

buildings embracing a hall of sufficient capacity to seat 1,000 adults, with classrooms, lodging rooms, refectory, &c., for at least 300 students—all the apartments well lighted, heated and ventilated; also a library room, cabinet and other apparatus. Attached to each Normal School shall be one or more Model Schools, with not less than 100 pupils, in order to afford the students an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the art of teaching. Each Normal School is to have six Professors, one of the theory and practice of teaching; and the Principal, in whom is invested the discipline and government of the institution. There are various regulations for the admission of candidates. The premises and buildings are erected and kept in repair from local sources; but the State appropriates from five to ten thousand dollars per annum to each to assist in defraying current expenses. Four of these State Normal Schools are in operation, to the support of which the State has appropriated sixty-nine thousand dollars from 1861 to 1867. There are also some 20 private Normal Schools in the State, attended by some two thousand students for a longer or shorter period.

*County Superintendents* are appointed for a period of three years by the School directors or trustees of townships, who meet in a convention at the seat of each county once in three years "to appoint a person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in teaching who is to be the County Superintendent, to be sworn in and receive his commission from the State Superintendent, and his compensation is fixed by the directors at from \$300 to \$1,500. The aggregate salaries of the County Superintendents are stated at \$60,000 per annum. The State Superintendent speaks in the strongest terms of the superior economy and efficiency of the office of County Superintendent over that of Town or Township Superintendent.

*School Districts and Directors.*—A legal school district in Pennsylvania is not a small portion or section of a township, as in the State of New York, and as heretofore in Upper Canada, but it is a township, borough, or city not divided into wards. It has corporate powers through an elective Board of six Directors,—what we should call a Township Board of School Trustees—who "are required to have a sufficient number of Common Schools of different grades for the education of all children in the district between six and twenty-one years of age, who may apply for admission, in the following branches, viz.:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, and such other branches as the directors may authorize; but the County Superintendent is to see that the branches named are taught." The School directors have ample powers to levy and collect school taxes and for all school purposes, and are authorized to take ground for school sites, against the will of the owner, by paying him the fairly estimated value of it. A provision which the State Superintendent represents as most beneficial in its operations. This provision of the law also exists in Lower Canada.

*The Text Books* are selected jointly by the Directors and Teachers in each District at a general meeting at the beginning of each year, and may differ in each district, and even in each school, though the law speaks of "uniformity