aciples of education ed under their care o give practical effect ined in the Normal both the system of the public schools

HOOLS.

of efficiency as at timess and practical ny other establishtion has been raised on (which is always a admission during the years), and the maily than at the have been teachers.

s number of appli-School, attendance them during the gives the counties ersuasions of the

out of 6,388 appliwere males, and them had been teachers. The 174—total 340—158 were males, rs; of the female

lieretofore given

persons, but to throughout the uted, as are most ninary education been attained in Normal School e, to do for the cian, the lawyer profession. No School, except re any admitted on of teaching, themselves for sion to Normal ng an entrance class certificate

and operations have establishthinks of being persons have that which develops min I and forms character—without any preparation for it. The demand for t achers trained in the Normal and Model Schools, and their success, is the best proof high appreciation of the value of their services by the country. Of course no amount of culture can supply the want of natural good sense and abilities; but training and culture double the power of natural encowments, and often give to them all their efficiency. For the information of parties desirous of obtaining information in regard to the course of instruction and training in our Normal School, I append to this report a valuable paper on the subject, drawn up by Dr. Sangster, Head Master. (See Appendix B.)

The Model Schools (one for boys and the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, each pupil paying one dollar a month, while the Common Schools of the city are free) are appendages to the Normal School, and are each under the immediate charge of three teachers who have been trained in the Normal School, and overseen and inspected by the Masters of the Normal School. The teachers-in-training in the Normal School, divided into classes spend some time each week in the Model Schools, where they first observe how a Model School for teaching Common School subjects is organized and managed; how the pupils are classified, and how the several subjects are taught; and they at length teach themselves, as assistants under the observation and instruction of the regularly trained teachers of the school, who also make notes, and report from day to day the attention, of the Normal School includes in his instructions a series of lectures ou school government, for the Normal School includes in his instructions a series of lectures ou school government, livers a short course of lectures to the Normal School students on the School Law, and their duties and modes of proceeding respecting it.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.—ITS DESIGN AND FUNCTIONS (Prepared by John Herbert Sangster, Esq., M.A., M.D., Head Master.)

This Ir stitution is designed to train Common School Teachers, so as to fit them for the more efficient discharge of their varied and important duties. Though essentially a training school, rather than a mere school of instruction, in the ordinary sense of the term, the majority of those received as students-in-training are so deficient in scholastic atteinments that it is found necessary to include in its ceanse of instruction, not merely discussions on the principles of education and methods of teaching, but also the actual teaching of most, or all, the branches of Common School study. It is conceded by all who have devoted any attention to the subject that "to teach well one must be possessed of adequate knowledge; in a word, must be well informed;" and as more than nine-tenths of those who apply for admission to the Normal School do not possess anything like that amount demands on the part of those who would become educators of youth, the Normal School of mbraced in an ordinary English education, the early training or want of training of those who center its walls. Every lecture, therefore, given in the Normal School is delivered with a two-fold object:—

1st. To convey to the class of students-in-training a certain amount of information on the subject on which it treats: and

2nd. To give this information in such a manner, that making the necessary allowance for differences of age and attainments, it may serve as a model of the method in which the same subject is to be discussed before a class of children.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION, &C.

Two sessions are held each year—the first commencing on the 8th January and closing on the 15th June, and the second beginning on the 8th August and terminating on the 22nd i cember. Females over sixteen years of age, and males over eighteen years of age, who  $\rho$  esent certificates of moral character from their clergymen, are eligible for admission upon successfully passing the entrance examinations. No charge is made for tuition, and the students are supplied by the department with such text-books as they require at half the usual price. If admitted, each student is required to sign a declaration