

cently given. These will enhance the value of the Report to both teachers and trustees. From them we learn that a pupil must be considered as a non-resident even if residing with a near relative, as a sister or brother, provided the parent or legal guardian lives in another part of the Province. A candidate for a Professional First Class Certificate must have gained his experience in a High or Public School, and not in a private institution. If a teacher is known to entertain and express infidel opinions, he is liable to have his certificate withdrawn. Trustees have power to remove the suspension of a pupil, and in any case to review the action of the teacher in matters of school discipline. The Minister considers that the authority and responsibility of the master or principal of a High or Public School should be complete. Each assistant master should be responsible to him for the proper and due performance of his duties as such. All persons between the ages of five and twenty-one have the right to attend school.

#### NORMAL AND PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOLS.

The following statistics of the Normal Schools are of interest.

	ADMITTED.		CERTIFICATES GRANTED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Toronto .....	80	90	56	68
Ottawa .....	55	35	42	27

We have ventured to correct a palpable error in the Ottawa returns, which in the Report show the reverse of what they should do; the numbers admitted being placed in the columns for "Certificates granted" and vice versa.

By these returns we learn that 260 candidates for Second Class Professional certificates were admitted to the Normal Schools during 1882, and that 183, or seventy per cent., of these obtained them. Seventy-four per cent. of the Toronto students were successful, and sixty-six per cent. of those at Ottawa.

The following are the particulars of the ex-

penditure for both the Normal and Model Schools:—

—	Salaries.		Work- ing Expenses.		Total.		Less Model School Fees.		Net Ex- pendi- ture.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Toronto.	19858	34	4634	04	24492	38	7755	00	16737	38
Ottawa.	16023	00	4388	98	20411	98	6028	50	14383	48
Totals.	35881	34	9023	02	44904	36	13783	50	31120	86

We learn from these figures that the net cost to the Province of both institutions was \$31,120.86. Dividing this amount by 183, the number of successful students, we find that each Second Class Professional certificate costs the country \$170. At Toronto the cost was \$135, while at Ottawa it rose to \$244. If our readers will compare these figures with those that show the cost of the non-professional training of these students in our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes they will find a great disparity, which only the very highest results that can be attained by the Normal Schools would justify. Not only are these results not produced, but the inefficiency of the Normal Schools, despite the large expenditure upon them, has become notorious, and is the lament of every one who has the good of our Public School system at heart. The complaints of the students who attend session after session have become tiresome by their iteration, and are emphasized by the opinions of the Inspectors under whom these students find employment.

Everyone acknowledges that the institution of County Model Schools for the professional training of Third Class teachers has been beneficial. Let us see, therefore, how the expense of Professional Third Class certificates compares with that of Second. The statistics of the County Model Schools are not so complete as those of the Normal Schools, but we can by a little labour make a close approximation to the figures. On page 88 of the Report, we find that the trustees' allowance to masters and assistants in Model Schools was \$4,776, by reference to the Estimates of the Province we learn that the Government allowance to these schools was \$7,500, making a total allowance of \$12,276; to this we must add the