

ture the report shows how progressive the Province has been during the last ten years on the question of education. In 1887 the total receipts divided between Legislative grants, municipal school grants and clergy reserve funds were \$4,331,357, as against \$3,405,081 in 1877. The expenditure is put down at \$3,742,104 as against \$3,073,439 in 1877. Notwithstanding the large expenditure for school sites and buildings and the large increase to the teaching staff of the country, the cost per pupil has but slightly increased in eleven years. In 1887 it was 50c. per pupil more than in 1886. The average cost per pupil on the number enrolled in 1887, for counties, was \$6 82; for cities, \$12 01, and for towns, \$7 40, or an average of \$7 59 for the Province. In 1877 the average cost was, for counties, \$6 01; for cities, \$7 52; for towns, \$6 51; or an average of \$6 26 for the Province.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Separate schools in the Province is 229, having 491 teachers, with total receipts placed at \$229,848, and the expenditure at \$211,223, the pupils numbering 30,373. From the table annexed to the report it is found that the number of Separate schools increased 54 in eleven years; the expenditure increased \$96,417 and the number of teachers 157 during the same period.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1877 there were 104 High schools in the Province, but in 1887 there were 112. In 1887 there were 393 teachers and 17,459 pupils, the average attendance being 10,227. The total amount of fees contributed by pupils was \$56,198, and the total receipts including these, the Government and municipal grants, \$529,323. In salaries alone there was paid \$327,452. The following analysis of the condition of secondary education will prove interesting:—

For eight years the number of High schools stood at 104; in 1884 there was an increase of 2, now they number 112. Collegiate Institutes have advanced to 23 in 1887. The most gratifying feature, however, of our High school system is the large increase in the attendance, the number having nearly doubled in eleven years. Having regard to the number and standing of the teachers employed now as compared with 1877, it is worthy of note that the cost per pupil, taking expenditure of all kinds into consideration, is much less than it was eleven years ago. If we make the test the amount paid for teachers' salaries, which is the main item of expense, it will be found that in 1877 the cost per pupil was \$22 92; in 1887 it was \$18 75 per pupil. The High schools are classified as follows:—Schools with two masters, 44; schools with three masters or over, 63; Collegiate Institutes, 23. The largest Collegiate Institute is Toronto, with an enrolment of 955; then London, with 494; Hamilton, with 439; Owen Sound, with 354. There is an average of over 6 teachers in each of the Collegiate Institutes; the average number of pupils to each High school teacher in the Province is 44. From table G it will be seen that fees amounting to \$56,198 are charged in 58 High schools. In 1877, the fees collected amounted to only \$20,753 in 31 schools. In 1887, 883 pupils were preparing for matriculation, 791 for the learned professions, such as law and medicine, and 6,224 for teachers' examinations. In 1876 only 3,621 pupils, or 40 per cent. of the whole number, studied commercial subjects, such as book-keeping; in 1887 this subject was taken by 14,664, or 82 per cent. of the whole attendance. On the other hand, Latin in 1877 was studied by 4,955, or by 50 per cent.; in 1887 the number of pupils in Latin was 5,409, or only a trifle over 30 per cent. of the number in attendance. The number studying Greek has diminished from about 10 per cent. of the whole attendance to 6 per cent. In French and German the numbers are relatively the same. There has been a large increase in the number studying drawing, the total in 1877 being 2,755, and in 1887, 14,295. Phonography is taught in 10 schools to 317 pupils, the largest class (152 pupils) being in Toronto, the next largest (46) in Lindsay. Music is taught in 22 schools, and senior matriculation work to 56 pupils in 18 schools. The total number of pupils who passed a university matriculation examination was 305. Of these, the Toronto Collegiate Institute passed the highest number (17), and Cobourg the next highest number (13). The highest salary paid a headmaster was \$2,350 (Toronto C. I.). The average salary of headmasters for the Province was \$1,129. Of the headmasters, 70 were graduates of Toronto University, 19 of Victoria, 9 of Queen's, 6 of Trinity, 2 of Albert and 4 of British universities. The whole number of teachers employed was 392.

In 1877, the first year in which the department took the entrance examinations in charge, the number passed was 3,270; in 1887 it was 6,788. In 1877 only 6,248 wrote for entrance to the High Schools; in 1887 the number had risen to 16,248. The papers for this examination are sent out by the department. Last year 244,000 papers were required.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

These schools were first established in 1877, and from that date they were attended by 14,154 teachers. In 1883 their number was 57, the teachers in training being 1,072, of whom 1,000 passed the departmental examination. In the Normal Schools there were during the same year 445 students, and in the Training Institutes, of which there are five, there were 56. There wrote, however, at the examinations, 86 males and 30 females. In 1888, 557 candidates passed for second class certificates and 947 third class. The remaining portion of the report deals with statements regarding each muni-

cipality and the comments of the inspectors of the High and Public schools.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Morgan—Order of the House for a return showing the names of the municipalities which had passed by-laws under the authority of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act, distinguishing between cases where such by-laws were passed in pursuance of petitions therefor, and the cases where said by-laws were passed without petitions in favor thereof; and showing also which of the said by-laws have since been repealed.

Mr. Snider—On Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Craig—On Thursday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Gilmore—Bill to require the owners of elevators and hoists to guard against accidents.

Mr. Chisholm—On Friday next—Bill to amend the Act respecting mortgages and sales of personal property.

Mr. Waters—On Friday next—Bill to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Dack—On Wednesday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Guthrie—On Thursday next—Bill to amend the law in certain matters of legal procedure.

Mr. Ingram—On Thursday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ITEMS GATHERED AROUND THE HOUSE AND FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

The time for receiving petitions for private bills and for introducing bills to the House has been extended until (and inclusive of) Tuesday, the 19th inst.

In the summary of the hospital report presented to the House yesterday by the Provincial Secretary by a typographical error the amount of cost per day for every inmate was made to appear as \$68 45, instead of 68.45 cents.

The Public Accounts of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1888, were presented to the House by the Provincial Secretary, the statement of expenditure and receipts being as follows:—Civil government, \$200,685 24; legislation, \$127,030 77; administration of justice, \$373,898 80; education, \$579,465 30; public institutions maintenance, \$721,602 69; immigration, \$7,952 39; agriculture, \$137,054 46; hospitals and charities, \$113,686 14; repairs and maintenance (public buildings), \$69,229 54; public buildings, \$291,423 56; public works, \$42,870 71; colonisation roads, \$112,273 56; charges on Crown lands, \$96,734 47; refunds, \$27,703 73; miscellaneous, \$74,030 67. The grand totals of the expenditure is as follows:—\$3,007,037 02 as against that estimated, which is \$3,125,804 12, showing that the Government prudently conducted the financial affairs of the Province during the last year.

The Private Bills Committee met in the morning and proceeded energetically to consider the numerous bills awaiting the consideration of the members. The bill which elicited the greatest amount of discussion was that which seeks to confer certain powers upon the Toronto Board of Trade of Toronto. Mr. Galt appeared in the interests of the bill, but the committee were not unanimous regarding section 48 of the Act and decided to leave it to the chairman, Hon. J. M. Gibson, to instruct them as to whether it was advisable to give arbitrators the powers sought by the Act. The clause is:—

When any such submission to arbitration shall have been made in writing and an award shall have been rendered, then upon filing such submission and award with the registrar of any of the divisions of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, such award shall thenceforth have the same force and effect as a judgment of the said High Court of Justice, and execution may issue thereon.

The speakers felt that arbitrators should not be clothed with an authority analogous to the superior courts of the land.

The Minister of Education has received the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Architectural Guild of Toronto:—The Architectural Guild of Toronto begs to express its satisfaction that the Minister of Education has asked the Legislative Assembly of Ontario to establish a school of architecture, and to assure the hon. the Minister that the guild is prepared, as a body or through its individual members, to render all possible assistance in the establishing of the school and afterwards in its efficient maintenance.

The guild is also desirous of expressing its gratification that the hon. the Minister of Education has taken the necessary steps to bring to the notice of the Ontario Assembly the desirability of instituting technical schools, with the object of giving manufacturers and artisans the educational assistance they so much require in their respective pursuits to enable them to compete successfully with the manufacturers and artisans of other countries.