

trance examination equal to what is required for an ordinary second class County Board Teacher's Certificate; nor is any candidate admitted except upon the declaration in writing that he intends to pursue the profession of teacher, and that his object in coming to the Normal School is better to qualify himself for his profession—the same declaration that is required of candidates for admission to Normal Schools in the neighbouring States. That such is the object of candidates generally is obvious from the fact that a large majority of them have been teachers before applying for admission to the Normal School. The statistical table shows this. For example, the number admitted during the first session of 1862 was 148, of whom 82 had been teachers. The number admitted the second session was 135, of whom 68 had been teachers. The number admitted during the first session of the current year was 123, of whom 84 had been teachers.

2. The Model Schools—one for boys and the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, paying 25 cents weekly fees each—are connected with the Normal School, are under the same oversight, and are taught by teachers trained in the Normal School. The teachers training in the Normal School, divided into classes, spend some time each week in these Model Schools, where they not only observe how a school should be organized and managed, and how the several subjects should be taught, but teach themselves, as assistants, and under the observation and instruction of the regular teachers of the schools.

3. TABLE K. presents a condensed statistical view of the operations of the Normal School from the beginning. All the Counties in Upper Canada have been represented in it. The number of applications for admission during the two sessions of 1862 was 341; the number admitted was 283. The number who (after an examination of several days, on paper, at the close of each session, on all the subjects taught, and as to their ability and skill in teaching and governing a school) received Provincial Certificates, was 191. Teachers from the Normal School have given a tone and character to Common School teaching generally; the demand for them increases yearly; and thus the influence of the Normal School is felt throughout Upper Canada in the improved methods of school organization and teaching, as well as in the qualifications, character, and position of teachers.

XIII. TABLE L.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

An imperfect view would be formed of the state of education in any country if confined to its public primary and Grammar Schools. The Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of New York presents annually a report of the private as well as the public educational institutions of that State. The number of colleges reported in Upper Canada is 13, containing 1,373 students, with an income from public sources of \$94,800, and from fees of \$33,750. The number of private academies and schools reported was 342 (increase 6), containing 481 teachers (increase 59), 6,784 pupils (decrease 577), with an income from fees of \$56,233—increase, \$10,839.

XIV. TABLE M.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. The system of free public libraries is as follows:—A carefully classified catalogue of about four thousand works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction), is sent to the trustees of each school section and the council of each municipality. From this catalogue the municipal or school authorities desirous of establishing or improving a library, select such books as they think proper, and receive from the Department the books desired (as far as they are in print or stock) at cost prices, with an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums they transfer towards the purchase of books. The libraries are managed by the local councils and trustees according to general regulations, as provided by law, by the Council of Public Instruction.

2. Since the severe commercial and financial depression through which the country has passed, the annual demand for library books has been less than in previous years, while the demand for prize-books in the schools (supplied upon the same terms as library books) has increased. The amount provided from local sources for libraries, during the year, \$1,636. The same amount has been apportioned by the Department for the same purpose. The value of library books supplied by the Department during the year 1862 was \$3,272. The number of libraries was 518—increase 37. The total value of library books supplied by the Department since 1855 is \$107,165, consisting of 198,848 volumes, on the following subjects: History, 35,057; Zoology and Physiology, 13,677; Botany, 2,544; Phenomena, 5,449; Physical Sciences, 4,249; Geology, 1,772; Natural Philosophy and Manufactures, 11,585; Chemistry, 1,413; Agricultural Chemistry, 750; Practical Agriculture, 8,331; Literature, 19,480; Voyages and

Travels, 15,464; Biography, 22,447; Tales and sketches—practical life, 54,283; Teachers' Library, 2,347; Total of Library Books: 198,848. To these may be added the prize-books, 99,576 volumes; making a grand total, of works supplied by the Department, of 298,424.

3. The number of Sunday School Libraries reported is 1,969, containing 301,719 volumes. The number of other Public Libraries reported is 369, containing 116,884 volumes. Total number of Sunday School and other Public Libraries, 2,856, containing 667,451 volumes, or nearly one volume for every two inhabitants (old and young) of the country.

XV. TABLE N.—MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE-BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

1. During the year \$16,193 (one half contributed from local sources) had been paid for the purchase of 154 Maps of the World; 215 of Europe; 195 of Asia; 174 of Africa; 190 of America; 184 of Canada; 245 of Great Britain and Ireland; 138 single hemispheres; 163 Classical and Scriptural Maps; 317 other Maps and Charts; 29,760 (increase 2,829) volumes of Prize-Books, procured and awarded by local school authorities to meritorious pupils in the Schools.

2. Since 1855, there have been received from local sources in this branch of the Department, \$52,543, to which has been added the apportionment of an equal sum—making a total of \$105,087; by which means there have been sent out from the Department to the local school authorities applying for, and paying fifty per cent. on the cost price of them, 1,379 maps of the World; 2,155 of Europe; 1,772 of Asia; 1,608 of Africa; 1,871 of America; 1,952 of Canada; 2332 of Great Britain and Ireland; 1479 Single Hemispheres; 1287 Classical and Scriptural Maps; 3,300 other Maps and Charts; 1178 Globes; 12,698 other articles of School Apparatus; 99,158 Historical and other lessons in Charts; 99,576 volumes of Prize-Books.

3. The Maps, Globes, and various articles of School apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent upon whatsoever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind. The Globes and Maps manufactured (even to the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are Tellurians, Mechanical Powers, Numeral Frames, Geometrical Forms, &c.

All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with the copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to Municipal and School authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to school and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown among us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to public Municipal and School authorities all over the country.

4. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Educational Department is self supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured; so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny, beyond what is apportioned to the Municipalities and School Sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of Books, Maps, Globes and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a Public Department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expenses.

XVI. TABLE O.—THE SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT TEACHERS.

1. The Legislature has apportioned \$4000 per annum in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School Teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 per annum for each year that the recipient has taught a Common School in Upper Canada. Each recipient must pay \$4 for the current year, or \$5 for each past year, since 1854, into the fund; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate to the fund, commencing with the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established), if he began to teach before that time. If a teacher has not paid his subscription annually, he must pay at the rate of \$5 per annum for past time in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out.

2. Table 2 gives the age, services, &c. of each pensioner, and the amount of the pittance which he receives. 209 teachers have been admitted to receive aid from this fund; of whom 38 have died be-