

open each year, is largely owing to the principle on which our School Fund is distributed to the several schools, not according to school population, but according to the number of pupils taught, and the length of time the schools are kept open—that is, according to the work done in each school section.

V. TEXT-BOOKS, MAPS, AND APPARATUS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.—THE BIBLE AND PRAYERS.

1. The series of National Canadian Text-Books (adopted and adapted from those of the Irish National Board) are now so universally used in our schools,* that the detailed table on this subject is not repeated. It is worthy of remark that the text-books specially prepared and adapted for the Canadian schools are rapidly superseding those for which they were intended as substitutes.

On the adoption of the decimal system of currency in Canada it was felt that the National Arithmetics should be adapted to it. This task was undertaken by Mr. Sangster, the mathematical master of the Normal School, who has compiled both a large and a small arithmetic, upon the plan of the National Arithmetic, greatly improved and illustrated by examples taken from Canadian statistics. These arithmetics, published by the enterprise of Mr. Lovell, are already used in 1,906 schools—being an increase of 782 schools during the year; while the use of the old National Arithmetic has decreased during the year to the extent of 734 schools.

2. The same remark applies to Mr. Lovell's Canadian Geography, compiled by Mr. Hodgins, and intended to supersede Morse's Geography, which had heretofore been permitted in the schools in the absence of one better adapted for their use. The use of Morse's Geography has been discontinued in 703 schools during the year, while Lovell's Hodgins' Geography has been introduced into 818 schools—being now used in 1,864 schools.

3. The whole number of schools using *maps* is 2,965—increase, 145; the number of schools using *globes* is 1,017—increase, 91; the number of schools using *blackboards* is 3,526—increase, 184. The whole number of maps used in the schools is 21,976—increase, 1,309.

4. The number of schools opened and closed with prayer was 2,576—increase, 195. The number of schools in which the Bible or Testament is used was 2,922—increase, 43; being nearly three-fourths of all the Common Schools in Upper Canada.

VI. TABLE E.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. *Number of Schools.*—The number of schools reported is 109—the same as that of the preceding year.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid from the Legislative School Grant (according to average attendance as compared with that of the Common Schools in the same municipality) was \$7,836—increase \$287.

3. The amount apportioned and paid for maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, (upon the condition of an equal sum being contributed from local sources) was \$47—decrease, \$90.

4. Amount derived from local school rates on the supporters of Separate Schools (nothing being received from municipal assessment) \$12,931—increase, \$581. Amount derived from *subscriptions* and other sources, \$10,563—decrease, \$360. The whole amount provided from local sources was \$23,494—increase, \$221. The amount of the Legislative Grant for all Separate School purposes was \$7,883—increase, \$197. The total amount from all sources for the support of Separate Schools was \$31,379—increase, \$438.

Expenditures.

1. For payment of teachers, \$25,188—increase, \$659.

2. For maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, \$393—decrease, \$24.

3. For other purposes, \$5,797—decrease, \$196.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils in the Separate Schools was 14,700—increase, 1,069. There was a reported decrease in the attendance in 1861 of 1,077. The increased attendance of 1862 brings it up to within eight of the attendance of 1860.

5. *Teachers.*—The number of teachers reported was 162—increase 15. Of these, 87 are male—increase 16; and 75 are female—decrease 1. Seventeen of the male teachers and forty of the female teachers are reported to be of some religious order.

6. The same table shows the subjects taught in the schools, and the number of pupils in each. It is pleasing to remark the increased number of pupils in the higher subjects of study, and the increase of 79 maps in the schools.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

VII. TABLE R.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, PUPILS.

1. The whole number of schools was 92—increase, 6.

2. The amount of Legislative Grant and Fund apportioned and paid for salaries of teachers was \$39,111—increase \$2,418.

* These text-books are supplied to the schools by the various booksellers throughout the Province.

3. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books, and libraries, was \$660—decrease, \$184.

4. *The Amount received from Local Sources.*—From municipal grants, \$16,774—decrease, \$670; from fees of pupils, \$20,220—decrease, 324; from balances of preceding year and other sources, \$13,324—increase, 3,688.

5. Total receipts from all sources for 1862, \$90,090—increase, \$4,926.

6. *Expenditures.*—For masters salaries, \$73,211—increase, 2,176; for building, rents, and repairs of school houses, \$7,502—increase, \$3,268; for maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, \$1,671—decrease, \$261; for fuel, books, and contingencies, \$3,858—decrease, \$49. Total expenditures for all Grammar School purposes during the year 1862, \$86,244—increase, \$5,135. Balance not collected and paid at the end of the year, \$3,846—decrease, \$208.

7. *Pupils.*—Number of pupils attending during the year, 4,982—increase, 216; number of pupils residing in the city, town, or village of the school, 3,561—increase, 186; number of pupils residing in the county of the school, 1,131—increase, 81; number of pupils sent from other counties, 290—decrease, 51; number of pupils reported as in the prescribed Grammar School subjects, 4,569—increase, 205; number of new pupils admitted during the year, 1,860—decrease, 99; number of pupils admitted by scholarships from Common Schools, 119—increase, 72. The same table shows by whom these scholarships have been established, and the fees per term in each school.

VIII. TABLE G., relating to the meteorological observations required by law to be kept by the head master of each Senior County Grammar School, requires no other remarks than those connected with the table itself,—which see.

IX. TABLE H.—*Number of Pupils in the several subjects taught.*—This table shows the number of pupils in each of the several subjects taught in the Grammar schools—in English, in Latin, in Greek, in French, in Mathematics, in Geography, (several divisions), in History, (several divisions), in Physical Science, (several divisions), in Writing, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Vocal Music. It appears that there were 4,872 in the different branches of English—increase, 254; in Latin, 2,258—decrease, 257; in Greek, 401—decrease, 44; in French, 1,462—increase, 87; in Mathematics, 4,778—increase, 223; in Geography, 4,412—increase, 303; in History, 4,050—increase, 245; in Physical Science, 2,949—increase, 198; in Writing, 4,291—increase, 148; in Book-keeping, 1,014—increase, 59; in Drawing, 539—increase, 156; in Vocal Music, 507—decrease, 25.

X. *The Table showing the Text-Books used in the Grammar Schools* is omitted in this Report, the text-books being for the most part the same as those prescribed by the official regulations, and mentioned in preceding Reports.

XI. TABLE I.—Table I. contains a return of the names, college, and degree of each head master, the date of his appointment, number of his assistants, salary, religious exercises of the schools, and the number of pupils who were matriculated at any university, or passed the Law Society, &c. &c. Of the hundred and thirty-one masters and teachers employed in the Grammar Schools, 45 were members of the Church of England, 46 were Presbyterians, 21 Methodists, 3 Baptists, 4 Congregationalists, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 reported as Protestant, and 10 whose denomination was not reported. Seventy-seven of the schools were opened and closed with prayers. For further miscellaneous information, I refer to the table.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

XII. TABLE K.—OPERATIONS OF THE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

1. The year is divided into two sessions of five months each—the one beginning the 8th of January and closing the 20th of June; the other beginning the 8th of August and closing the 20th of December. The object of the Normal School is to train teachers to teach the subjects of a Common School Education. As, besides the preliminary education, persons are specially educated or trained to a trade or profession, and no one thinks of working as a mechanic, or practising as a physician or lawyer without a professional training, as well as a previous preparatory education; so the training of teachers for the profession of teaching, in addition to their preliminary education, is now considered a necessity in all civilized countries, and as such provided for. Most of the Normal Schools, both in Europe and America, provide for the greater part of the preliminary education, as well as the special professional training; but the Normal School of Upper Canada confines itself as exclusively as possible to the special work of training teachers to teach. No inducements are held out to any one to apply for admission to it except those who wish to qualify themselves better for the profession of teaching. None are admitted without passing an en-