

EDUCATION.

closed with prayer; but no pupil is required to take part in any religious exercise if his parent or guardian objects.

Separate Schools.—Under the British North America Act, 1867, Roman Catholics have certain education privileges guaranteed to them, and they provide for the school training of their children in the Roman Catholic religion by means of separate schools. Under the Separate Schools Act of the province (3 Geo. V, c. 71), it is provided that any number of heads of family, not less than five, being resident Roman Catholics, may unite and establish a separate school; they then become separate school supporters and are exempted from the payment of rates for the ordinary public schools. In general the separate schools are managed in the same way as are the public schools, and the trustees are elected in the same way.

Secondary Education.—Secondary education in Ontario is provided by high schools and collegiate institutes, the latter having superior equipment and employing more teachers of higher attainments than those of the high schools. They are controlled by trustees whose duties are similar to those of the public school trustees, and they are supported financially from four different sources: (1) government grants; (2) county grants; (3) district or municipal grants and (4) fees from students. Only graduates in arts of a university within the British Dominions may hold the post of principal in these schools. In June every year an uniform examination called the "entrance examination" is held, and only those pupils who pass it, or who have been specially recommended by the teacher as fit to pass it, are admitted to a high school or collegiate institute.

Training of Teachers.—Elaborate provision is made for the training of teachers for elementary schools by means of a number of county model schools, and of seven normal schools, with model or practice schools as adjuncts, situated at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Peterborough, Stratford and North Bay. Teachers for the highest grade of certificate in the public schools, and all those in high schools and collegiate institutes, are trained at one or other of the faculties of education at Queen's (Kingston) and Toronto Universities. Every position from the lowest in the kindergarten to the highest in a collegiate institute must be filled by a trained teacher, and no permanent teaching certificate is granted to any candidate who does not possess the threefold qualifications of scholarship, a knowledge of pedagogical principles and successful practical experience. Public school teachers, except those of the lowest grade, who are trained in county model schools and whose certificates are valid only in sparsely settled districts, must have a second-class certificate.

Higher Education.—Provision for this is made by a number of universities and colleges with varying religious affiliations in different parts of the province; but the University of Toronto is the only university supported directly by the province. In 1887 it became a federation, comprising the university itself as undenominational and various other colleges and universities, including the University College, St. Michael's College (Roman Catholic), Trinity and Wycliffe Colleges (Church of England), Victoria University (Methodist), and Knox