between what was strictly right and wrong was somewhat confused; though we gave rather a liberal interpretation to the code which we thus set ourselves, yet notwithstanding any imperfections of this kind, there was not one of us who, if discovered in a fault, or accused of any act of disobedience, would have hesitated to avow his fault, or would have sought refuge in anything so dastardly as a lie. There was also another principle to which an appeal was made with success, and which worked with great benefit among the boys—the principle of

endeavouring to impose upon the elder lads a certain degree of responsibility, not only in regard to the example they set, but, in reference to the active influence they exercised among their junior companions. This was a very healthy principle. I do not think that, the authority thus delegated was ever abused, or that the boys who were the most conscientious in its exercise were at all unpopular upon that account with their younger colleagues; and I am sure a kindly word of warning from a boy whom we felt to be superior to ourselves, not only in his moral character, his age, or learning, but also in his skill in manly sports, exercised a most healthful, and pleasant influence upon our own conduct. (Applause.) We always, of course, knew we were school boys, and willingly and gladly submitted to the discipline we were called upon to obey; but our masters were always careful to inculcate upon our minds that, because we were school boys, we had not ceased to be English gentlemen. I will not dwell further upon this point because I know that to a youthful audience, brevity is the soul of eloquence; but before concluding, I wish to say with what satisfaction I have perceived the catholic character of this establishment, not only in the technical acceptance of that term in respect of its freedom from any religious restrictions or controversial impediments to its utility, but in the sense that its healthful influence seems to extend throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and even into distant parts of America. I have already had the pleasure of speaking to two or three boys who have come from the Southern States, one from Georgia and another I think from New Orleans; and it speaks well for the reputation of this college that such distant students should have been attracted to its walls. There is also another very favourable regulation which I have observed, and which had not been thought of when I was a boy, and which, in a country like this, cannot fail to be of the greatest convenience. I mean the principle of allowing the streams of education, after they have flowed together for some time, to bifurcate in different directions, so as to allow the boys to follow the course which their taste or talents point out, or their parents in their discretion may select for them. By this means you are able to furnish students to all the varieties of occupation which are so multiform in a new country. It must be a source of pride to you that this college should have furnished to the annals of the State the names of so many distinguished persons. You already count among those who have gone before you the Prime Minister of the Province, and perhaps some day you may also be able to point out, as amongst the numbers of your predecessors, the Prime Minister of State. (Applause.) We have present here to-day one of the most distinguished gentlemen of this Province, a person eminent in the legal profession, who was also a pupil of this establishment, and it must be a mutual satisfaction to him, as well as to the pupils assembled in his presence, that they should have this opportunity of meeting. (Applause.) I thank you, Mr. Principal, I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, and I thank you, boys, for the kind and hearty welcome you have given to the representative of Her Majesty; and I am quite certain that, wherever a Canadian boy is to be found, there, also, Her Majesty will find a loyal subject. (Loud cheers.) His Excellency subsequently rose again, and requested the authorities to grant the boys a whole holiday. The Principal consented, and fixed upon Monday for the holiday. The boys of the Sixth, and the exhibitors of the Fifth Forms were then presented to his Excellency, and the vice-regal party left the building.

8. INSPECTION OF THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On the 23rd ultimo, His Excellency inspected two of the city Public Schools. He first visited the John Street School, where the following members of the Board were present:—Dr. H. H. Wright (Chairman), Dr. Ogden, Dr. Adams, Messrs. W. McMurrich, J. Bain, J. Spence, J. Robinson, E. Coatsworth, S. McGowan, J. Bazeley, W. Lee, and C. Fisher. Of these, Dr. Wright, Messrs. McMurrich, Ogden, and Lee, formed the reception committee, of which Mr. McMurrich was the chairman. There were also present at the school, to meet His Excellency, the Hon. John McMurrich, ex-chairman of the Board, Dr. J. G. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, Mr. G. A. Barber, secretary of the School Board, Rev. James Porter, City School Inspector, Mr. H. F. Sefton, music master, and Mr. H. C. Wilkinson, truant officer, besides a number of ladies. The school was prettily decorated throughout with evergreens, flags, designs in maple leaves, and mottoes, such as "Welcome, Lord Dufferin," and "God save the Queen." Lord Dufferin was received by Dr. Wright, as Chairman of the Board, and Mr. W. McMurrich, chairman of the reception committee. After the usual formalities, His Excellency was conducted by these gentlemen to the class-room of the Head Master, Mr. McAllister, where the members of the Board were in waiting to receive His Excellency. The different rooms were very hand-

somely decorated for the occasion, particularly those of the Head Master, and also those of the Head Mistress, Miss Boddy. The decoration upon the Head Master's desk was very beautiful, and attracted much attention. It consisted of a border of variegated autumn leaves, interspersed with white berries. One of the mottoes was particularly appropriate—being "To make the boy a good scholar: the scholar a good boy." As His Excellency entered the boys' school-room, all rose, and the children sang "God save the Queen."

Dr. Wright conducted the Governor-General to the dais, and proceeded to read the following address:—

"*May it please your Excellency:*

"The Public School Board of Toronto desire to unite with other public bodies, as well as with its fellow-subjects in general, in cordially welcoming your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin to this Province and this city, and we desire to especially welcome your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to our Public Schools, as we feel assured that your Excellency feels the same warm interest in the schools of the people as in collegiate and university education.

"Since this Board was first established, in 1859, there have been erected and furnished with all needful appliances not less than twelve commodious and handsome school-houses in different parts of the city, and we are now engaged in erecting another school-building, with which will be connected accommodation for the Board and officers.

"Sixty-two teachers are at present employed in our schools, a daily average of 5,000 children, boys and girls of various ages, receive regular instruction in those useful branches of knowledge required to prepare them for industrial pursuits after leaving school, while, in addition to these more practical studies, the rudiments of drawing and vocal music form a part of each day's occupation.

"Soon after the schools were first organized, our fellow-citizens, in public meeting assembled, determined that the same should be free to all. Since then, the Legislature has affirmed the principle of free schools as the law of the land, so that by this means the blessings of a good education have been secured, for all time to come, to all classes of the rising generation of this city.

"The total cost of our present school buildings, furniture, and apparatus, may be stated at \$150,000; the expense of maintaining the schools for the current year will be \$45,000; and, with the exception of a small annual grant by the Legislature of \$3,000, the whole of this large outlay for buildings and maintenance has been provided by an assessment on the ratepayers, who have most liberally sustained the exertions of the Board to give a sound, practical education to the youth of this city, in the firm belief that rational liberty and free institutions are best understood and appreciated through the influences of an educated and intelligent community.

"The instruction imparted in our schools is free from all sectarian character, and it is to this feature in our school system that we have to ascribe the great success which has attended our efforts in the cause of public education.

"We avail ourselves of this gratifying opportunity to offer for your Excellency's acceptance, in remembrance of your welcome visit to our Public Schools, this copy of the proceedings of the Board during the period of its existence, and, in conclusion, permit us to express our sincere and hearty good wishes for the welfare and happiness of your Excellency and Lady Dufferin.

"For and on behalf of the Board,

G. A. BARBER,

Secretary.

H. H. WRIGHT,

Chairman."

Dr. Wright handed to the Governor-General the address and the two volumes alluded to in it, which had been handsomely bound in purple morocco by Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchinson.

His Excellency, in reply, said it gave him the very greatest pleasure to have an opportunity of paying that visit. It was quite true, as had been remarked in their addresses, that hitherto his attention had been rather turned towards those institutions which had been founded for the purpose of affording instruction in the higher branches of learning, but he could well understand with what pride and interest the citizens of Toronto must regard these and similar institutions under their care. Among the many cares which should occupy the Government of a country, none was more important than that which was concerned with the education which was provided for those classes whose children he saw around him. Perhaps among the many addresses which had been presented to him, all of them full of expressions of loyalty to the Crown, and equally fraught with kind wishes for his own personal happiness, he had received none which contained within so short a number of paragraphs so many pregnant facts or such a complete and satisfactory *resumé* of good and useful work. It was extremely creditable to those who were immediately concerned with that school that a building so commodious, so admirably furnished with all the appli-

ances of education, should be provided for the children of the district. He could not but hope, when he looked at the intelligent faces of the young children before him, that already at the commencement of their lives they were able to appreciate the advantages which had been placed within their reach. It should be a matter of concern to all of them to make the best possible use of the means afforded them, for he could tell them, from his own experience, that they would probably never again have such precious opportunities of assuring their future destiny. By industry, by attention to their studies, and by close application to the tasks set before them, they would acquire those habits of diligence, and that discipline of the mental faculties, which could not fail, when hereafter they came to encounter the dangers, the temptations, and the trials of life, to stand them in good stead. They should remember, notwithstanding those advantages which, thanks to the paternal thoughtfulness and consideration of the Government, they possessed, that they must not on that account fancy that they were wiser than those who had gone before them, or that they should fail to pay to their elders, who might not have had the same advantages as themselves, that respect and deference which was their due. He concluded by asking the authorities to grant the children a holiday.

The members and officers of the board, and visitors present, together with Mr. S. McAllister, head master of the school, and Miss S. J. Hamilton, one of the teachers, were then presented to His Excellency by Dr. Wright, after which the senior boys read a selection from the reading-book. Lord Dufferin was next led into the galleries appropriated to the junior boys in charge of Miss Stokes and Mrs. Carey, and thence upstairs to the girls' school-room. Here Miss Boddy, head mistress, was in charge, assisted by Miss Gemmell. Miss Gunn, teacher of drawing for the western division of the city, was also present. Several of the girls read in turn a poetical selection, one of them, a little girl named Mary Berry, winning His Excellency's especial commendation for her admirable expression. Some good specimens of calligraphy and free-hand drawing were shown to and praised by His Excellency, who next visited the junior section, who were briefly questioned by their teacher, Miss S. Mackenzie, in arithmetic. His Excellency, in passing through the various rooms, had a kindly word for the children in each, and noticed approvingly some coloured children in the junior divisions. He heard the highest class of both boys and girls read. On leaving he called for the head master, to whom he expressed the pleasure his visit to the school had given him, and renewed an acquaintance with him begun in Ireland some years ago. The Governor-General and Mr. Coulson then left the building and re-entered the viceregal carriage, accompanied by Dr. Wright and Mr. McMurrich. The other members of the Reception Committee and the Board, the officers, and the representatives of the press, took their seats in other carriages, and the whole party drove by way of King-street to the recently-erected school building on Parliament-street, where they arrived at about 11.30. The rooms were all prettily decorated with evergreens, and the mottoes:—"Fear God; Honour the King," "*Vivat Regina*," "God save the Queen," and "Welcome, Lord Dufferin." His Excellency visited the different rooms in which the children were under instruction respectively from Mr. Doan, head master, in English history; Miss McCreight, head mistress, in fractions; and Miss Grey, teacher of the junior division, in the elements of arithmetic. The National Anthem was sung by every class as His Excellency entered. On leaving, he examined the external arrangements of the school, which appear to embrace the best modern improvements.

9. LORD DUFFERIN AT BISHOP STRACHAN'S SCHOOL.

On the 17th ult. His Excellency Lord Dufferin and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by Lieut. Coulson, A.D.C. in waiting, paid a private visit of inspection to Wykeham Hall School. The Bishop of the Diocese, as President of the Council, together with the Rev. John Langtry, chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Davies, and other members of the board, received them, and they were conducted through the several class-rooms, which with the dormitories, were most tastefully decorated with wreaths composed of autumn-tinted leaves and mottoes of welcome. After a pleasing performance of instrumental music, the pupils assembled in the chapel, where the loyal hymn, "God save the Queen," was sung. Lord Dufferin expressed himself highly pleased with some French, German, and English readings given by the pupils. His Excellency, being requested to address a few words to the pupils, said that he should feel regret were he to depart without thanking them for the graceful manner in which they had received his visit. Having expressed his great interest in educational institutions, he alluded to the fact, of which he had been apprised, that there were several American young ladies in the school, and said he was gratified that some who belonged to a

kindred nation, for which they all felt great regard, should have been attracted to a Canadian institution. With respect to one of the distinctive features of the school, His Excellency congratulated the assemblage on the admirable order and neatness everywhere observable; the happy faces before him also bearing testimony to the care and kindness with which the pupils were treated. Alluding to the religious training, Lord Dufferin said that while we should all feel the utmost charity and good-will to those who sincerely differed from us, we should steadfastly hold and maintain what we believed to be the truth; and as a member of the Episcopal Communion, he rejoiced to see so flourishing an institution, where the principles in which he believed were inculcated from earliest youth, and he had no doubt that the seed thus sown would continue to bear good fruit through successive generations, and prove a very great blessing to the whole community. His Excellency concluded his impressive and kindly address by requesting, amid the smiles and scarcely suppressed plaudits of the scholars, that a holiday be granted by the Lady Principal.

10. A VISIT TO ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE AND ST. JOSEPH'S.

On the 21st. ult. the vice-regal party drove to St. Michael's College, which was gay with evergreens, flags, and devices. The Union Jack floated over the gate and principal entrance to the college; over the eastern door was a green flag, and from another portion of the building the Stars and Stripes was suspended. The steps leading to the centre door were spanned by an arch of evergreens, bearing the words, "Welcome to St. Michael's," surmounting which was the legend, "*Per vias rectas.*" The students of the college were assembled in front of the building, forming a line on each side of the carriage drive. The band of St. Michael's was stationed near the door, one of their number carrying a handsome green velvet banner, with St. Michael on one side, and on the other a harp and the words, "Philharmonic Society of St. Michael's," in gold. On their Excellencies' arrival at the College, the band played the National Anthem, and all present joined in hearty cheers. They were immediately conducted into a room adjoining the entrance, when His Grace, the Archbishop, introduced to the Governor-General the Very Rev. the Superior, who, in turn, presented the following members of the College Faculty: Rev. Fathers Frachon, Chalandard, Walsh, Mulcahy, Murray, Morrow, Brennan, and Ryan; Messrs. Gorman, Grand, Fitzgerald, Guinane, Moffitt, and Bradley; and Drs. Philbrick and Cassidy, medical advisers to the College. Archbishop Lynch presented the Very Rev. Vicar-General Jamot, Very Rev. Dean Proulx, Ven. Archdeacon Northgraves, Rev. Fathers Laurent and Lawlor, Messrs. Robertson, Foy, Murray, and Warmoll. Lord and Lady Dufferin were then led to the study hall, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. A carpeted dais occupied the east end of the room, and contained chairs for their Excellencies, who were supported on one hand by the Archbishop and on the other by Vicar-General Jamot. On the entrance of the procession, the band struck up "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls." Their Excellencies being seated, the Very Rev. the Superior advanced to the foot of the dais, and read the following address:—

"*May it please your Excellency,*

"We the Superior, Professors, and Students of St. Michael's College, beg leave to present ourselves before your Excellency to offer a hearty and dutiful welcome to your Excellency and to the Countess of Dufferin, on the occasion of this distinguished visit to our house. Your Excellency will be glad to learn that St. Michael's College is, despite many adverse circumstances, happily carrying into effect the object of its establishment in the Dominion. It has prepared, wholly or in part, many able and zealous priests to minister to the spiritual necessities of the members of our communion; it has sent from its halls into the learned professions gentlemen to whose standing in their respective spheres it points with a feeling of proud satisfaction; and it has distributed among the other walks of life citizens whose loyal regard to the best interests of our country encourages us to indulge the hope that the usefulness of our institution may daily become more and more extended, and its influence for good keep pace with the growth of our rising country.

"We rejoice that, through Your Excellency's condescension, we are to-day enabled to give voice, in the presence of Her Majesty's representative, to our unflinching devotion to our Queen and country; and we gladly take advantage of this auspicious moment to signify our respectful deference to Your Excellency, and the noble lady who so gracefully shares with Your Excellency the honours of the vice-regal throne.

"(Signed) C. VINCENT,
"Superior.

"TORONTO, Oct. 21st, 1872."

His Excellency, in reply, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to have the opportunity of paying this visit. He was well aware of the excellent work which they were prosecuting, and of the success which had attended their labours. Connected, as he was, with a country which annually sent forth from its shores thousands of Catholic emigrants to this country, it was a matter of very great satisfaction to him to think that there was, in one of the principal localities to which they naturally resorted, an institution which not only provided a means of instruction for their children, but furnished forth those ministers of religion, upon whose beneficent operations so much of their spiritual as well as their temporal happiness depended. (Applause.) As the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, he received with thanks those expressions of loyalty which they had addressed to her throne and her person, and he felt that he could not do any official act which would be more consonant to Her Majesty's own feelings, or more in accordance with those high duties she had been called by God's Providence to perform, than when he testified in her behalf to the interest which she took in everything which concerned the welfare of her Catholic subjects. (Applause.) Happily, in this country, those religious animosities, to which from his infancy he had been accustomed in his own, seemed to have been considerably assuaged, and, in every city of the Dominion through which he had passed, he had met fresh instances of the harmony and the liberality of sentiment which all the religious denominations of Canada maintained towards each other, and the common feeling of loyalty by which they were bound to the Throne. He thanked them on behalf of Lady Dufferin, for the kind way in which they had included her in the welcome they had extended to himself. (Applause.) In return, he wished that they might enjoy every prosperity, and that the sphere of their labours might be continually increased. (Loud applause.)

Archbishop Lynch then made a few remarks. He observed that the motto of the Governor-General should be the motto of every good and honourable boy in that College, and pointed out that the words which composed it—"*Per vias rectas.*" were to be found in one of the antiphons of the Church. He requested His Excellency to be kind enough to grant the boys a holiday, and to allow them as a memorial of his visit, to place His Excellency's shield and motto over the gates of the building.

Lord Dufferin said that, encouraged by the words of His Grace the Archbishop, he had great pleasure in asking the authorities of the College to grant the boys a holiday. He esteemed it as a peculiar compliment, not only to himself, but also to the remote ancestor who originally adopted the motto to which His Grace had referred, that they should desire to place that legend above their gates. He was certain that, if the boys, following the advice of the Archbishop, would allow that principle to direct their life, they would never have cause to regret it, either here or hereafter. (Applause.)

His Excellency then conversed with some of the boys, a large number of whom came from the United States; and after hearty cheers had been given for the Queen, the Governor-General and Lady Dufferin, the vice-regal party left the hall. As they drove off enthusiastic cheers were raised by all assembled. The next visit was paid to St. Joseph's Home, a charming building. At the door their Excellencies, who were still accompanied by the Archbishop and Father Jamot, were received by the Rev. Mother Bernard, and the sisters of St. Joseph, who were presented to them by His Grace. After some minutes passed in conversation in one of the prettily arranged rooms of the Home, Lord and Lady Dufferin were conducted into a large parlour, where the pupils of the sisters were assembled. A large number of the young ladies, who looked charming in their white dresses, were ranged in a triple row down one side of the room, others sat with the Sisters at the farther end, where several of the junior pupils were conspicuous in blue dresses. The walls were tastefully decorated with English and Irish flags, and with others bearing the inscriptions "Long Live Lord Dufferin," "Long live Lady Dufferin," "Erin Go Bragh," "October 21st, 1872," &c. Facing the door were the words, "Welcome, Lord Dufferin;" with His Excellency's motto—"*Per vias rectas.*" As their Excellencies entered the whole of the pupils rose, and with a pianoforte accompaniment, sang the following hymn of welcome:—

"Hail to Lord Dufferin,
Hibernia's noble son,
A thousand, thousand welcomes
To our dear St. Joseph's Home.

"Our prayers we'll daily offer
To our Heavenly Father's Throne,
That all the gifts of joy and peace
May round his path be strewn.

"Hail to Lady Dufferin,
Erin's daughter fair,
A thousand, thousand welcomes
To our dear St. Joseph's Home."

Three young ladies—Miss Katie Kidd, Miss Jordan, and Miss Small—then advanced to the foot of the dais, and the first-named, with admirable intonation, read the following address :—

"*May it please your Excellencies :*

"To receive the expression of our most cordial welcome to our dear 'Convent of St. Joseph.'

"When we heard of the enthusiastic reception your Excellencies everywhere met with since your arrival in our country, we scarcely expected that we would have the honour of offering the same heartfelt greeting in our secluded home : but with the condescension belonging to true nobility, your Excellencies have offered us an opportunity of presenting our good wishes in person.

"To the noble Countess Dufferin we offer a most affectionate welcome. Your Excellency has ever been a bright ornament of our sex in your own fair land, and we are proud that you have been placed as its guiding star in ours.

"We take the opportunity of this gracious visit to express to your Excellencies the respect and love we feel towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen, who is endeared to us by her many amiable qualities, and now more than ever in placing one of Erin's noble sons as her representative in Canada.

"We pray that your Excellencies may enjoy a long and prosperous life, rich in the love and blessings of the people.

"THE PUPILS OF ST. JOSEPH'S.

"Toronto, Oct. 21st, 1872."

Miss Jordan and Miss Small presented bouquets to Lord and Lady Dufferin, and the interesting trio retired.

Miss Payne then sang, with beautiful expression, the exquisite ballad composed by Lady Dufferin, mother of the present Earl—"I'm sitting on the stile, Mary."

His Excellency, on the conclusion of the song, rose and expressed his warmest thanks for the very kind reception which they had extended to Lady Dufferin and himself. Nothing could have been more agreeable to their feelings than the pleasant manner in which they had been welcomed, as testified in the charming little song which had greeted them, and still more in giving him the pleasure of listening to his mother's song, so admirably sung. He was informed that the sisters of that community not only were occupied with the education of the young ladies whom he saw before him, but that they went forth every day to the different educational establishments in the city, and there performed that excellent work to which they had so nobly devoted themselves. It was a pleasure to him to testify his deep sympathy with them in the discharge of their laborious duties, and his earnest hopes that they might long live to see the fruit of their labours in the growing perfections of those ladies, over whom they exercised so wholesome and beneficial a superintendence. He complimented them upon the appearance of their pupils, and upon the wise and feeling manner in which the address was read. He thanked them as the representative of Her Majesty, for their expressions of loyalty, and could assure those young ladies, that it was a matter of solicitude to the Queen that the education which they received in this country should be worthy of its high destinies and of the future which lay before them. In conclusion he ventured to ask the authorities of the institution to grant a holiday to their charming pupils.

Miss Payne again took a seat at the piano, and, in concert with Miss McFarlane, sang "The last Rose of Summer," with touching expression. Several of the junior pupils advanced to the dais, and one of them, a pretty little girl about seven years of age, named Minnie Paddon, surprised and delighted their Excellencies by addressing Lady Dufferin in a firm and distinct voice to the following effect :—

"Dear Lady Dufferin, the little children of St. Joseph's wish to present you with an address, as well as the young ladies. Sister says that flowers have a language, and we are sure that you understand it, because you are a very wise lady ; so we have brought these pretty flowers to say everything beautiful for us, who do not know how to say anything but—thank you for your kind visit."

Miss Paddon then presented her bouquet to Her Excellency, who shook hands with her. Lord Dufferin also took the little creature by the hand, kissed her, and asked her several questions. His Excellency then walked round the room, and conversed with most of the young ladies present, after which all rose and sang "God save the Queen," and the viceregal party departed.

11. VISIT TO LORETTO LADIES' SCHOOL AND DE LA SALLE.

In the afternoon of the 23rd, Lord and Lady Dufferin visited

three Roman Catholic institutions. The first was Loretto Abbey, where somewhat extensive preparations had been made to give their Excellencies a fitting reception. The whole of the arrangements were characterised by the good taste and high tone which distinguish the ladies who have charge of this aristocratic seminary. A number of flags floated above the trees outside the building, and inside mottoes and decorations of every kind abounded. Among the legends which found places on the walls of the rooms and passages, were, "Long Live Lord Dufferin," "Welcome Lady Dufferin," "*Per vias rectas*," "Welcome to Loretto." These were surrounded by tasteful designs in Autumn leaves and evergreens, and gave a charming appearance to the localities in which they were situated. The prettiest part of the picture, however, was that formed by the residents themselves. The young ladies, of all ages, from budding womanhood down to infancy, attired in elegant costumes of white and blue, contrasting and relieved by the sober community dress, in which the Ladies of Loretto mixed in the throng, presented an appearance which was afterwards aptly likened by His Excellency to a bed of flowers in the sunshine. The order and good breeding manifested by these young ladies bore testimony to the admirable training they had received in the institution. The pupils were congregated in the drawing-room overlooking the grounds, and in the ante-room a large number of ladies from all parts of the city were assembled. At the door, a Archbishop's "*Guarda Nobile*" of little boys, wearing sashes, on which was inscribed the motto "*Per vias rectas*," and carrying crosses from which bannerets depended, awaited the arrival of the vice-regal party. Their Excellencies drove up to the door at three o'clock, followed by Col. Fletcher on horseback. They were received by His Grace, who presented to them the Rev. Mother Teresa, superior of the whole order in Canada ; the Rev. Mother Ignatia, superior of the Toronto community ; and the chief reverend clergy of the city. They were at once conducted to the upper end of the drawing-room, while the young ladies sang the national anthem. The Archbishop presented Mr. Moylan, Inspector of the Provincial Penitentiary, Dr. Thorburn, the Physician, and Mr. Lynch, of Brampton, to the Earl and Countess, and a hymn of welcome, composed for the occasion, was then sung by the pupils, Miss McDougall taking the solo part. Miss McDougall, on the conclusion of the song, advanced and read with admirable expression the following address :—

"*May it please Your Excellencies,*

"We, the community and pupils of Loretto Abbey, hail with exquisite delight the presence of Your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin, and bid you ten thousand welcomes from the bottom of our young hearts, and beg to express to Your Excellency a deep sense of gratitude for this most gracious visit. We feel especially delighted to find Her Excellency Lady Dufferin amongst us. Her graceful dignity and affability entwined in her many virtues we look to as a beautiful model for us.

"Our studies are numerous, our rules gently strict, to correct—the good Sisters tell us—the frivolity and restlessness of youth, and to form habits of careful thought and prudent reserve. We hope to profit by those lessons, and to become in society good women as we are good children now.

"We are encouraged by the amiability and kind condescension of Your Excellency to charge you with a humble message to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to tell her how much we esteem, admire, and love her, and to thank her for the choice she has always made of Governors, but especially for the last, the best and kindest of all."

Miss McDougall handed the address to Lord Dufferin, and several of the smallest children in the school presented bouquets to their Excellencies, the Archbishop, Col. Fletcher, and one or two of the others. Miss McDougall then sang "The Irish Emigrant's Farewell," in a clear, sweet soprano voice, and with an expression suited to the pathos of the song, which evidently affected His Excellency, by whose mother this touching ballad was composed. A part song followed, and His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, then rose and, addressing the Governor-General, said :—"Your Excellency, I am sure, must have remarked an air of simple but noble dignity of manners in this institution. This distinguished trait took its rise in the noblest blood of England. The kind visit of your Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty, our beloved Queen, to this institution, forms a graceful historic parallax, if I may use the expression, as the history of this order or community will show. In the seventeenth century, during the great troubles and religious convulsions and persecutions, a number of English Catholic ladies fled from their native land, to practise in peace and seclusion the holy religion of their conscience. The Duke of Bavaria and Prince Elector of the sacred Roman Empire, Maximilian Emmanuel, kindly received those noble ladies and assigned to them one of his palaces near Munich, with ample revenues. There those ladies consoled themselves in their exile by prayer,

reading the Holy Scriptures, and by meditation on the Eternal Kingdom of never ending joys. They afterwards devoted themselves to the education of young ladies of English birth to be found on the continent, and the natives of Bavaria were proud to rank themselves among the pupils of the Dames Anglaises, as they were then called and officially known, and known yet in Bavaria and other parts of Germany where they have houses. From Munich, the community increasing, they established houses in Augsburg and Burghausen, under the direction of the Bishops of those places, in 1683. They returned to England in face of the penal laws in 1686, and lived as private community, not being as yet approved of by the Holy See as a regular religious order. They established themselves in one of their ancestral castles near York. This House became distinguished and numerous. The Order was finally established and rules given to them by His Holiness Pope Clement XI. in the year 1703. The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, in conjunction with Miss Ball, sister of Judge Ball, established a house of the Order near Dublin, in Rathfarnham. Fourteen houses in different parts of Ireland flourish, and they are enabled to send colonies of the Sisterhood to different parts of the British Empire, even to the scorching lands of Hindostan. The first Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Power, in 1846, found Irish nuns willing to come to Canada to impart a first-class education to the young ladies. Here the usual success attended their labours; five houses are already doing the noble and most useful work of education. Neither are poor schools neglected, for the Sisters do not consider their labours fully blessed without them. Those ladies have followed the success of the English arms by the divine triumphs of the Cross. They may be called now "Dames Irlandaises" inasmuch as the Irish Catholic element largely fills their community. The Irish usurp such positions.

Miss Lottie Wall, a junior pupil, then sang, in a most charming manner, "I'd play the Enchanter's part," receiving on its conclusion the compliments of their Excellencies and the Archbishop. Miss McDougall and Miss Hayter of Boston, followed with a duet.

His Excellency then rose and addressed the pupils in the following words:—Young Ladies,—I can assure you that I find it very difficult, indeed, to discover words which will express, with sufficient earnestness, my deep sense of the kindness with which you have received me to-day. When I look around and consider all the preparations which have been made for my welcome, I scarcely know to which to refer with the greatest admiration. The young ladies themselves, ranged like a bed of flowers in the sunshine of a spring-tide,—the beautiful music which has been sung with such taste, delicacy, and feeling, more especially the song which was written by my mother, to which, naturally, I can never listen without deep emotion—all have combined to make an impression upon me which will never fade away. I have been extremely interested in learning, from the observations which fell from His Grace the Archbishop, the origin of this community, and I am proud to think it was from Irish shores it set forth to this country upon its beneficent mission. I congratulate you heartily, young ladies, upon the fortunate circumstance which has placed you within these walls, and I am sure, from all I have heard and witnessed of the noble work in which the sisters are engaged, that the benefits which will be spread abroad through the Dominion cannot be over-estimated. In speaking of a certain lady, an English writer, famous in his time, concluded a brilliant passage in her honour by observing that "to know her was itself a liberal education." I would venture to recommend you to lay this observation to heart, and to remember that the character and conduct of the women of a country do more, perhaps, than anything else to elevate the tone of feeling amongst its inhabitants, to inspire them with high thoughts and noble endeavours, and with that spirit of chivalry which raises our nature far above its ordinary level. When, however, these sentiments, are still further illuminated by a spirit of devotion, and directed by the counsels of religion, we have just cause to hope that the career of such a nation will receive the blessing of God, and will prove a benefit to the world at large. I wish more especially to express to the sisters themselves my deep and hearty sympathy with them in their lives of retirement and self-sacrifice, and I cannot imagine that there can be a greater consolation to their own minds, or that a more perfect tribute could be paid to the utility and high character of their work than the fact that the pupils placed under their guardianship, and the influence of their saintly lives, should include the flower of the Catholic maidenhood of Toronto. I can only say, in conclusion, that, on my own behalf, as well as on behalf of the Countess of Dufferin, I thank you again and again, and that I wish to each one of you individually, and to the community collectively, all the happiness that this world can give. I make no doubt that, whatever may be the dangers, the anxieties, the trials, and temptations which, in your future lives, you will have to encounter—and there is none of

us whose life is entirely exempt from them—the instruction and the example which you have had here will do as much as any earthly thing can do to sustain and comfort you, and prove, to the end of your lives, a delightful reminiscence. (Applause.)

Their Excellencies walked among the pupils, and conversed with a large number of them. Archbishop Lynch then announced that their Excellencies had consented to hold a levee. The pupils of the institution and visitors were accordingly presented. Lord and Lady Dufferin then went into an adjoining room, where the ladies of the community were presented to them; and, after a short walk in the grounds, they left the Abbey.

Their Excellencies then visited the De La Salle Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, where they were again received by the Archbishop, who presented to them Brother Arnold, Director of the Institute.

The steps and hall were carpeted, and ornamented with devices and mottoes, and the windows were illuminated, darkness having set in. Brother Arnold presented the other Brothers to Their Excellencies, and Archbishop Lynch introduced the Very Rev. Dean Proulx, Ven. Archdeacon Northgraves, Messrs. John O'Donohoe, Murray, Duffy, Ketz, Baigent (Professor of Drawing), Petley, and Mead.

The band of the Institute played the National Anthem, as the vice-regal party entered the hall, where the boys of the school and several visitors were congregated. Three boys advanced to the foot of the platform on which their Excellencies were seated, and one of them read the following address:—

"May it please your Excellency:

"We, the Community and Pupils of the De La Salle Institute, beg leave to welcome your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin, and to tender to your Excellencies our deep gratitude for the honour you have vouchsafed to confer on us by this most gracious visit.

"This Institute was erected only twelve months ago, yet, under the blessing of a kind Providence, great success has already attended the constant care and labour of the Brothers, and the right good will of the students.

"Your Excellency and noble Countess having been born in that 'Green Isle of the Ocean' from which our parents came, and by right of which we rejoice to be called the sons of Irishmen, will appreciate the truth of our declaration that we are attached to Ireland, its green hills and its valleys.

"Young as we are in learning, and in the knowledge of the world and its politics, yet, we rejoice to have heard from our parents, a few weeks ago, that your Excellency was a noble landlord, and an indefatigable and warm friend to Ireland.

"We desire to say, as young Canadians, that we love Canada, and will ever deem it our duty to honour Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose just sway now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"For your Excellency and Lady Dufferin we have the most profound respect, and beg of you to accept the best wishes of the pupils of this Institute."

The two supporters of the lad who read the address presented Lord and Lady Dufferin with bouquets of flowers.

His Excellency, addressing his young friends and the brethren connected with the institution, begged to return them, on his own behalf, and on behalf of Her Excellency, their best thanks for the kind welcome they had accorded them. It gave him much pleasure to find himself among them, and to observe, from the general appearance of the room, and of its inmates, how flourishing and satisfactory was the condition of that school. He accepted with very great pleasure those references which they had made to their common country, whose memory he was happy to think they still cherished; as well as those expressions of loyalty to the Crown which they had addressed to him as the representative of Her Majesty. He was perfectly convinced that, among no section of the inhabitants of the Dominion, had Her Majesty more faithful, more useful, more loyal, or more gifted subjects than among those who had the honour of claiming an Irish descent. (Applause.) Already the annals of Canada and the roll of her statesmen had been illuminated by those who claimed Ireland as the land of their birth, and, thanks to the education which was communicated in that and similar establishments, he was certain that the contribution which the descendants of Irishmen would in future make to the glories of Canada, would in future bear comparison with that of any of the other races who combined to make up its noble population. (Applause.) In conclusion, he asked the authorities to be good enough to grant the boys a holiday. (Loud applause.)

A little boy then sang "Ring the Bell" very nicely, followed by a schoolfellow who gave most effectively "The Harp that once." Miss Walker played the pianoforte accompaniment.

Archbishop Lynch gave His Excellency the following brief account of the history and statistics of the Institute :—

This Institute was founded by the Venerable Jean Baptiste de la Salle, Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Rheims, in France, in the year 1680, for the education of youth. It was approved by His Holiness, Pope Benedict XIII., in 1725, and became entitled to all the privileges of a religious order. The Order now had educational establishments in all parts of the globe, principally in France, Italy, England, Canada, and the United States. In the year 1837 four of its members left France for Canada, and opened a school in Montreal, with three brothers and 198 pupils. Shortly afterwards they opened houses in Baltimore, New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and several other important places. At present the most approximate statistics of Brothers in the Dominion was 275. They had twenty-seven establishments, attended by upwards of 15,000 pupils. In the United States they numbered 600 Brothers, having sixty houses, attended by upwards of 40,000 pupils. The Institute numbered more than 11,000 Brothers, having at least 635,000 pupils to educate. Besides instructing the children of the labouring class, they also conducted Academies, Industrial Schools, Protectories, Normal Schools, and several colleges endowed with University privileges, both in Europe and America. Their Superior-General, Brother Philippe, who was now more than 80 years of age, 63 of which had been spent in the Institute, resided at Paris, in France. During the late war which took place between France and Prussia, the Brothers nobly distinguished themselves by offering their services for the aid of the sick and wounded, and received as a token of their generosity, the medal of honour from the President. The prize of the City of Boston was awarded to them for their patriotism and devotedness. In this city all the schools were conducted by the Brothers, who resided at the De Salle Institute. They numbered 18 Brothers and 750 pupils. They also conducted a Commercial Academy known as the De la Salle Institute, having 60 boarders and 120 day scholars.

After a selection by the band, the vice-regal party left the hall, those assembled giving three hearty cheers for the Queen, three for the Earl and Countess, and three more for the County Down. Their Excellencies spent two hours and a half in a most agreeable manner, and got through a long programme in a short time.

12. VISIT TO MRS. STUBBS' AND TO MISS DUPONT'S SCHOOLS.

On the 23rd ult. His Excellency, attended by Lieut. Coulson, A.D.C., paid a private visit to the educational establishment kept by Mrs. Stubbs, Grange Road, and inspected the working thereof. He expressed himself much pleased with what he saw.

His Excellency then proceeded to the school of Miss Dupont, so well known as the late able directress of the Bishop Strachan School, on John-street. He was received by Miss Dupont, Dr. Hodder, and Mr. Justice Boyd. Having been introduced to the teaching staff, he proceeded to the school-room. Upon His Excellency entering the room the pupils sang "God Save the Queen," accompanied by Mr. Carter. The following verse was added to those usually sung :

Far from our native land,
Firmly we'll take our stand,
By England's Queen.
Mid woods and forests green,
Britons undaunted we,
Sing with true loyalty,
God save the Queen!

Miss Hodder presented His Excellency with a copy of this verse. Miss E. Vankoughnet then read in a most pleasing manner the following address :—

May it Please Your Excellency :

"We, the undersigned pupils of Miss Dupont's School, beg permission to offer our thanks for the honour conferred upon us by the visit of your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin, and the interest you are graciously pleased to evince in our education.

"May we be permitted to state that our school is only in its first term. And while we feel stimulated to hopeful exertion in the pursuit of knowledge by the condescending notice of your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin, we crave the favour of being allowed to ask you to give a name to our school, in memory of this happy day. "Signed, Katie Gilmour, Minnie Cameron, Hattie Van Allen, and Edith Vankoughnet, in behalf of the school."

To which His Excellency was pleased, in reply to say that his hearers might not be aware that an audience of young ladies was more trying than they perhaps thought, and that he felt always somewhat embarrassed in their presence. He remarked that they stated that their school was in its infancy, but he was pleased to see so many intelligent and pretty faces, and the well known reputation of Miss

Dupont as a teacher was of itself an assurance to the people of Toronto of the success of any institution over which she presided. A class was then examined in Roman history by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, His Excellency himself putting several questions. He requested that one of the junior pupils should read, and selected a piece of poetry which was read by Miss Mary Sheppard, who was complimented by His Excellency. A song was then sung by Miss Vickers, and an instrumental duet performed by Miss Katie Gilmour and Miss Minnie Cameron. His Excellency desired that these young ladies might be brought forward, and shook hands with them. This closed the proceedings and His Excellency left.

13. SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

A Deputation from the Sabbath School Association of Canada having waited on the Governor-General at Holland House, on the 26th ult., the Rev. W. Millard read and presented the following address :—

"May it please Your Excellency,—

"We, the officers of the Sabbath School Association of Canada, appear before you by the very heart and unanimous resolution of the ministers of the gospel and Sabbath school delegates of the Evangelical denominations, lately assembled in convention from all parts of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the city of Montreal.

"We sincerely unite with the many who have already had the honour of addressing you, in the assurance of our loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

"Heartily do we welcome you among us, as the representative of our good and noble Queen, and as the Governor-General of this highly-favoured and prosperous Dominion; and we devoutly pray that your stay in Canada and your government may be distinguished by much happiness to you and Lady Dufferin, and for the best advancement of this Dominion.

"We thankfully recognize in your Excellency the patron of art and literature. Your manifested interest in the education of the youth of our land, and your expressions of gratification with the state of our public schools and colleges of learning are truly grateful to us.

"We cannot but be assured, also, that you are deeply interested in the most important—the religious instruction and training of Canada's sons and daughters.

"We, therefore hail your advent in your exalted station at this time, when, in addition to the abundant evidences of vigorous growth in mental and moral progress, as well as in material wealth, great efforts are being made to reach all classes of the community with a saving knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"The Association which it is our privilege to represent is composed of members of all the Evangelical Churches.

"It was organized in the year 1865, under a deep conviction of the importance of mutual counsel in the great work of the religious training of the young. The delegates then assembled resolved to associate themselves for that purpose on the doctrinal basis of the Evangelical Alliance, and under the designation of the "Sabbath School Association of Canada."

"Since its organization annual conventions of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (the Canada at the time of its organization) have been held, attended by representatives of Sabbath schools varying in number from three to eight hundred. Besides these general conventions the greater part of the counties of Ontario, and some in Quebec, have held similar meetings, and have, by the influence and aid of the Provincial Association, established Sabbath School Associations. The county Associations have instituted local Associations in the townships. City and town Associations have been set up and local Institutes have been held.

"At the annual meetings of this Association, and at the county and local conventions, there have been addresses on the Sabbath School institution and work; the proper management of Sabbath schools; help for teachers; the best methods of teaching the several grades of scholars; together with specimens of class teaching, and illustrations of object lessons, and free discussion on all the exercises invited.

"With grateful acknowledgment to the God of all grace, we are enabled to say that the efforts of this Association have been crowned with success. Sabbath schools have multiplied beyond any previous ratio; there is also a very marked improvement in the character of these "Nurseries of the Church" system, preparation of lessons and intelligent teaching have followed—and increasingly the best efforts of the churches are being put forth in this branch of Christian work.

"We are encouraged by the prospect that by these Bible Schools the youth of our land will be so trained in that knowledge which

leads to life eternal, that Canada will, through God's grace, be eminent for that "righteousness that exalteth a nation"—not only loyal to our rightful sovereign, Queen Victoria (may God long spare her) and good citizens, but also the faithful subjects of the King of Kings, and devoted members of the Christian Church.

"We desire that your Excellency may be long spared as Her Majesty's representative, that Lady Dufferin, yourself and children may be blessed with health and happiness—and that, together, finally, you may be partakers of the glories of that Kingdom that shall not pass away.

"On behalf of the Sabbath School Association of Canada.

"(Signed) WM. BOND, LL.D.,
Dean of Montreal,
"WILLIAM MILLARD, General Secretary.
President."

His Excellency, in reply, said:—Gentlemen,—I have to thank you very heartily for the kind address with which you have presented me. I am well aware that, in a country like this, where there is no Established Church, and where the State does not recognize in any very marked degree a sectarian method of religious teaching, all the more obligation rests upon the various religious denominations to pay strict attention to the training of the young of their individual flocks. Although I have seen with very great pleasure the kindly feeling which prevails between the religious bodies into which the community is divided, and although I have taken every opportunity of expressing the extreme satisfaction with which I have regarded such a liberality of sentiment towards each other as prevails amongst them, I am nevertheless impressed with the absolute duty which rests upon each—especially upon those who, in accordance with my own convictions, belong to the Evangelical Church—to be very vigilant in vindicating the sacred principles which they have adopted, and in guarding the children committed to their care from being led astray into religious error. For this purpose, there is evidently no more efficient and practical instrumentality than that of Sabbath schools, and I rejoice to hear that, thanks to your exertions and under your guiding superintendence, the Sabbath schools of Canada are in so very flourishing a condition. I hope to-morrow, in company with Her Excellency Lady Dufferin, to have the pleasure of visiting one of those schools before morning service, and I shall then have a better opportunity than has yet been afforded me of observing the mode in which your instructions are imparted. I thank you very heartily for all those kind expressions personal to myself which are contained in your address, and it is indeed a great pleasure to find that everywhere in Canada, from one sea to the other, even in the midst of the remote districts which are only inhabited by the Indians, the efforts of so Christian a body as yourselves are conducted with such zeal and success.

The members of the deputation were then introduced to His Excellency, who engaged in conversation with them. The deputation then withdrew.

14. VISIT TO ST. JAMES' SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On Sunday morning, the 27th, their Excellencies the Governor General and Countess of Dufferin visited the St. James' Cathedral-Sunday School. Mrs. Howland, who was attended by Capt. Curtis, was also present. Their Excellencies were received by the Very Rev. Dean Grasset and Mr. J. Gillespie, superintendent of the school, and first conducted to the infant class room up stairs. Their Excellencies were then conducted to the large school-room, where the pupils of the school with their teachers and others were assembled.

Miss Wright then sang the solo, "God save the Queen," the children and those present joining in. Miss Dixon presided at the organ.

His Excellency then came forward and said:—Although he did not feel at all fitted to occupy the place of a teacher, he was very glad of the opportunity of expressing the great satisfaction he felt in finding himself in that building. He understood it was the first time they had met there since the enlargement of the school, and he was sure it must be a matter of pride and gladness to every one—teachers and children—engaged in the good work to observe how it was progressing. Mr. Gillespie had no need to apologise for the absence of ornamentation, because it was not—as had been well observed by an old writer—its walls that made a city, but the men within them, so, in that instance, it was not the outward decorations, but the good work done under its roof, and the intelligent faces of the children who crowded the benches, that constituted the glory of a school-room. His Excellency expected to see a good number present, but he confessed his surprise to see how very large was the attendance. He was glad to see also that the staff of teachers was very large, and that such a number of ladies and gentlemen were good enough to devote their Sunday mornings to such a conscientious and profitable work. He trusted that the pupils

themselves would long retain a grateful recollection of the teaching imparted, and profit by the unspeakable advantages that Sunday after Sunday they were receiving. The best possible return that they could make was to retain in their memory the instruction they had been given, and endeavoured to put into practice the precepts they had been taught. His Excellency continued to say that he was very much pleased with the infant class which he had heard examined, and it appeared to him that the teachers in charge were very felicitous in making themselves understood by the little ones. It required a great power of sympathy. He was sure if he had had an opportunity of hearing the other children, he would have been equally well pleased; but he hoped at some future occasion when his stay would be longer and his time less occupied, to have that pleasure. He had observed with particular pleasure the kindly feeling existing between the different religious communities into which the population was divided. He feared that as the world was constituted there would always be difference of opinion on religious matters, but it was highly satisfactory to think that the Christian virtue of "charity" received such universal recognition. He would, however, be very sorry to think that this generous toleration proceeded from any laxity of opinion or indifference to principle. He trusted that while agreeing as far they conscientiously could in those truths which were held in common they would continue to be steadfast to those principles which were characteristic of the church to which they individually belonged. He spoke in no dogmatic spirit, but he himself believed that in the doctrine, and in the teaching of the Church of England, they would find the surest help to a holy and religious life. In conclusion, he begged to thank them for the marks of respect they had paid to his office, by the hearty manner in which they had joined in singing "God Save the Queen." It was his privilege to be a witness of the universal sentiment of loyalty which pervaded all the religious bodies in Canada, and he was glad to know how genuine it was in every Sunday School throughout the country. (Great applause.)

The children then sang several hymns under the leadership of Mr. Gillespie, after which the Rev. Dean Grasset closed with prayer.

15. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND YOUNG MEN.

In reply to an address from the Young Men's Christian Association of Toronto, His Excellency said:—"I am well assured of the excellent work in which you are at present engaged, and the efforts you are making for the future welfare of those coming to your shores without friends. They are naturally exposed to temptations, and under such circumstances, the work in which you are engaged is well calculated to be of the greatest service, particularly in a large city like Toronto. Any one who remembers his own youth can understand this, and the advantages to be derived from having the helping hand held out to you. You may thereby get new direction of thought and endeavours for future distinction. I am quite sure there must be many inhabitants of this city who can trace their prosperity to such a source. I assure you very sincerely that I wish you every success in the beneficent work in which you are engaged. It is a great consolation to come into connection with a body of men so deeply impressed with a sense of their duty towards their fellow men, and so dependent on the inspirations of Providence for success."

To the young men of the Church of the Redeemer, who also presented an address to the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin said:—"As long as I remain in Canada it will be my duty, as it will be my greatest pleasure to associate myself with every good work to which it may be possible for me to give my countenance and assistance; in doing so I feel that I am best discharging the duties of my high station, and fulfilling the desires of Her Most Gracious Majesty. I am very glad to think that the objects on which you are engaged should have been promoted by so excellent an organization as that of the Young Men's Christian Association. I am aware of its admirable organization and its ability. In England, on more than one occasion I have had opportunities of experiencing the many benefits which similar associations confer upon the community at large. It has been a source of very great pleasure and satisfaction to observe that all the different religious denominations in this country, and all the associations of various descriptions seem to be content, each in its separate sphere, to work out those objects which are calculated to promote the general good of the country at large, without undue rivalry, without acrimony, and without jealousy, bound together by a sterling patriotism which cannot fail to command in future years, for this great Dominion, that prosperity and happiness to which I trust it may be destined."

In his replies to the addresses from the Hospital Trustees and other Benevolent Institutions in Toronto, his Excellency was equally happy in his remarks.

I. Monthly Report on Meteorology of the Province of Ontario.

I. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at ten High School Stations, for AUGUST, 1872.

OBSERVERS:—Pembroke—R. G. Scott, Esq., M.A.; Cornwall—James Smith, Esq., A.M.; Barrie—H. B. Spotton, Esq., M.A.; Peterborough—J. B. Dixon, Esq., M.A.; Belleville—A. Burdon, Esq.; Goderich—Hugh J. Strang, Esq., B.A.; Stratford—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; Hamilton—J. M. Buchan, Esq., M.A.; Simcoe—Dion C. Sullivan, Esq., L.L.B.; Windsor—J. Johnston, Esq., B.A.

Table with columns: STATION, ELEVATION, BAROMETER AT TEMPERATURE OF 32° FAHRENHEIT, TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, TENSION OF VAPOUR. Rows include Pembroke, Cornwall, Barrie, Peterboro, Belleville, Goderich, Stratford, Hamilton, Simcoe, Windsor.

Approximation. a On Lake Simcoe. e Near Lake Ontario on Bay of Quinte. f On St. Lawrence. g On Lake Huron. h On Lake Ontario. i On the Ottawa River. j Close to Lake Erie. m On the Detroit River. & Inland Towns.

Table with columns: STATION, HUMIDITY OF AIR, WINDS, NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS, ESTIMATED VELOCITY OF WIND, AMOUNT OF CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW, AURORAS. Rows include Pembroke, Cornwall, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Goderich, Stratford, Hamilton, Simcoe, Windsor.

a Where the clouds have contrary motions, the higher current is entered here. b Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane.

REMARKS.

PEMBROKE.—Lightning and thunder with rain, 2nd, 8th, 15th. Rain, 10th, 21st, 22nd. Wind-storm, 22nd. Fog, 19th, 29th. Rain, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 29th, 30th, 31st. CORNWALL.—On 9th, four meteors E. direction N-S. 16th, solar halo. 20th, meteor S.E., direction N-S. 22nd, meteor S., direction N-S. 28th meteor E., direction N-S. Lightning on 12th, 20th. LIGHTNING.—Lightning and thunder with rain, 2nd, 8th.

BELLEVILLE.—On 3rd, brilliant Aurora, Class I., between 8 and 11 p.m., at times the whole sky illuminated with surpassing splendor, streamers in tremulous motion. 8th, from 8 p.m. till after midnight, a similar display. Lightning and thunder with rain, 2nd. Thunder, 21st. Wind-storm, 30th. Rain, 2nd, 10th, 13th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Very high temperature during month, except last two days. Barometer steady. Exceedingly dry.

GODERICH.—Lightning, 6th. Lightning and thunder with rain, 1st, 5th, 9th, 29, 30th. Rain, 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 26th, 29th. Very heavy storm of wind and rain arose in the afternoon of the 29th, from the N. W., continuing with more or less violence all night, and next day and night. During both nights wind rose to a gale. Lake very rough, and steamers in port did not leave as usual on Thursday evening or Friday. Barometer remarkably steady all month.

STRATFORD.—Lightning, 1st, 9th, 29th. Thunder, 1st, 26th. Lightning and thunder with rain, 5th. Wind-storms, 5th, 30th, 31st. Fog, 19th. Rain, 1st, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 18th, 24th. Excess of mean monthly temperature over average of 11 years, +3° 69.

HAMILTON.—Lightning, 5th, 9th, 10th, 18th, 21st, 29th. Thunder with rain, 7th. Lightning and thunder with rain, 1st, 2nd, 20th. Wind-storm in night between 9th—10th. Rain, 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th. During the night between 9th and 10th, the minimum thermometer did not fall below 76° 1, and during the night 21st—22nd the lowest point was over 77°.

SIMCOE.—Lightning and thunder with rain, 13th. On 25th, 7.30 to 8 p.m., a luminous band across zenith, from N. W. to S. E. horizon. Wind-storms, 9th, 28th, 29th. Fogs, 19th, 20th. Rain, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 21st. Heat of the month very great, and although only eight rainy days, the quantity precipitated was prodigious.

WINDSOR.—Lightning, 5th, 13th. Lightning with thunder, 9th. Thunder with rain, 20th. Lightning and thunder with rain, 10th. Wind-storms, 10th, 29th, 30th. Fogs, 1st, 14th, 16th, 19th. Rain, 2nd, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 26th. On 4th, two meteors through sq. of Pegasus towards S. 5th, meteor in S.E. towards S., and 7th, S.E. towards H. 25th, Meteor from Northern Crown to H. Lunar halos, 12th, 13th, 14th.

II. Departmental Notices.

ADEQUATE SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

CIRCULAR TO THE INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN,—It having been decided by the Government, that the Regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, in regard to adequate accommodations of School-houses, were to be considered recommendatory for the current year, as had been previously intimated in the *Journal of Education* for February last, a correspondence has taken place between the Hon. Attorney General and myself as to my duty and authority in enforcing the Second Section of the School Act of 1871, which enacts that "each School Corporation shall provide adequate accommodation for all children of School age in their School Division or Municipality."

The final opinion of the Attorney General on the subject is as follows:

(Copy.) ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, 23rd October, 1872.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and collect from it that you now require my opinion on two questions:—

One—Whether you are to enforce the Second Section of the School Act of 1871 at all, in regard to the School Corporations providing any adequate School-house accommodation for children entitled by law to attend the Public Schools, when wilful and notorious delinquencies are reported to you by County Inspectors of Public Schools. My opinion on this question is in the affirmative, and that it is clearly your duty to enforce the requirements of the Act referred to.

On the second question, as to whether you are precluded from regarding dimensions of a School-house as any element in adequate accommodations for a given number of children, under the Second Section of the School Act, my opinion is that you are not precluded from regarding dimensions as an element, and that the effect of the Order in Council only renders the prescribed dimensions of the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction recommendatory.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ADAM CROOKS.

To Rev. E. RYERSON, D.D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education, &c., &c., &c.

It will thus be seen, by the opinion of the Hon. the Attorney General, that it is my duty to enforce the Second Section of the School Act of 1871, and that in doing so I am to take into consideration the dimensions of the School-houses for a given number of children.

It is my opinion that the dimensions of School-houses for a given number of children, as recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, being much less than the dimensions required by law in England, Nova Scotia, and the State of New York (as stated in my Report for last year), are the least that should be required in this Province; and I, therefore, desire that you will so decide, and report accordingly.

It is to be observed that it is not in regard to the style of the School-houses, whether elegant or plain, whether log, frame, brick or stone School-houses; nor in cases where the people are really too poor to build or enlarge a School-house; but it is where the assessed property and circumstances of the people in a School Section shew that they are able to comply with the requirements of the Act, and the trustees of such Section refuse to do so, that you are to enforce it, for the protection and benefit of the children, who by the same law are entitled to attend the School, so that they shall not be excluded from it for want of room, or be packed in it like cattle in a railroad car, or be deprived of the requisite seats to sit on, or the requisite desks on which to write, or shiver with the cold, or be rained or snowed upon for want of proper covering and enclosure in the School-house. Adequate accommodations of a School-house, therefore, include, of course, the furniture proper for children to have, and room for study and recitation, as well as protection from cold, snow, and rain, that they may learn,—as adequate accommodations of a dwelling house include the room and furniture needful for the comfort of a family.

The patriotic intentions of the Legislature, whose Act is an embodiment of the will of the Canadian people, must not be contravened by the misguided selfishness of few or many persons in any neighbourhood.

The people at large, through their Representatives in the Legislature, have declared a free school for every child in the land, and that every child shall enjoy that right; and no individual or neighbourhood shall be allowed to counteract the will of the Nation in a matter of declared national interest and importance.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 24th October, 1872.

POOR SCHOOLS IN NEW TOWNSHIPS.

The grants to the Poor Schools in New Townships (the applications from which have been received through the Local Superintendent,) will be certified to the Treasury Department for payment to the Treasurers of the Counties concerned. The grant is payable by the Treasurer, on the order of the Inspector, and must be applied solely to the payment of Teachers' Salaries, and not to building or repairing school houses, etc. Grants of old second-hand readers and other text books, can be made to Poor Schools on application to the Department.

IN THE PRESS.

THE ONTARIO SCHOOL LAW.

Relating to County Councils—Township Councils—City, Town and Village Councils—Township Boards—Union School Sections—Arbitrations in regard to School Sites—County, City and Town Public School Inspections, Boards of Examiners, &c., &c., being Part II. of School Law Lectures. By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Price 75 cts.; by Mail, 80 cts.

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Toronto, 1872.