

required entrance examination—*increase, 62.* Number of boys formerly attending Common Schools who were admitted free by scholarship, 143—*increase, 57.*

4. *Masters.*—The total number of masters employed in the schools during the year, is 127. The number of head-masters appointed during 1860, is 30. The number appointed under the old law, 6—*decrease, 3.* The number of head-masters who are graduates, is 59—*increase 9*; of these, 38 were educated at Provincial Universities, 16 at English, Irish or Scotch Universities, 4 at American Universities, and 1 at Giessen; 23 teach under the authority of Provincial certificates.

#### NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The number of students or teachers-in-training, admitted into the Normal School during the first session of last year, was 158; the number admitted the second session, 132. The number of teachers to whom certificates were awarded on a lengthened paper examination at the end of the first session, was 96, at the end of the second session, 90.

#### THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. The amount expended for *free public libraries* in 1860, was \$5,289, being \$516 less than in 1859. The number of libraries established was 57, and the number of volumes sent to these and to libraries established in previous years, was 9,072. The whole number of libraries established is 411. The whole amount expended for their establishment is \$99,807, and the number of volumes contained in them is 186,658.

2. The number of *Sunday School Libraries*, according to the returns, is 1,756—*increase 72.* The number of volumes in these libraries is 278,648—*increase, 1,741.*

3. The number of *other public libraries* reported is 347—*increase, 13.* The number of volumes contained in them is reported to be 157,805—*increase, 39,249.* This large increase arises from a more full report being received of the libraries attached to various public institutions in Toronto, and from which it appears that there are about 34,400 more volumes in the city libraries than were reported for 1859.

The total number of school and public libraries in Upper Canada is reported as 2,514, and the number of volumes 623,111.

#### MAPS, GLOBES, AND VARIOUS ARTICLES OF SCHOOL APPARATUS; PRIZE BOOKS.

1. The amount expended for these purposes was \$16,832—*increase, \$4,927.* The number of maps of the World sent was 218—*increase, 14*; of Europe, 324—*increase, 63*; of Asia, 260—*increase, 36*; of Africa, 259—*increase, 70*; of America, 280—*increase, 28*; of Canada, 296—*increase, 73*; of Great Britain and Ireland, 401—*increase, 138*; of the Hemispheres, 219—*increase, 87*; of Classical and Scripture maps, 167—*decrease, 6*; other maps and charts, 339—*increase, 55.*

2. The number of globes sent out was 188—*increase, 53*; other school apparatus (different pieces), 1,946—*increase, 763*; number of sheets of object lessons, 12,746—*increase, 3,328*; number of volumes of prize books, 20,194—*increase, 8,105.*

#### SUPPERANNATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The number of worn-out teachers who received aid in 1860, was 150. Of the 181 teachers whose applications for aid had been granted, 25 died, 3 were not heard from in reply to letters, 2 resumed teaching, and 1 withdrew from the fund. The average period of service of the remaining 150 is 21½ years, and their average age in 1860 was 66½ years.

#### EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1860.

The total number of educational institutions of every description in Upper Canada reported was 4,379—*increase, 5*; the total amount expended in support of these institutions was \$1,448,448; adding balance on hand the total amount available was \$1,615,670—being an increase of \$20,862. But the total number of pupils returned as attending the Common and Grammar Schools was 320,358—*increase, 14,385*; and an increase of 208 students and pupils attending other institutions, inclusive of the Normal and Model Schools. The aggregate amount available for the support of the Common, Grammar and Normal Schools, Supperannated Teachers, &c., (not including other educational institutions), during the year, was \$1,437,339—being an increase of \$7,034, thus showing an increase of \$13,828 on the amount expended in the support of other institutions.

#### GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA, FROM 1842 TO 1860, INCLUSIVE.

1. *Grammar Schools.*—The number of *Grammar Schools* in 1850, was 57; in 1860, it was 83. The number of pupils attending the

Grammar Schools in 1850, was 2,070; in 1860, it was 4,546; though many hundreds were excluded from the Grammar Schools in 1854 by the regulations, which required an entrance examination—*increased attendance in 1860 over 1850, 2,476.* As the present Grammar School Law did not go into operation until 1854, no Returns of the amount provided for the salaries of Grammar School masters exist earlier than 1855. The amount provided for the salaries of masters in 1855, was \$46,255; the amount provided for the same purpose in 1860, was \$64,005.

2. *Common Schools.*—The number of Common Schools in 1850, was 3,059; the number in 1860, was 3,969—*total increase, 910.* The number of *Free Schools* in 1850, was 252; the number in 1860, was 2,602—*total increase in the eleven years, 2,350.*

3. The whole number of pupils attending the Common Schools in 1850, was 151,891; the number of pupils attending them in 1860, was 315,812—*increase of 1860 over 1850, 163,921.*

4. The total amount paid for salaries of Common School teachers in 1850, was \$353,716; the amount paid for the same purpose in 1860, was \$895,591—*increase of 1860 over 1850, \$541,875.*

5. The amount expended for the building and furnishing of school-houses, libraries, apparatus, &c., in 1850, was \$56,756; the amount expended for these purposes in 1860, was \$264,183—*increase of 1860 over 1850, \$207,427.*

6. The total amount expended for all Common School purposes in 1850, was \$410,472; the total amount expended for these purposes in 1860, was \$1,159,774—*increase of 1860 over 1850, \$749,302.*

#### THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

1. Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the schools have been so established and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means provided would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

2. This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the people.\* It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French history; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian schools of painting. These objects of art are *labelled*, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated, "that the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is, at the same time, strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaele and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of school grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with this department.

3. The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive

\* See my Annual Report for 1857, in which there is a full detail of what is done in England in this respect.