

and available in all the Municipalities of the Province, but will, if of the first grade (A), render him eligible for the office of *County Inspector of Public Schools*.

15. It is important to add, that the standard of qualifications of these different classes of teachers, will be the same for all teachers, whether trained in the Normal School or not; just as the same standard of qualifications is prescribed for all candidates for admission to the bar as barristers, whether they have studied in a law office or not; and just as the same examination is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University, whether they have attended lectures in University College, or whether they have studied at home, with or without the aid of a private tutor. There can no more be two standards for first and second-class Provincial certificates of Teachers, than two standards for degrees in the Toronto University, or for admission to the bar as Barristers-at-Law.

16. There is immense advantage in candidates for first-class Provincial certificates attending the lectures, examinations and actual teaching in the Model Schools, in connection with the Normal School, as there are immense advantages in candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts attending lectures, examinations and studies in a College; and the greater is the merit of being able to obtain such a degree or such a certificate without the aid of the College or the Normal School, as the labor and difficulty of obtaining it is so much the greater. But the standard of qualification cannot be varied to suit the varying circumstances of candidates in the one case any more than in the other. The Normal School, with its Model Schools, is the university for the training of teachers for Public Schools, the same as University and other Colleges are the training schools for the learned professions and for Head Masterships of the High Schools.

17. Nor must teachers holding even the higher County Board certificates suppose it an easy thing to obtain a first-class Provincial certificate. This has never been accomplished, nor can it be accomplished, without long and severe application. In the State of Ohio (with a population much larger than that of Ontario), and in the absence of a Normal School, during the first *two years* after the law had provided for issuing State certificates of qualification by a Board of three who had obtained State certificates, only thirteen State certificates of qualification were granted on examination—twelve to male teachers, one to a female teacher. During the third year (the last year for which I have examined the State Superintendent's Report), *eighteen* State certificates of qualification were granted—*fifteen* to male teachers and three to female teachers. As examples, I have caused the Register of our Normal School for the last four years to be examined, with the following results: During the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 (with an average attendance of about 150, each of the half-yearly sessions), there have been granted only thirteen Provincial certificates of the first grade A,—that is, a fraction over three each year, or at the rate of one and a half each session. Of the *thirteen* students who obtained A certificates, *eight* entered the Normal

School with first-class County Board certificates, and *two* with second-class County Board certificates. During the same period of four years, 34 first-class Provincial certificates of the second grade B were granted to students, *fifteen* of whom had obtained first-class, and *nine* second-class County Board certificates before entering the Normal School. During the same four years *fifty-nine* first-class certificates of the third grade C were granted to students, *twenty-four* of whom possessed first-class and *ten* second-class County Board certificates on entering the Normal School. The total, therefore, of first-class certificates, of these grades, during four years, is 106 to students, *forty-seven* of whom entered the Normal School with *first-class* and *twenty-one* with *second-class* County Board certificates.

18. The question arises, how long had these students to attend the Normal School, with its severe course of lectures, studies, exercises and practice of teaching in the Model Schools, before obtaining their first-class Provincial certificates, and on what examination do they obtain them? I answer in the following words of my Official Report for 1869 on the subject:—

“The time required to take a certificate depends, of course, upon the attainments and ability of the student, and the grade and class to which he aspires. To obtain a first-class grade A the average time taken is between three and four sessions. A few have taken such certificate in *one* session, but the majority require four, five and even six sessions. The average time required to take a second-class certificate, grade A, is about two sessions.

“Very few spend only one session at the Normal School. In most cases, students return for a second, and, in many cases, a third and fourth session. The certificates are awarded at the close of the session by a Committee of Examiners, of which the Head Master and Second Master of the Normal School are members. The examination lasts for six days, during each of which the students write for six hours. The papers are subsequently carefully read by the Examiners, and a value, varying from one—the highest—to six—the lowest—is assigned to each. These marks, or values, are entered in appropriate columns in a book, called the “Certificate Record,” which is kept for that purpose, and which serves not only to give a condensed view of the results of the examination in each individual case, but also for subsequent reference when any question arises as to the standing of a teacher in any particular branch, when he was in attendance at the Normal School. The grade and class of the certificate awarded depends partly on the standing attained at this final examination (chief importance being attached to the marks awarded for Education, Aptitude to Teach, Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling, Grammar and Composition), and partly on the character the individual has earned for himself as to quickness and general ability as a teacher.”

19. It is thus seen that a Teacher, with the higher County Board certificate, coming to the Normal School, has to incur the expense, time and labour of from one to two years, terminated by an examination of 36 hours, in order to obtain the highest Provincial certificate. The course of studies in the Normal School was last revised in 1858, and may be found in Appendix B to my annual School Report for 1869, pp. 14–46, together with the methods of instruction, and the 19 examination papers for the first session of 1870. Such is the standard of qualifications for all teachers in order to entitle them to first-class Provincial certificates; and just in proportion as they approach that standard will they be qualified thoroughly to manage and teach the public schools, as well as to inspect them; and just as the public schools approach the standard of the Model Schools, (the Normal School system of Common School organization, discipline and teaching in practice), will