## ANNUAL REPORT

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 OF THECITY OF TORONTO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

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Patrerson \& Co., Steam Printers, 48 King Stheet Eant.
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THOMAS DAVISON, Esq.

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E. P. RODEN, Ese.
Dec. 1879
EDWARD GALLEY, Esq.
Dec. 1880
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HENRY SWAN, Esq.
J. A. MILLS, Ese.
Dec. 1880
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WALTER s. LEE, Esq.
Dec. 1879
JÁmes bain, Esq.
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JOHN KENT, Esq.
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E. P. PEARSON, Esq.

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W. H. KNOWLTON, Esq. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Dec. 1879
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W. CAMPBELL, Esq.

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george mumurrich, Esq.
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W. W. OGDEN, Ese., M. B. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Dec. 1879
W. MARA, Esq.

Dec. 1880

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WILLIAM BELL, Esq.
Dec. 1879
FOLLIS JOHNSTON, EsQ.
Dec. 1880

Chairman.
george wright, Ese., M.A., M.B.

Standing © Committees.
I.-On Finance, Assessment and Salaries.

Messrs. KNOWLTON, (Chairman,) LEE and DAVISON.
II.--On School Management.

Mr. BAIN, (Chairman,) Dr. OGDEN, AND Messrs. CAMPBELL, RODEN AND SWAN.
III.-On Sites and Buildings.

Messrs. GALLEY, (Chairman,) BURNS, BELL and KENT.
IV.-On Printing and Supplies.

Messrs. MARA, (Chairman,) JOHNston and MILLS.

## V.-On Industrial schools.

Messrs, PEARSON, (Chairman,) MoMURRICH and Dr. OGDEN,
(1)fficers of the board.



## To the <br> Gentl

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## To the Board of Public School Trustees of the City of Toronto:

Gentlemen,
In accordance with a Resolution of your honorable Board, I respectfully submit the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Schools under your charge.

Appended to the Report will be found Statistical Tables which give in detail all important particulars relating to teachers, pupils, attendance, absenteeism, tardiness, studies pursued, cost of maintenance, \&c.

## ATTENDANCE.

The total number of pupils registered during the year was 12,075 .

The average daily attendance was 8,144. Last year it was 7.467 .

| 538 | pupils attended school less than 20 | days. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1152 | $"$ | $"$ | " | between 20 and 50 | days. |  |  |
| 2254 | " | " | " | " | 50 | " | 100 |

The number who attended school for over $\mathbf{r o o}$ days is 8,201 .
To show that the Attendance has been much improved during the year, it is only necessary to state that the Average Daily Attendance increased from 7,467 in 1878 to 8,144 in 1879 .

The most correct idea of the relation of the Average to the Registered Attendance is obtained by comparing the average of Monthly Averages with the average of Monthly Registered Numbers.

The average of Monthly Registered Numbers was 8,910. This shows an increase compared with last year of 634 . (See Table A.)

The average of Monthly Average Numbers was 8,070 . This shows an increase of 596 when compared with the corresponding number of last year. (See Table B.)

The average of Monthly Averages was 90.6 per cent. of the average of Monthly Registered Numbers. It was 90.3 last year, 89.7 in 1877, 86.3 in $1876,83.4$ in 1875 , and 80.8 in 1874.

The best average for any month of the year was 93 , the average for July.

The worst average was 89 , the average for April.
The largest number was registered in October, and the smallest number in July. The attendance in July was one thousand less than in any other month.

## ABSENTEEISM.

Steady and decided progress continues to be made in checking this greatest of evils in our schools. The number of days lost by absence in 1879 was 106,818 less than in 1874 . These numbers
do not ber of the avi consec greates be obt each F tion.
do not, however, show the actual improvement made, as the number of pupils in attendance in 1879 was much larger than in 1874 , the average attendanance having increased from 4,814 to 8,144 , consequently the number of absentees should be proportionately greater. The most correct idea of the improvement made can be obtained by comparing the number of days lost each year by each pupil, taking the average attendance as the basis of calculation. The numbers of days thus lost were as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1874 \text {..................................... } 57 \text { days. } \\
& 1879 \text {...................................... } 18 \text { days. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Notwithstanding this encouraging change, however, irregularity of attendance is still one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the general advancement of the pupils of our schools, and it will require persistent and united effort on the part of all parties concerned to reduce it to reasonable limits.

There are still some parents who are disposed to keep their children at home occasionally for trivial reasons, and who think they have a right to do so. This, of course, is a mistake on their part. Public Schools which are graded are greatly injured by irregularity of attendance. The irregular pupils not only lose the lessons taught during their absence, but they interfere with the progress of the rest of the class on their return. This fact renders it necessary that Public School Boards shall have authority to compel parents to send their children regularly, if at all. This clause of the School Regulations is the most important of all the compulsory clauses. (See Table C.)

## LATENESS.

The improvement in the punctuality has been even greater than in the regularity of attendance. Although the daily attendance
was largely in excess of previous years, the lateness was reduced, even when compared with 1878

The following table shows the number of cases during the past six years.

| Date. | Average Attendance. | Cases of <br> Lateness. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1874 | ... 4,814 | 69,456 |
| 1875 | ... 6,386 | 65,364 |
| 1876. | ... 5,976 | 31,476 |
| 1877 | . 6,860 | ${ }^{15,272}$ |
| 1878. | ... 7,467 | 7,474 |
| 1879 | .. 8,144 | 6,615 |

(See Table D.)
Our Lateness now amounts to less than one case per annum for each pupil in average attendance, or about one case for every two pupils registered.

## CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Certificates of Honor are awarded at the Christmas Vacation to such pupils only as have not been once absent or late, and whose conduct has been uniformly good, unless their absence or lateness shall have been occasioned by sickness, of not more than three weeks' continuance, to be certified in writing by the pupils' parents or guardians.

These Certificates are of two grades, and named respectively First Honor Certificates and Second Honor Certificates.

The First Honor Certificates shall be awarded to such pupils as have conformed to the above conditions for two consecutive sessions.

The Second Honor Certificates shall be awarded to such pupils
as have ( cunent s

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Dufferin Wellesley Ryerson Phoebe St John
Park....
Winchest
Victoria
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George
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Palace
Elizabeth
York Givins Borden Leslievill Markham

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as have contormed to the said rules for one session during the curient year.

The following statement shows the number of Certificates given in the various schools at the close of 1879 :

| SCHOOLS. |  |  | FIRST HONOR. | SECOND HONOR | total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dufferin |  |  | 121 | 142 | 263 |
| Wellesley |  |  | 218 | 316 | 534 |
| Ryerson. |  |  | 133 | 199 | 332 |
| Phoebe Street |  |  | 136 | 208 | 344 |
| John |  |  | 128 | 154 | 282 |
| Park |  |  | 71 | 90 | 161 |
| Winchester Street |  |  | 83 | 151 | 234 |
| Victoria " |  |  | 85 | 119 | 202 |
| Niagara |  |  | 69 | 98 | 163 |
| Louisa |  |  | 45 | 86 | 131 |
| Parliament |  |  | 64 | 77 | 141 |
| Church | " |  | 59 | 89 | 148 |
| George | " |  | 81 | 77 | 158 |
| Bathurst | " |  | 73 | 123 | 196 |
| Palace | " |  | 23 | 45 | 68 |
| Elizabeth | " |  | 59 | 64 | 123 |
| York | " |  | 18 | 18 | 36 |
|  | " |  | 54 | 39 | 93 |
| Borden | , |  | 24 | 34 | 58 |
|  |  |  | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Markham S |  |  | 12 | 15 | 27 |
|  | Total |  | 1566 | 2154 | 3714 |

One misconduct mark per week has been allowed heretofore, without invalidating the claim for a Certificate. It is worthy of consideration whether this is not too great a latitude to allow.

## TEACHERS.

There were 148 teachers in the employ of the Board at the close of the year, exclusive of special teachers in Music and Drawing. There are 22 male and 126 female teachers employed, They hold Certificates as follows:
First Class Provincial. ..... 46
First Class County Board ..... 18
Second Class Provincial ..... 84
SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

Twenty-four School buildings were used by the Board for School purposes during the year.

Eight teachers were added to the Staff during the year. This reduces the number in charge of each teacher nearly to the legal limit, except in the lowest four grades. In most of these, and especially in the roth Divisions, the numbers are still far greater than they should be. It is not necessary to erect large schools to meet the present requirements. Two or three Primary Schools are urgently needed, however. Owing to the rapidly increasing number of advanced pupils in our Scbools, Wellesley School should as soon as possible be set apart exclusively for the higher grades, as the Dufferin and Ryerson Schools havo been. Both teachers and pupils suffer much inconvenience from the present defective classification in some of the departments of this school. The First and Second Book Classes should be removed from Wellesley School at an early day, or increased accommodation provided for them by the enlargement of the present building. There is no valid objection to the latter course. The building is conveniently situated for the district whose requirements it is intended to meet; to avoid crowding in the yard the recesses for junior and senior pupils could be given at different times, and the accommodation could be provided by enlargement more cheaply than by building on a new lot.

There is urgent need of a new school house in the neighborhood of the rented building now used for School purposes on Markham Street. Such a building would accommodate the pupils
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attending Markham Street, and relieve the Bathurst and Niagara Street Schools.

Phoebe Street School is very much overcrowded, and I would recommend the erection of a Primary School near the corner of Huron and Cecil Streets. This would relieve Wellesley, Bathurst and Elizabeth Street Schools, as well as Phebe Street. It might also postpone the enlargement of Borden Street School, which must be increased in size at an early date unless extra accommodation be provided in some other way for the north-western por tion of the city.

## FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

The furniture is excellent in all but the Primary Classes. All the Divisions in the city are now provided with desks except those of the roth grade. For the roth Divisions I strongly recommend the Cornell Settees (St. Louis Primary), manufactured by R. Hay \& Co. They are quite as good as desks for pupils who do not write in books, and they cost only one half as much. The roth Division in Wellesley School is already seated with them, and they give great satisfaction.

The most pressing needs in the apparatus department are one Globe for each School and a small cupboard in several of the class rooms to contain the movable School property. Teachers are by law responsible for the School property, and it is only fair that they should be supplied with the means of securing it. I would also recommend that tuning forks or pitch pipes be supplied for the use of teachers during the Music lessons.

Tellurians were supplied during the year for the three Advanced Schools.

The blackboards throughout the city are, with a few exceptions, in excellent condition.

Before the grading of the Schools two complete sets of Maps were provided for each School. When the Advanced Classes were centralized, only a few Maps were required in each of the Primary and Intermediate Schools. Those not needed have been collected during the past year, and they will form a stock which will be sufficient to meet the demand in the higher class for many years.

## CLASSIFICATION.

The pupils in the Schools are classified into ten grades. This makes the progressive steps in the advancement of a child comparatively easy. The most encouraging fact in this connection is that the number of pupils above the Second Book continues to increase. It is to be regretted that in the highest Divisions of boys the numbers are small. During the year two additional Third Book and two Fourth Book Classes were opened.

PRIMARY TEÁCHERS' CLASSES.
I have frequently reported that the teaching done in our Primary Classes was not of a satisfactory character. In doing so, I do not wish to be understood to charge the teachers of those Classes either with lack of zeal or of intelligence. The Classes are too large to be taught successfully, and the teachers, although Normal trained, have not uniformity of method, or in some instances a clearly defined method at all.

To remedy these defects, I respectfully repeat my suggestions made last year:

1. The introduction of Kindergarten methods into our Primary Division. St. Louis has now fifty-two of these Public Kin-
dergartens in most satisfactory operation. Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the Public School Board of London, England, says, "The Kindergarten is an essential part of our School system."

It must ultimately become a part of our system, and I trust it may be soon.
2. Regular Weekly or Bi-Monthly Meetings of the Teachers in the Primary Divisions for instruction in the best methods of teaching, and for special practice in Drawing and Music. These meetings have been held during the past year for instruction in Music with most satisfactory results.
3. The establishment of a City Model School for training our own Teachers.

Cities should be allowed to have Model Schools separate from counties if they so desire. The cities of Ontario are increasing in number and extent so rapidly that the time has arrived when their special needs will have to receive attention. Not only should they have separate Model Schools, but theit Model Schools should be conducted under special regulations. The duties of a teacher in a graded city school are essentially different from those of a teacher in a rural district. To be fitted for the proper performance of her duty she requires a very different training. A young lady who intends to teach in a city school can learn her duties and how to perform them in no place so well as in the schools of the city in which she is to teach. The law at present does not recognize Iocal Examining Boards for cities, nor is it necessary that it should do so. There are in every city more students who pass the Intermediate Examination than there are vacancies in the stлff of teachers. Why then should an Examining Board be appointed to manufacture a large supply of Third

Class teachers annually? Every pupil in a city can attain with ease the non-professional standing required for Second Class teachers before she is old enough to receive a legal certificate to teach. City Model Schools should therefore train only those who have already passed the non-professional Second Class Examination.

## PRIZE GIVING.

Prizes were given as usual at the close of the first session in July. In the highest four divisions they were given as the result of the combined examination. (See report of the combined examination). In the classes below the fourth book, the prizes were given on the joint basis of sessional records, and examination results. The Board presented prizes in books to the value of $\$ 338.37$.

In addition to the above, twelve scholarships were presented by the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute, and two medals, one gold, and one silver, by Mr. John McDonald. These medals and scholarships were given for general proficiency. A medal was also givẹ by the Inspector for the best original design. Mr , John Hallam has offered for competition, at the next combined examination, one gold and one silver medal, for proficiency in Canadian History and Geography. The Jesse Ketchum prizes were distributed in December, by Rev. Septimus Jones, Rev. John M. Cameron, Hon. John McMurrich, and Mr. C. A. Morse. These gentlemen visited the various schools, and delivered very useful and interesting addresses to the pupils before giving the prizes. This annual visitation is regarded with great interest by. both teachers and pupils. 336 books were presented this year.

## DRAWING.

The progress made in this subject has been more marked than
in any which Indus forms receivı the his arising howev

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in any other. This is to be accounted for by the increased interest which the regular teachers have been led to take in the subject. Industrial drawing, with a large amount of original designing, forms the basis of the teaching done. When the pupils who receive a proper training in this subject, in the junior classes, reach the highest divisions there is no doubt that the practical results arising from its teaching will be more distinctly seen. Even now, however, they are remarkably encouraging.

I regard inventive drawing, as one of the most important subjects taught in the junior classes of our schools. Its educational advantages are :

1. Original designing or inventive drawing can be taught to a child earlier than any other school subject.
2. It serves the most important purpose of convincing a child that he is a being possessed of original power ; that he need not be a mere imitator of others in any of the walks of life. In this respect it is of more use than all the other subjects of the school programme combined.
3. The advancement made by pupils in this subject is more uniformly satisfactory than in any other.
4. Notwithstanding this uniformity of progress this subject affords the fullest opportunity for the development of great natural aptitude.

Its utility is apparent trom the following considerations:-

1. It is the only school subject that gives an industrial training to boys.
2. It gives expression to a large number of valuable ideas that could not be made clear in any other way.
3. It makes every mechanic a better workman, by training the hand to act in harmony with the eye, and by enabling him to make his own designs, or to draw accurately the patterns applied by others. The carpenter, for instance, who can draw the shape of a moulding or a scroll which he has to make, rises rapidly over those of his fellow-workmen who are unable to do so.
4. It helps to form a most desirable class of skilled workmen, who are not mere slaves of the machines they use, but whose minds can design and whose hands can execute work impossible to be made by machinery.
5. It adds immensely to the value of manufactured products, and thus to a very large extent increases the wealth and material prosperity of a country. An earthenware vessel is increased in cost more than a hundred per cent. by a few strokes of a decorator's brush, given in a couple of minutes. A piece of board worth only a few cents may be raised in price to as many dollars in the hands of a skillled workman.
6. If taught in every school it would, without adding to the expense of living, transform chousands of untidy homes into the abodes of taste and simple elegance.

The following letter from Mr. L. R. O'Brien, President of the Canadian Academy of Art, was written to one of the daily papers, after a visit to a few of our schools, in company with some of the teachers in the Ontario School of Art, to see the results of the teaching done in the subject of drawing. It is inserted as giving a professional estimate of the importance of the subject, and especially of the success following its teaching by regular teachers.
(To the Editor of The Globe.)
Sir,-A short time ago I was invited, with Messrs. Baigent and Matthews, Members of the Ontario Society of Arts, by Mr. Hughes,

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Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto, to visit some of the schools and see the progress made by the pupils in drawing since the classes for industrial drawing were introduced, less than a year ago, and I have been requested to state through your columns what we saw. We were accompanied by Mr. Bain, a member of the School Board, and we visited the Ryerson, Wellesley, and Dufferin Schools, seeing the different classes of boys and girls in each.

The same course is pursued in all the schools, and as all the classes young and old, began drawing at the same time, what is said of one class will at present apply to all. In another year, when those who have commenced to draw in the junior class continue in the senior ones, we shall be better able to judge of their progress.

Not very much time is given to drawing. One regular teacher of drawing is employed, who gives a lesson of fifteen minutes once a week to each class, putting the subject for the week upon the black-board." This is continued by the ordinary teacher, under whose direction fifteen minutes every day is rappropriated for drawing. The system adopted is in the main that used in the Public Schools of Massachusetts ; the copies and text books are the ones used there, and are all admirable in their way.

The object principally aimed at, while training the hands and the eyes of the children, is to teach them to think, and to make them understand that they have, each of them, original inventive faculties, and capacity for original design. The pupils draw first upon slates, and afterwards with pencil upon paper. They begin with lines and geometrical forms, going on with curves, conventional forms of leaves and flowers, and simple ornamental patterns. From the first they are made to repeat the exercises from memory, and encouraged to make original designs, or to vary at pleasure the form given. For instance, the lesson may be a clover leaf, trefoil.

They are asked to arrange this in a continuous pattern, or to fill in a square or circle with it, or make some arrangement of it. The delight that the children take in these exercises, and their ingenuity and taste in this form of design, is wonderful, and a remarkable thing that we observed was that the very young children did as well as the elder ones, all having begun at the same time. This coincides with the published opinion of a distinguished authority upon art education, who gives as his experience that children have a natural faculty for design, which, if not cultivated, becomes dulled and obliterated with advancing years.

The kind of drawing thus happily introduced into the Public Schools of Toronto, while being the best basis for any kind of art has a distinct industrial application, It is better training for after life in any kind of handicraft than anything else they learn at school, except reading, writing and arithmetic, and it is as useful to them as any of these, without interfering with them. It will not be long before the example thus set in the schools of Toronto will be followed all over Canada, and the sooner the better.

One point which has been solved is the question whether ordinary school teachers, who have not learned to draw, can teach drawing. I should have supposed not, but they are doing it with the assistance I have described, and doing it, at least the elementary part, effectually. That they could do it much better if properly taught themselves is undeniable ; but this must be a work of time, even if a Normal Art School were organized at once, as it should be. Meanwhile it is a satisfaction to know that much can be done, and is being done, with the materials that we have.

The Ontario School of Art as offered a scholarship as a prize to the best pupil in drawing of each of the advanced Public Schools of Toronto, and the Council is desirous to do the same with other
sch
dus
schools throughout Ontario that may take up elementary and industrial drawing in the same efficient way.

I may mention one point in which the schools of Toronto now compare favorably with those of my young days. Then schoolboys were considered and treated as beings in a state of barbarism, with only one faculty to be cultivated-the memory, and only one instrument of cultivation-the cane. Now boys are treated as civilized beings, or as beings capable of being civilized. The school houses are surrounded with trees, grass and flowers ; flowers and birds are in the school rooms, and under their care. In short their better instincts are appealed to, and their higher faculties cultivated. Perhaps eventually boys may even cease to be a nuisance.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

> L. R. O'BRIEN,

Member of the Council of the Ontario School of Art, and Vice-President of the Ontario Society of Artists.

Toronto, June 24th, 1879 .
As mentioned in Mr. O'Brien's letter, the Ontario School of Art has granted six scholarsips to be competed for annually by the pupils of the highest divisions in our schools. Through the kindness of the Board, I was permitted to give a medal to the pupil who exhibited most ability in original designing.

## NEEDLEWORK.

This subject has been systematically introduced into our schools during the past year. It has occupied a place on the time-table for several years, but was not taught in a proper manner. The
time devoted to it was spent by the pupils in doing any kind of fancy work which they chose, no two being necessarily engaged at the same work ; sometimes the teacher merely kept order, neither guiding the pupils as to what they were to do, or how to do it.

In nearly every girls' class now, the pupils do either knitting or plain sewing only. Fancy work is not allowed in any class. In most of the classes the same kind of work is done on the same day ; if one pupil is knitting all knit, if one hems all hem, \&c., The teacher can give instruction to a whole class in this subject, as in any other, and having been shown how to use their needles the class is set to work, and the teacher passes around to supervise, and direct as she does in writing and kindred subjects.

A little difficulty has in a few cases been met with, in getting the pupils to bring with them the materials for the lesson in needle work. There is no reason, however, why a pupil should not be provided with the requisites for this lesson, as well as for any other. Pupils must be sent home, if after due notice, and reasonable forbearance on the part of the teacher, they are not supplied with the books necessary for the proper prosecution of their studies. The same rule should apply to needlework. It is not necessary that expense should be incurred in order to provide a child with the essential articles for the lesson in this subject. A needle, some thread, and a strip of cotton, will be amply sufficient for junior classes. In the higher classes pupils can make articles of wearing a pparel, and so avoid the purchase of anything for these special lessons.

It is a good plan in any class for each pupil at the beginning of a session to bring a square of cloth for use during the whole session or until it is finished. On this one piece nearly all kinds of plain needlework may be done, and at the close of the session
the whole may be examined and the progress shown. Habits of neatness and cleanliness will also be developed by this plan.

I would like to see the subjects of cutting out, and fitting taught practically in the senior classes. The amount of money actually saved by all classes of society, if women could make their ordinary garments for themselves and their children, would be very large. It is questionable whether any other subject taught in our schools would make so great and direct a return to the ratepayers for the money spent in teaching it, as needlework.

## READING.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.in England report that this subject is taught in a more unsatisfactory manner than any other. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the worst teaching done in the schools of Toronto, is done in connection with this subject. A certain amount of an inferior kind of success is ultimately achieved, because during the first few years of the child's school life, the greater portion of the time is devoted to this subject. Even the poor results reached, however, are attained at a tremendous sacrifice of intellectual life. Many a child never recovers the full power of his intellectual activity, after passing through the stupifying process of learning to read by the method now in use.

If we had a city Model School, so that I could have the opportunity of training our own teachers, I would undertake to shorten the process of "learning to read" as it is commonly called, by at least one year. In the Boys' Home a class of between twenty and thirty new pupils, admitted during the mid-summer holidays of 1879, were taught to read in six weeks, and to recognize in any book or newspaper, the words they were accustomed to use in conversation.

In the higher classes it is very desirable that systematic drill be given in vocal culture, to a much greater extent than at present. I recommend for this purpose the charts of Professor Shoemaker of Philadelphia.

While regretting that higher results are not more generally attained in teaching reading in our schools, I am very much pleased to be able to report, that at a provincial elocutionary competition in the city of Brantford, Robert Widdowson, a pupil in the class of Mr. R. Lewis, in the Dufferin School, won the first prize, although he was the youngest of all the competitors.

## HALF-DAY SCHOOLS.

I would recommend the Board to consider the advisability of establishing two Classes, one in the eastern and one in the western part of the city, for pupils whose circumstances only admit of their attendance at School for one half of each day. There are a good many children at service, who can be spared by their employers or parents during either the forenoon or afternoon. If they attend an ordinary class, they receive but little benefit, and interfere with the progress of their schoolmates, if they get any special attention from the teacher. The programme and timetable can not be altered to suit their necessities in a regular school. The result is, that many of them never receive a lesson in Arithmetic, Spelling or Writing, probably the most important subjects to them. This would be obviated, if the same work were done in the special classes during both of the sessions each day. If such divisions were established, they might be of great service to three classes of pupils in addition to those mentioned:

1. Those who have advanced in years without having had the opportunity of attending school, and who in an ordinary school, would have to be placed in classes with little children.
2. Those who by absence, or for other reasons, have fallen behind their own classes, and require special teaching, which their own teachers cannot give without neglecting the other members of the classes.
3. Those whose conduct is so bad or whose attendance is so irregular as to have an injurious effect on the classes which they attend.

## DRILL AND CALISTHENICS.

These subjects should be more thoroughly taught in our schools. Whether it be desirable or not to train up a nation of soldiers, all thoughtful educators agree that it is of great importance :
r. That the physical systems of the pupils should be developed. The more carefully this is attended to the more easy will it be to to secure the natural growth of the mental and moral natures.
2. That pupils should acquire an erect bearing, a gracetul carriage and a correct method of walking.

These ends can be gained in no other way so well as by the "setting up" drill of the British Army, and a simple, reasonable, series of calisthenic exercises.

The latter have been introduced during the past year in most of the primary classesby the regular teachers, in connection with music The results are very satisfactory. There is no other means of disciplining classes, and getting rid of the accumulation of superfluous energy in a school-room, which is so natural and so successful as the practice of simple exercises in time with music.

In some of the higher classes of boys drill has been fairly taught. In classes in which the boys and girls are taught together, the
master takes the boys of the highest two classes at drill while the lady teacher takes the girls of the same two classes at needle-work.

I would recommend that Captain Thompson be placed in charge of this work in addition to his duties in connection with absentees.

## INTERFERENCE OF PARENTS WITH TEACHERS.

It is the duty of every parent to take a deep interest in the education of his children. Too often the 'eacher is left to himself in training his pupils. Every parent has also the right to have a certain controlling influence in school matters. He should secure this in a legitimate way, however. He can do so by voting at the annual election for trustee, by friendly consultation with the teacher, or by appealing in case of difference pt opinion to the Inspector, Trustees, or finally to the Minister of Education. Any parent has the right to go to a public school at any time, and all good teachers will be pleased to receive visits from the parents of their pupils, if they come in the proper spirit. No parent, however, has the right, for any cause thatever, to disturb a school while it is in session. If he does so he leaves himself liable to a heavy penalty as will be seen from the following section of the School Law :

Sec. 249, p. 102, Comp. of School Law and Reg., reads as follows : Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting, authorized to be held by this act, or any one who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any Public School, established and conducted under its authority or other school, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order, or exercises of the school, shall for each offense on conviction thereof, before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for

Public School purposes to the school section, city, town or village, within which the offence was committed, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit.

The time of the teacher during school hours is at the disposal of the school authorities. It belongs rightfully to the pupils, and none but those specified in the school law, should interrupt, much less disturb the proceedings of a school, and a head master would be fully justified in sending for a policeman to eject offenders, if they persist in giving annoy nce after being quietly requested to desist.

## SUPERVISION AT RECESS.

There is no time during the day when the teacher's presence and supervision is more urgently needed by pupils than during the recesses. They would be injured less by the teacher's absence from the school-room for fifteen minutes, than by being left entirely to themselves in the playground of a city school. The teacher has in the playground an opportunity to do much positive good, as well as to prevent a great deal of evil. Acting on this opinion the Board decided during the past year that "Teachers shall accompany their pupils to the playground during recess, except one, who shall remain in the school during the winter season, to take charge of those pupils who may be permitted to remain in on account of sickness or other reasons; the Head Master also shall accompany the pupils except when engaged with other duties."

There is no doubt that this regulation will produce beneficial effects, both to teachers and pupils.

VICE-REGAL VISIT.
One of the most pleasing events in connection with the history of the schools during the year was the visit of the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, to our city. At the re-
quest of the Reception Committce of the City Council the pupils of the public and Separate Schools were allowed the privilege of being the first to recieve and welcome the distinguished visitors. A large gallery was erected on each side of Lorne Street, extending from Esplanade to Front Street, and capable of seating 8,000 pupils. Although the reception took place during the first week of the session, and before the pupils had fully recovered the steadiness of school discipline, they behaved in a manner creditable alike to themselves and their teachers. The Board at a subsequent meeting passed the following resolution, on the recommendation of the Reception Committe: "Your Committee also desire to put on record their sense of gratification at the manner in which the pupils conducted themselves on the occasion of the reception. They feel that the Board should express its high approval to the teachers for the discipline and good behavior of the pupils under their charge."

## TEACHEKS' ASSOCIATION.

Two meetings of the Teachers' Association, formed in accordance with the Regulations of the Education Department, were held during the year.

Both meetings were largely attended by the teachers. Much interest was taken in the proceedings. There is no doubt that great good results to the schools from the interchange of thought that takes place at these meetings.

The following programmes give an outline of the work done by the Association during the year:

FIRST MEETING, JANUARY, 1879.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3 .
9-9.5. Calling Roll of Teachers.
2.5-10.30. How to teach Composition to Senior Classes-Mr. Richard Lewis.
10.45-12. Cleanliness, Neatness, and Manners in School-Miss C. M. Churchill.

2-3.15. How to teach Drawing-Mr. James Hughes.
3.30-5. The teaching of Spelling-Mr. Samuel McAllister.

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

9-9.30. Election of Officers.
9.30-10.30. Netation, Numeration, and the Tables of Simple Rules -Mrs. J. S. Arthurs.
10.45-12. How to teach Music-Mr. W. J. Hendry.

2-4. Mental Arithmetic-J. A. McLellan, M. A., LI..D.

SECOND MEETING, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.
9-9.5. Calling Roll of Teachers.
9.5-10 30. "How to Manage Writing Classes. "-Mr. A. F. McDonald.
10.45-12. "Addition Table. "-Mr. R. T. Martin.

2-3.15. "How to Teach Music"-Mr. H. F. Sefton.
3.30-5. "Fourth Book Lessons for admission in High" Schools. "-Mr. Samuel Hughes.
General Discussion on (1) Needle-Work; (2) Calisthenics.

On Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education, delivered an address ; subject : "A Plea for Elementary Science and Industrial Training."
R. McCAUSLAND,

JAMES HUGHES,
Secretary.
President.

## EXAMINATIONS．

Three written Examinations were held during the year；the Combined Examination and two Promotion Examinations．The Examiners for the Combined Examination were Rev．I．Tovell，A． McMurchy，Esq．，M．A．，John Patterson，Esq．，M．A．，and William Anderson，Esq．The list of Scholarships and Prizes awarded will be found in the Report of the Examiners．The comparative standing of the different schools in the various departments of study，will be found below by comparing the marks obtained at the Combined Examination．

## COMBINED EXAMINATION．

I have deemed it advisable to make the following explanation in reference to the mode of conducting the Combined Examination． Examiners are appointed who prepare their papers independently， and send them to the School Board Printer themselves．The proofs are sent to them，and the papers also under seal．They retain them until the day of Examination，when they are opened by them in the presence of the candidates．

No school officer or teacher has anything to do with the papers until they aredsubmitted to the candidates．

This is the only competitive examination held by the Board．
The following tables give the standing of the various divisions at the Combined Examination．

## FIRST DIVISIONS.

Twelve Pupils from each Division.


SECOND DIVISIONS.
Ten Pupils from each Division.

| Schools and | Divisions. |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marks possible |  | 3200 | 1800 | 2000 | 0 | 1700 | 10300 |
| Ryerson, Boys |  | 1108 | 991 | 1194 | 1065 | 916 | 5274 |
| Wellesley, Girls |  | 1068 | 1161 | -055 | 1096 | 823 | 5203 |
| Dufferin, |  | 978 | 998 | 1155 | 1008 | 956 | 5095 |
| Ryerson, |  | 1054 | 1022 |  | 1082 | 897 | 4929 |
| Wellesley, Boys |  | 805 | 902 | 468 | 985 | 750 | 3910 |
| Dufferin, " | ........... | 878 | 716 | 656 | 895 | 761 | 3906 |

THIRD DIVISIONS.
Ten Pupils from each Division.

| Schools and Divisions. |  |  | History and Geography. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marks possible | 2000 | 1550 | 2000 | 1600 | 1450 | 8600 |
| Ryerson, Girls | 1126 | 964 | 1173 | 1133 | 820 | 5216 |
| " Boys | 1121 | 923 | 1251 | 1104 | 776 | 5175 |
| Dufferin, " | 1019 | IO34 | 1142 | 954 | 779 | 4928 |
| " Girls ........... ... | 746 | 925 | 999 | 1018 | 901 | 4589 |

FOURTH DIVISIONS.
Five Pupils from each Division.

| Schools and Divisions. |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marks possible | 750 | 775 | 1000 | 800 | 600 | 392 |
| Ryerson, Girls | 389 | 466 | 535 | 621 | 338 | 234 |
| Victoria St, Boys | 300 | 463 | 681 | 541 | 353 | 23 |
| John St., Girls | 339 | 510 | 484 | 580 | 335 | 224 |
| Dufferin, | 34 I | 500 | 444 | 544 | 329 | 215 |
| Wellesley, | 311 | 435 | 476 | 583 | $35^{2}$ | $2{ }^{2} 5$ |
| Dufferin, Boys | 305 | 409 | 448 | 544 | 315 | 2019 |
| Ryerson, " | 417 | 301 | 473 | 547 | 251 | 198 |
| Wellesley, | 236 | 369 | 400 | 504 | 253 | 1762 |
| John St., | 237 | 429 | 401 | 444 | 254 | 175 |
| Winchester St. | 181 | 332 | 512 | 464 | 247 | 1736 |
| Victoria St., Girls | 219 | 376 | 323 | 447 | 290 | 1655 |
| Niagara St. | 169 | 391 | 360 | 323 | 294 | 1537 |

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## GOVERNMENT GRANT.

The amount received during the year from the Government Grant was $\$ 8,178$. The whole amount set apart for Toronto was $\$ 9,992$. The Separate Schools received $\$ 1,814$. The sum of $\$ 9,992$ is apportioned to Toronto, on the basis of its population, when compared with the other municipalities of the province at the time of the last census. This sum is then divided between the Public and Separate Schools, according to their average attendance. The amount received per pupil, was over one dollar. This sum changes every year, and becomes less (per pupil) as the average attendance increases. The sum, $\$ 9,99^{2}$, remains fixed for five years, until the next census, unless the Provincial Grant is increased.

## PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Table H gives a comparative statement of various items relating to the Schools since 1844. It will be seen by reference to it, that the increase in the attendance at our Schools has been very rapid.

In 1859 the Average Registered No. was 2,742, the Daily Attendance, 2, 150

| $" 1869$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | 3,906, | $"$ | $"$ | 3,132 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $" 1879$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ | 8,910 | " | " | 8,144 |

The Registered and Average Attendance have thus been more than doubled during the past ten years.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES HUGHES,
Public School Inspector.
Toronto, February 10, 1880.


TABLE A.
Showing the Registered Number of Pupils in each School for each Month.

|  |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |


TABLE B.


|  |  | SCHOOLS. | Jan. | Fer. | Mar. | A PRIL | May. | June. | July. | Sept. | Ocr. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dufferin |  |  | 573 | 573 | 576 | 542 | 499 | 479 | 460 | 529 | 539 | 513 | 513 |
| Wellesley |  |  | 761 | 774 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 740 | 702 | 789 | 790 | 762 | 749 |
| Ryerson |  |  | 563 | 563 | 558 | 538 | 506 | 466 | 427 | 558 | 564 | 547 | 518 |
| Phoebe | Street |  | 676 | 671 | 693 | 701 | 717 | 709 | 674 | 810 | 807 | 760 | 713 |
| John | * |  | 556 | 549 | 560 | 556 | 578 | 554 | 485 | 534 | 565 | 550 | 544 |
| Victoria | \% |  | 484 | 506 | 502 | 488 | 482 | 478 | 444 | 481 | 490 | 475 | 458 |
| Winchester | * |  | 497 | 528 | 516 | 540 | 535 | 477 | 425 | 570 | 565 | 521 | 510 |
| Niagara | \% |  | 440 | 450 | 453 | 459 | 478 | 473 | 378 | 457 | 476 | 433 | 423 |
| Park |  |  | 349 | 350 | 373 | 389 | 396 | 394 | 363 | 437 | 425 | 397 | 387 |
| George |  |  | 369 | 380 | 369 | 352 | 354 | 335 | 309 | 329 | 316 | 305 | 325 |
| Louisa | * |  | 404 | 416 | 409 | 422 | 423 | 400 | 338 | 408 | 443 | 419 | 401 |
| Bathurst | '6 |  | 373 | 392 | 395 | 400 | 413 | 405 | 383 | 441 | 453 | 420 | 427 |
| Palace | * |  | 220 | 235 | 234 | 230 | 223 | 215 | 192 | 172 | 186 | 185 | 168 |
| Parliament | 6 |  | 249 | 255 | 258 | 267 | 278 | 274 | 272 | 343 | 319 | 329 | 331 |
| Church | " |  | 257 | 265 | 261 | 273 | 293 | 299 | 272 | 336 | 332 | 303 | 311 |
| Elizabeth | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 260 | 252 | 257 | 271 | 272 | 280 | 263 | 269 | 264 | 248 | 240 |
| York | 6 |  | 196 | 198 | 198 | 210 | 218 | 220 | 182 | 184 | 185 | 188 | 189 |
| Givins | $\because$ |  | 222 | 222 | 218 | 216 | 226 | 225 | 220 | 147 | 263 | 244 | 248 |
| Borden | * |  | 134 | 129 | 129 | 147 | 154 | 153 | 139 | 146 | 158 | 146 | 150 |
| Leslieville |  |  | 55 | 60 | 63 | 64 | 62 | 67 | 85 | 69 | 72 | 73 | 75 |
| Markham | 8 |  | 70 | 80 | 85 | 92 | 99 | 97 | 73 | 100 | 101 | 95 | 92 |
| Boys' Home... |  |  | 72 | 76 | 76 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 68 | 73 |
|  |  |  | 72 | 76 | 76 | 72 | 74 | 70 | 73 | 70 76 | 63 | 64 | 53 79 |
| Orphans' Home |  |  | 78 | 82 | 84 | 78 | 78 | 81 | 80 | 76 | 67 | 73 | 79 |
|  |  |  | 7930 | 8082 | 8106 | 8142 | 8195 | 7964 | 7312 | 8427 | 8517 | 8118 | 7977 |

## GT\&VI

TABLE C.
Showing the number of days lost through absence during the year.

|  | SCHOOLS. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Average } \\ \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} \text { Registered } \\ \text { Numbers. } \end{array}\right. \\ \hline \end{array}$ | JAN. | Feb, | Mar. | APRIL | May. | June. | July. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Drc. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dufferin |  | 575 | 1048 | 1007 | 900 | 1046 | 1151 | 1026 | 79 | 890 | 1128 | 998 | 616 | 9889 |
| Wellesley |  | - 816 | 1343 | 1084 | 1114 | 1044 | 1036 | 1167 | 172 | 1019 | 1055 | 1139 | 836 | 11009 |
| Ryerson |  | 582 | 1100 | 1093 | 955 | 1073 | 1082 | 1106 | 189 | 1122 | 1113 | 943 | 697 | 10473 |
| Pherebe | Street. | 795 | 1283 | 1336 | 1478 | 1529 | 1745 | 1454 | 151 | 1302 | 1664 | 1861 | 1137 | 14940 |
| John |  | 601 | 927 | 1181 | 898 | 981 | 1096 | 944 | 153 | 832 | 1244 | 1161 | 665 | 10082 |
| Victoria |  | 532 | 1039 | 1007 | 809 | 1079 | 1233 | 964 | 104 | 833 | 1045 | 1078 | 667 | 9863 |
| Winchester | * | 575 | 1256 | 1175 | 1008 | 1193 | 1134 | 1019 | 93 | 753 | 1377 | 1291 | 616 | 10915 |
| Niagara | * | 508 | 996 | 877 | 818 | 1029 | 1495 | 1252 | 129 | 934 | 1226 | 999 | 803 | 10558 |
| Park |  | 431 | 860 | 847 | 729 | 925 | 1238 | 968 | 81 | 779 | 1072 | 1254 | 648 | 9401 |
| George | * | 371 | 852 | 687 | 604 | 751 | 883 | 574 | 45 | 523 | 1255 | 820 | 262 | 7256 |
| Louisa | " | 467 | 1225 | 1018 | 1089 | 1053 | 1325 | 920 | 218 | 765 | 1256 | 1038 | 701 | 10608 |
| Bathurst | , | 439 | 610 | 583 | 555 | 586 | 757 | 809 | 42 | 517 | 799 | 881 | 559 | 6698 |
| Palace | * | 231 | 482 | 543 | 587 | 627 | 749 | 691 | 84 | 394 | 651 | 413 | 457 | 5678 |
| Parliament | U | 325 | 704 | 681 | 486 | 486 | 591 | 503 | 36 | 727 | 2002 | 905 | 452 | 7573 |
| Church | " | 321 | 405 | 343 | 338 | 429 | 411 | 459 | 38 | ${ }^{458}$ | 620 | 465 | 346 | 4312 |
| Elizabeth | " | 288 | 531 | 607 | 628 | 621 | 788 | 766 | 75 | 297 | 716 | 686 | 503 | 6218 |
| York | 6 | 229 | 487 | 718 | 539 | 756 | -972 | ¢71 | 90 | 699 | 684 | 547 | 365 | 6528 |
| Givins | 4 | 257 | 405 | 457 | 493 | 408 | 504 | 372 | 58 | 329 | 512 | 441 | 325 | 4304 |
| Borden | 4 | 160 | 198 | 296 | 217 | 181 | 254 | 266 | 59 | 230 | 175 | 241 | 210 | 2327 |
| Leslieville |  | 76 | 141 | 135 | 113 | 122 | 100 | 121 | 31 | 119 | 133 | 112 | 98 | 1225 |
| Markham | 4 | 94 | 136 | 171 | 151 | 165 | 164 | 169 | 2 | 124 | 163 | 102 | 116 | 1463 |
| Boys' Home. |  | 80 | 288 | 118 | 119 | 312 | 135 | 67 | 2 | 217 | 224 | 116 | 173 | 1671 |
| Girls' Home. |  | 75 | 79 | 49 | 85 | 67 | 128 | 112 | 14 | 39 | 154 | 92 | 144 | 968 |
| Orphans' Hom |  | 82 | 58 | 53 | 51 | 54 | 97 | 83 | 1 | 31 | 240 | 72 | 13 | 753 |

TABLE D.

TABLE F.

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Showing the numbers engaged in each Department of Study during the year.

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TABLE H.
Comparative Statement of the City Schools, under specific headings, from 1844 to 1879 , both inclusive.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total <br> intain <br> Scho | ost of ing the ols. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1844 | 18500 | 1194 | 12 | 100 |  | ont | \$5508 |  | \$5 00 |
| 1845 | 19706 | 1108 | 12 | 92 | 12 | 1 | 7684 |  | 700 |
| 1846 | 20565 | 1212 | 15 | 81 | 12 | ، | 8044 |  | 660 |
| 1847 | 21734 | 1265 | 13 | 97 | 12 | " | 7484 |  | 600 |
| 1848 | 23503 | 1431 | 13 | 110 | 6 | " | 3668 |  | 520 |
| 1849 | 24226 | 1325 | 13 | 102 | 6 | " | 3668 |  | 508 |
| 1850 | 25766 | 1259 | 15 | 91 | 12 | " | 7992 |  | 630 |
| 1851 | 30762 | 18431366 | 16 | 85 | 12 | " | 9624 | $\$ 580$ | 720 |
| 1852 | 35000 | 18721346 | 16 | 84 | 12 | " | 10232 | 540 | 740 |
| 1853 | 40000 | 18861402 | 20 | 70 | 12 | " | - 12860 | 700 | 900 |
| 1854 | 41500 | 19711459 | 21 | 69 | 12 | ${ }^{4}$ | 16704 | 850 | 1140 |
| 1855 | 42500 | 20661570 | 31 | 50 | 12 | ' | 20872 | 1000 | 1300 |
| 1856 | 43250 | 23181747 | 32 | 55 | 12 | " | 22568 | 1000 | 1280 |
| 1857 | 45000 | 24801863 | 36 | 52 | 12 | " | 24216 | 1000 | 1300 |
| 1858 | 47500 | 25221987 | 36 | 55 | 12 | " | 26386 | 969 | 1280 |
| 1859. | 45000 | 27422150 | 38 | 56 | 12 | 4 | 25212 | 920 | 1173 |
| 1860 | 45000 | 28462260 | 38 | 59 | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ | 26044 | 915 | 1152 |
| 1861 | 44743 | 28002180 | 38 | 57 | 12 | " | 25640 | 916 | 1175 |
| 1862 | 45000 | 28252183 | 38 | 57 | 12 | ' | 25054 | 894 | 1148 |
| 1863 | 47500 | 30002287 | 38 | 60 | 12 | " | 25636 | 854 | 1121 |
| $1^{\circ} 64$ | 47500 | 31212400 | 39 | 61 | 12 | " | 26184 | 839 | 1091 |
| 1865 | 47500 | 32482251 | 40 | 56 | 12 | " | 26448 | 811 | 1175 |
| 1866 | 47500 | 31392399 | 41 | 58 | 12 | " | 27548 | 852 | 1117 |
| 1867 | 47000 | 33642609 | 41 | 64 | 12 | " | 26900 | 799 | 1031 |
| 1868 | 50000 | 36572810 | 45 | 62 | 12 | " | 29044 | 794 | 1033 |
| 1869 | 55000 | 39063132 | 46 | 68 | 12 | . | 30460 | 780 | 973 |
| 1870 | 56000 | 41063288 | 50 | 63 | 12 | " | 33348 | 80 ? | 1002 |
| 1871 | 57500 | 46463638 | 52 | 70 | 12 | " | 35000 | 753 | 962 |
| 1872 | 58000 | 51004070 | 61 | 67 | 12 | ' | 42500 | 833 | 1044 |
| 1873 | 60000 | 55364453 | 65 | 69 | 12 | " | 55500 | 1002 | 1246 |
| 1874 | 62000 | 59244814 | 75 | 84 | 12 | " | 52000 | 631 | 1080 |
| 1875 | 64000 | 64475386 | 90 | 72 | 12 | " | 58772 | 608 | 1091 |
| 1876 | 65000 | 69125976 | 94 | 73 | 12 | 4 | 60456 | 617 | 1013 |
| 1877 | 67000 | 76066860 | 128 | 59 | 12 | \% | 76006 | 690 | 1107 |
| 1878 | 68000 | 72767467 | 140 | 59 | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ | 83792 | 729 | 1122 |
| 1879 | 20000 | 8910,8144 | 148 | 60 | 12 | C | 89713 | 744 | 1102 |

TABLE I.
List of Teachers, arranged with a view to secure Equitable Promotion, and showing the Division taught by each Teacher, their C'ertificates; Places of Training; and the date at which they entered the service of the Board.

TABLE I. (Continued.)
female assistant teachers.

TABLE I. (Continued).
fremale assistant teachers.






Junior 3rd Bk．

 Provincial 2nd B， County Bd．Ist C． Provincial 2nd B． ต்ヘ்官营

 Mrs．J．N．Agnew．． Catherine Breckon．． Thomasina Ca M．A．McDonald． Annie A．Gray Martha Sefton．

TABLE I. (Continued.)
fRMALE ASBISTANT TEACHERS.



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TABLE I. (Continned.)
FEMALE ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
CNTERED SERVICE
OF BOARD.
(Last time.)




| Certivicatres. |
| :--- |
| Provincial 1st B. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Proyincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd A. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |
| Provincial 2nd A. |
| Provincial 2nd A. |
| Provincial 2nd B. |

Division.
Junior 1st Bk
Junior lst Bk.

Names.



## REPORT

## OF THE

## Yxaminers in regard to the (1) ombined 斿xaminations.

The Examiners have the honour to report that, in the discharge of the duty entrusted to them, they examined on the 18th and rgth of June the selected pupils sent up to them from the several Public Schools in the city, in which the advanced pupils are taught. The examination was conducted in the Dufferin and Ryerson Schools, and, as in former years, was throughout a written one. The pupils selected belonged to the four highest divisions, numbering in all 232 .

The Examiners beg to submit the following results as brought out by a careful comparison of the papers handed in to them :

## I. FOURTH DIVISION.

The Pupils of this Division numbered 60. They were taken from the Fourth Divisions of the following Schools:-The Dufferin, the Ryerson, the Wellesley, Victoria Street, John Street, Niagara Street, and Winchester Street, ten from each-five boys and five girls-except Niagara and Winchester Street Schools, from each five pupils. They were examined in Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, Hygiene, History, Geography, Reading, Spelling and Derivation, Writing, Drawing and Music. Taking a general view of the schools in this division, the Girls' department in the Ryerson stands first; the Boys' department of Victoria Street comes next ; and the Girls' department in John

Street third. In this, as in the other divisions, the highest prizes are given for General Proficiency ; the holders of these are not permitted to take prizes also for excellence in the separate branches of study included in the examination. The Examiners recommend the General Proficiency prizes to be awarded to the following:

1. Frank Wells, Victoria St. School.
2. Maggie Purvis, Ryerson School.
3. Annie Millar, Ryerson School.
4. Isabel Fraser, Dufferin School.

Taking the subjects separately, or in natural groups, the Examiners find that in this division the greatest excellence was exhibited in Arithmetic by the Boys' department in the Ryerson School, followed very closely, and next to them, by the Girls' department of the same School. In Grammar and Hygiene the highest place was taken by the Girls' department in the John Street and Dufferin Schools, and in the order named. In History and Geography the greatest merit belongs to the Boys' department in Victoria Street, and second is the Girls' department in Ryersòn. The first place was taken in Reading, Spelling, and Derivation by the Girls' department in Ryerson, followed closely by the same department in Wellesley. In the last group, embracing Writing, Drawing, and Music the Boys' department in Victoria Street is first in merit, and next is the Girls' department in Wellesley.

In addition to the prizes for Proficiency, the Examiners recommend the following to be given in the branches named :-
I. ARITHMETIC.

1. Andrew Kitchener, Ryerson School. 2. Mary Giles, Wellesley School. 3. Alex. Kirkpatrick, Ryerson School. 4. Sarah E. Phillips, Dufferin School.
iI. Grammar, composition, and hygiene.
2. Jane McCaully, Wellesley School. 2. Frances Henderson, John Street School. 3. Fannie flamilton, Dufferin School. 4. Sarah E. Phillips, Dufferin School.
iil. history and geography.
3. Robert Knowlton, Ryerson School. 2. John Paterson, Winchester Street School. 3. Chas, Gilbert, Victoria Street School. 4. Wm. J. Darby, Dufferin School.
IV. READING, SPELLING, AND DERIVATION.
4. Mary Wright, John Street School. 2. Maud Brunkskill, Ryerson School. 3. Annie Spearman, Ryerson School. 4. Percy R. Herrington, Dufferin School.

> v. Writing, drawing, and music.

1. Fannie Stammers, Wellesley School. 2. Percy R. Herrington, Dufferin School. 3. S. Genevieve Miller, Dufferin School. 4. Mary Wright, John Street School.
II. THIRD DIVISION.

Forty pupils appeared for Examination in this division-ten girls and ten Boys from the corresponding divisions of the Dufferin, and the same number from the Ryerson School. They were examined in the same subjects as the Fourth Division, with Algebra and Book-keeping added. Last year the best Examination on all the subjects was passed by the Girl's department in Ryerson ; this year they still keep to the front, followed next, and very near, by the Boys' department in the same school. Coming to the separate, branches, the line of merit lies almost evenly between the schools. The following is the order of merit : Mathematics
-First, Girls' Department in Ryerson ; second, Boys' department, in Ryerson. Grammar Composition, and Hygiene-First, Boys' department in Dufferin; second, Girls' department in Ryerson. History and Geography-First, Boys' department in Ryerson; Second, Girls' department in Ryerson. Reading, Spelling, and Derivation-First, Girls' department in Ryerson ; second, Boys' department in Ryerson ; Writing, Drawing, \&c.-First, Girls, department in Dufferin; second, Girls' department in Ryerson. The Examiners recommend Prizes to be given in this division as follows :
I. GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1. Letitia Armstrong, Ryerson School. 2. Samuel Watt, Ryerson School. 3. Walter Evans, Dufferin School 4. Maggie Hay, Dufferin School.
2. MATHEMATICS.
3. Frank Webster, Dufferin School. 2. Win. Gibson, Ryerson School. 3. Lena Brown, Ryerson School. 4. Mary Harris, Ryerson School.
III. GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, AND HYGIENE.
4. Louisa Sohns, Dufferin School. 2. Charles Lauder, Dufferin School. 3. Robert Moggridge, Dufferin School. 4. Mary Carothers, Dufferin School.
IV. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
5. Mary Harris, Ryerson School. 2. Louisa Sohns, Dufferin School. 3. Henry Simpson, Ryerson School. 4. Edith Kelly, Dufferin School.
V. READING, SPELLING AND DERIVATION.
6. Anna Young, Ryerson School. 2. Wm. Alexander, Ryerson

School. 2. John McFarlane, Ryerson School, equal. 4. Maggie Graham, Ryerson School.

vI. Writing, book-keeping, music, and drawing.
I. Alice Cusack, Dufferin School. 2. Mary McFarlane, Dufferin School. 3. Minnie Doherty, Dufferin School. 3. Frank Watson, Ryerson School, equal.

## III. SECOND DIVISION.

Sixty pupils appeared for Examination in thıs division ten from each department in the corresponding divisions in the Dufferin, Ryerson, and Wellesley Schools. They were examined in the same branches of study as the pupils of the third division, with the addition of Euclid and Philosophy. Taking the aggregate marks in all the branches, the Boys' department in Ryerson stands first, and the Girls' department in Wellesley second. Coming to the separate branches, the highest marks in Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Philosophy belong to the Boys' department in Ryerson; the Girls' department in Wellesley has the next highest number. In Grammer and Hygiene the Girls' department, in Wellesley and Ryerson stand first and second respectively. The boys' department in Ryerson has the lead in History and Geography, followed very closely by the Girls' department in Dufferin. In the important branches of Reading, Spelling, and Derivation, the Girls' department in Wellesley pressed to the front ; and in Writing, Drawing, Music, and Book-keeping the Girls' department in Dufferin came in ahead. The following are the Prizes awarded :-

## I. general proficiency.

1. Louisa Hunter, Wellesley School. 2. Robert Duncan, Ryerson School. 3. Mina Bee, Dufferin Schocl. 4. Annie Hastings, Dufferin School,

## II. MATHEMATICS.

1. Maggie Bain, Wellesley School. 2. Abiel Bowers, Wellesley School. 3. Alice Baxter, Ryerson School. 4. Jas. Ferrier, Dufferin School.
III. GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, AND HYGIENE.
I. Ada Briant, Dufferin School. 2. Ellen Roberts, Wellesley School. 3. Fred Ralston, Ryerson School. 4. William Robins, Wellesley School.
Iv. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
2. Bella Mills, Dufferin School. 2. Lillie Murray, Dufferin School. 3. Maggie Bain, Wellesley School. 4. Samuel Harwood, Ryerson School, equal.
```
v. READING, SPELLING, AND DERIVATION.
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1. Ellen Roberts, Wellesley School. 2. Fred Ralston, Ryerson School 3. Alice Baxter and Carrie Hambly, Ryerson School, equal.
VI. WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, DRAWING AND MUSIC.
2. Lillie Murray, Dufferin School. 2. Emily Sheppard, Dufferin School. 3. Ada Briant, Dufferin School. 4. William Robins, Wellesley School.

## IV. FIRST DIVISION.

In the first and highest division 12 pupils appeared for Examination from each department of the corresponding divisions in Dufferin, Wellesley and Ryerson Schools, making a total of 72 . They were examined in the fifteen subjects-the same as the second division-but the Examination covered more ground.

The papers returned by this division as a whole were excellent. Taking the aggregate number of marks, the Girls' department in Wellesley retain their honour of last year by being first: Second is the Girls' department in Dufferin, followed by the Boys' department in Ryerson. .The remaining departments made a very creditable and uniform record. Looking at the separaie subjects, in Mathematics, the Boys' department in Ryerson stands the highest ; next is the Boys' department in Wellesley ; in all the remaining groups the Girls' department in"Dufferin has the lead, closely followed in Grammar and Hygiene by the Girls' department in Wellesley ; in History and Geography, by the Boys' department in Ryerson ; in Reading, Spelling, and Derivation, by the Girls' department in Wellesley; and by the same in Writing, Drawing, Book-keeping and Music. The gold medal is awarded to Lucy Robins, of the Wellesley School, and the silver medal to Martha Fortune, of the Ryerson School. There were only six marks difference between these two pupils in an aggregate of $80 \%$. The scholarships for General Proficiency, and the Prizes for excellence in special subjects are recommended by the Examiners as follows :-

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Lucy Robins, Wellesley. 2. Martha Fortune. Ryerson. 3. Richard Gourlay, Ryerson. 4. Harold Clark, Ryerson. 5. David Black, Ryerson. 6. Henry M. Sims, Wellesley. 7. Lulu Palmer, Wellesley. 8. Annie Chown, Ryerson. 9. Alfred N. Stratton, Wellesley. ro. Maggie Kettles, Dufferin. ir. Henrietta Berney, Dufferin. 12. Francis J. Pursey, Wellesley.

PRIZES-I. MATHEMATICS.

1. Amiel Shadel, Wellesley. 2. Thomas Clarkson, Ryerson. 3. Wm. Graham, Ryerson. 4. Newton Kent, Wellesley, equal,

## II. GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, AND HYGIENE.

1. Minnie Sale, Dufferin. 2. Ella Aikins, Ryerson. 3. Minnie Bremer, Wellesley. $4^{\text {\$ }}$ Christina Mien, Wellesley. 5. Albert Herbert, Dufferin, equal.
III. GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.
I. Louisa Youmans, Dufferin
2. Frederick Featherstonhaugh, Ryerson. 3. Jennie Acton, Dufferin, 4. Emma Saunders, Ryerson.
IV. READING, SPELLING, AND DERIVATION.
3. Louisa Watson, Dufferin. 2. Annie Brown, Wellesley. 3. Nellie Johnston, Wellesley 4. Frances Tracie, Dufferin.
v. WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, DRAWING, AND MUSIC.
4. Annie Brown, Wellesley. 2. Minnie Brewer, Wellesley, and Christina Niven, Wellesley, equal. -3. Minnie Sale, Dufferin.

The Examıners in concluding their report desire to put on record their admiration of the excellent work being done by the Public Schools of this city, the credit of which is largely due to the teachers employed, and to the very efthcient and energetic Inspector. The papers handed in, as a whole, evinced thorough instruction on the part of the teachers, and diligent study by the pupils. A marked feature of most of the papers was their neatness. The attainments of the pupils of the different schools were doubtlessly more uniform than appeared at any previous examination. In Euclid and some other branches of study there was a decided improvement this year over that of any former one. In conducting the Examination, much valuable assistance was
given by the duly appointed teachers, in distributing the papers and in superintending the pupils while preparing their answers. No details were left unattended to by the Inspector that contributed to the advantage of the Examiners in the discharge of their duties.

ISAAC TOVELL, A. McMURCHY, M.A., JOHN A. PATTERSON, M.A., WILLIAM ANDERSOŃ.<br>Examiners.

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## 隼xamination Clayers.

COMBINED EXAMINATION

## ARITHINETIO AND MENSURATION. <br> FIRST DIVISION.

1. What vulgar fractions always produce decimals that terminate ? Give the reason.
2. If the thermometer rises one degree for every $60 \cdot 5$ feet of descent below the surface of the earth, what will be the temperature at the bottom of an Artesian well, 2783 feet deep, supposing the temperature at the earth's surface to be $55^{\circ} 5$ degrees.
3. If $\$ 4862.75$ be required to make a payment of $\$ 5$ on every one hundred dollars of the capital of a company. What was that capital ?
4. Multiply the difference between 3 i12 and 3 i'12 by 12.21 , giving the result in the form of a repeating decimal.
5. What would it cost to build the Northern Railway from Toronto to Collingwood, ( 95 miles) at $\$ 70$ the square yard, the track being $41 / 2$ feet wide?
6. A merchant sells tea to a grocer at a profit of 60 per cent., but the grocer becoming a bankrupt, pays only a "York Shilling" ( $1<\frac{1}{2}$ cents) in the dollar. How much per cent. does the merchant gain or lose by his sale?
7. A person wishing to send $\$ 200$ to Messrs. MacMillan \& Co., Publishers, London, England, finds that the exchange is at IIO and the bank charges $1 / 4$ per cent. commission. What will the Bill of Exchange cost ?
8. A square mile of ground is covered to the depth of an inch by water; find the number of gallons of water on the ground, also the depth of a square pond whose side is a perch, that would held the water. Gallon $=277.274 \mathrm{c}$. in.
9. What sum will amount to $\$ 1500$ in three years at compound interest, the interest for the 1st, and and 3rd years being 3,2 and I per cent. respectively ?

## SECOND DIVISION.

I. Add together the fractions $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{11}{12}, \frac{19}{36}$, and explain why they must be first reduced to equivalent ones with a common denominator.
2. If the thermometer rise one degree for every 60.5 feet of descent below the surface of the earth, what will be the temperature at the bottom of an Artesian well, 2783 feet deep, supposing the temperature at the earth's surface to be $55 \cdot 5$ degrees.
3. Multiply the difference between $31 i 2$, and $3 i 12$ by $12 \cdot 21$ giving the result in the form of a repeating decimal.
4. What would it cost to build the Northern Railway from Toronto to Collingwood, ( 95 miles) at $\$ 70$ the square yard, the track being $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet wide?
5. A merchant sells tea to a grocer at a profit of 60 per cent., but the grocer becoming a bankrupt, pays ouly a "York Shilling" ( $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents) in the dollar. How much per cent. does the merchant gain or lose by his sale?
6. A person wishing to send $\$ 200$ to Messrs. MacMillan \& Co., Publishers, London, England, finds that the exchange is at 110 and the bank charges $1 / 4$ per cent. commission. What will the Bill of Exchange cost ?
7. A square mile of ground is covered to the depth of an inch by water; find the number of gallons of water on the ground, also the depth of a square pond whose side is a perch, that would hold the water. Gallon $=277^{\circ} 274 \mathrm{c}$. in.
8. What sum will amount to $\$ 1500$ in three years at compound interest, the interest for the ist, and and 3rd years being 3, 2 and i per cent. respectively ?

## THIRD DIVISION.

1. By what number must $€ 4$ ros. 8 d . be multiplied that the product may be $£ 1847$ 7s. 1 $1 / 3 \mathrm{~d}$.?
2. Add together the fractions $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{11}{12}, \frac{19}{36}$, and explain why they must be first reduced to equivalent ones with a common denominator.
3. If the thermometer rise one degree for every 60 '5 feet of descent below the surface of the earth, what will be the temperature at the bottom of an Artesian well, 2,783 feet deep, supposing the temperature at the earth's suriace to be 55.5 degrees.
4. If $\$ 4872.75$ be required to make a payment of $\$ 5$ on every one hundred dollars of the capital of a company. What was that capital?
5. Multiply the difference between ' 3 i 12 and $3 \dot{1} 12$ by $\mathbf{1 2} 21$, giving the result in the form of a repeating decimal.
6. What would it cost to build the Northern Railway from Toronto to Collingwood, ( 95 miles) at $\$ 70$ the square yard, the track being $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet wide?
7. How many inches in 2 sq. miles; 2 roods; 25 sq. yards ?
8. Add together the fractions $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{11}{12}, \frac{19}{36}$, expressing your result as a decimal to 5 places of decimals.
9. What fraction of the earth's diameter ( 7900 miles) is a mountain $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles high ?
10. Multiply the difference between $3 \mathbf{3 i} \dot{12}$ and $3 \dot{1} 1 \dot{2}$ by $12 \cdot 21$, giving the result in the form of a repeating decimal.
11. A. B. C. can do a piece of work in 6 days, C , alone can do it in 12 days, A. alone in 17 days. In what time can B. do it alone?

## GRAMMAR AND OOMPOSITION.

## FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

1. Define person, case, voice, syntax, predicate.
2. Write the past tense and past participle of lie, cleave, benefit ; the singular of swine, ties, spies ; the comparative and superlative of far, ill, funny.
3. Analyse-

The heights, by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;

- But they, while their companions slept,

Were toiling upward in the night.
4. In the following sentences, parse the words in italics:

Give me that large book that you have in your hand.
In this 'tis God directs; in that 'tis man.
5. Correct any errors you find in the following:

John done no work yesterday but played all day with them rude boys who he seen for the first time on the wharf last week. James, however, never associates with these sort of lads, but only with those who he had been acquainted with for a long time. Which do you admire, he who carefully chooses his company or he who pays no attention to the character of his companions?
6. Correct the errors, if any, that occur in the following sentences, giving your reasons :
(a) Too great a variety of studies perplex and weaken the judgment.
(b) The burning of the Bavarian was one of the greatest calamities that has occurred for a long time.
(c) The river has raised six inches since morning.
7. Subject for composition-

Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear ; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

## THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS.

1. Define verb, preposition, voice, cas ', syntax.
2. Give the comparative and superlative of evil, much, fore ; the plurals of storey, attorney, strife ; thẻ past tense and past participle of shear, fell, pay.
3. Change the voice in each of the following sentences:

John gave Henry a new book.
Music can soften pain to ease, And make despair and madness please.
4. Analyse the following and parse the italicised words :
$I$ have lost the gold pencil which I received from your brother James, when I saw him last winter.
5. Correct anything that is faulty in the following, giving your reasons:
(a) Was you there last night or was it him ?
(b) Who do you expect to-morrow, he or his friend?
6. Write a short letter to a friend describing the way in which you spent last Queen's Birthday.

## HISTORY.

## FIRST DIVISION

1. Name in order the Stuart monarchs.
2. Explain the difficulty about " Ship Money."
3. Sketch the history of Stafford.
4. Describe the principal events of the Civil War.
5. Write notes on the "Act of Uniformity," "Cabal Ministry," "Test Act."
6. What attacks did James II. make upon the liberties of England ?
7. Describe the most important trial in England next to that of Charles II.
8. Under what circumstances did William and Mary ascend the throne?
9. Give an account of the conquest of Canada by the English.
10. What circumstances brought about Confederation?

## SECOND DIVISION.

1. Give an account of the conquest of England by the Danes.
2. Describe the Feudal system.
3. Sketch the life of St. Lewis.
4. What were the "General Councils" and what did they do ?
5. Give an account of the Fall of Constantinople.
6. What colonies were established in consequence of the Discovery of America, and by whom?
7. Sketch the history of Great Britain from the Revolution, 1688, to George I.
8. Give an account of the reign of Peter the Great.
9. Give the chief points in the history of the Bonaparte family.
10. Trace the events that led to the union of Italy,

## THIRD DIVISION.

1. Give an account of the Persian wars against Greece.
2. Sketch the rise of Macedonia.
3. What was the origin of Rome?
4. Write notes on Carthage.
5. Give account of the first Macedonian war..
6. Describe the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar.
7. Describe the state of literature and art in the reign of Augustus.
8. Who were the "Good Emperors?"
9. Give an account of the establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire.

## FOURTH DIVISION.

1. What different conquerors averran England ?
2. Give an account of Alfred the Great.
3. Who was Richard the Lion-hearted, and what foreign war did he carry on and with what effect?
4. Describe the battles of Bannockburn, Crecy, Flodden and Waterloo.
5. What was Elizabeth's reign noted for ?
6. Give the history of Oliver Cromwell, briefly.
7. What wars has England carried on in Victoria's reign. ?

## GEOGRAPHY.

## FIRST DIVISION.

No.
Value.

1. Describe the course of the Gulf Stream and the Trade Winds. Account for each.
2. What causes an eclipse of the sun? Of the moon? Accounts for a partial eclipse of the moon.
3. What is the Ecliptic ? Explain the cause of the change of Seasons.
4. What is the distance of the moon from the earth ? What its size? What are its different motions? Account for a full moon.
5. What mines are found on the shores of Lake Superior ? In Ontario where have salt, petroleum and gold been found ?
6. Define the terms Horizon, visible and rational, Orbit, - Zodiac, Zenith and Nadir.
7. What are the chief exports of the British colonies in Africa ?

## SECOND DIVISION.

No.
Value.
I. Name the capital and give the situation of Afghanstan.
2. What colonies in the south of Africa belong to Great

Britain?
3. What States belong to the Nile Region? Tell what you know of the River Nile.
4. Account for the Gulf Stream and describe its course. 10
5. Name some of the periodical winds and say when they are felt.
6. Name the circles that bound the different zones, and tell in what zones the following countries are: Canada, Greenland, Australia, India and California.
7. What are the chief productions of the West Indies and Great Britain? What countries produce dates, figs, raisins and sago.

## THIRD DIVISION.

2. Where are the following mountain ranges to be found : Appenines, Pyrenees, Balkan and Caucasian.
3. Tell in what countries and on what waters the following cities are found: Glasgow, Venice, Constantinople and Geneva
4. What are the chief rivers in India ?
5. Name the most important possessions of Great Britain in Asia.
6. What states belong to the Nile region? Tell what you know of the River Nile.
7. Give the names of the colonies of Australia.

No.
Value.

1. Give the area, population and provinces of the Dominion of Canada.
2. How many cities are there in Ontario ? Name them, and give the counties in which they are found.
3. Going by water, how would you reach Montreal from Owen Sound ?
4. Name the Great Powers of Europe and their Capitals.10
5. What countries of Europe border on the Mediterranean? is
6. What possessions has Great Britain in the Mediterranean? 15
7. Give the boundaries of England, and the chief commercial cities of England and Scotland.
8. Name the provinces of Ireland.

## ALGEBRA.

(2.) $\frac{1}{4}\left(2 x-3 \frac{12}{13}\right)-\frac{10(1-3 x)}{65}=x-\frac{4}{39}\left\{1 \frac{1}{4} x-\right.$

$$
\left.\frac{5}{8}(1-3 x)\right\}
$$

(3.) $4-\frac{1}{2} x-\frac{1}{6} x+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1 / 3(2 x-11)}{1 / 3 x-1}$
5. If the equation $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$, what is the condition that the roots are equal ?
If $m$ and $n$ be the roots, prove that $\frac{m+n}{m n}=-\frac{b}{6}$
6. What number is that which exceeds 60 as much as its fourth part exceeds its twelfth part?

## SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS.

Second Division will take Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Third Division will take Nos, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

1. If $a=2 b=6 c=10 d=0$ find the value of

$$
2 a^{2} b-3 a b^{2}+2 b^{2} c-4 b c^{2}+5 c^{2} d
$$

2. Simplify $[3 x-(4 y+3 z)]+[2 y-(3 x+4 z)]-[3 z-(-2 y-x)]$.
3. Multiply $1-2 x+3 x^{2}-4 x^{3}+5 x^{4}$ by $1+2 x+x^{2}$
4. Divide (1.) $x^{3}-6 x^{2}+11 x-6$ by $x-2$
(2.) $a^{6}-1$ by $a^{3}-2 a^{2}+2 a-1$
5. Solve the equations
(1.) $4 x-2+6\left(4^{x}-3\right)=4\left(3^{x-2}\right)+8\left(5^{x}-4\right)$
(2.) $1 / 6(9-2 x)-1 / 2=1-1 / 30(7 x-18)$.
6. Divide 90 into three such parts that the first may exceed the second by 25 and the third by 35 .
7. Find the G. C. M. of $a^{3}-a b-b^{2}$ and $a^{2}-3 a b+2 b^{2}$
8. Simplify $\frac{3 x^{2}+4 y^{2}}{x^{2}-y^{2}}+\frac{3 y}{x+y}-\frac{2 x}{x-y}$.
9. Simplify $\frac{1}{a b-a x}+\frac{1}{b c-b x}-\frac{1}{c a-a x}$ when $x=$ $\frac{b}{a}(c+a-b)$

## GEOMETRY.

## FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

4. First Division will take Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Second Division will take Nos, 2, 4, 5, 6.
I If two straight lines cut each other show that the opposite vertical angles are equal to each other.
2. If one side of a triangie be produced the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles.

How many degrees are there in the angle of an equilateral decagon.
3. Enunciate the propositions in which Euclid proves the equality of two triangles.
4. Describe a parallelogram equal to a rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Find to three decimal places the length of a side of a square which is equal in area to a regular hexagon whose side $=4$.
5. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.

Give the algebraical equivalent of this proposition.
6. The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle, the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle, and in a segment less than a semi-circle it is greater than a right angle.

Show how this follows from the consideration that the angle at the centre is double the angle at the circumference.

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

## FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

First Division will take Nos, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Second Division will take Nos, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
${ }^{\text {1. }}$. Explain what is ment by Porosity, Inetria and Indestructibility as properties of matter and give illustrations.
2. Give the Law of Gravitation.

How far will a body fall in 20 seconds? With what velocity will it strike the ground ?
3. How is the specific gravity of a solid found ?

The sp. gr. of chall being 2.65 , what is the weight of 4 cubic feet of chalk ?

A body loses 1502 , on being weighed in water, what is its volume ?
4. Illustrate by a sketch the difference between the Force Pump and the Lifting Pump.
5. Is the air lighter or heavier in bad weather? Give reasons for your answer.
6. Can you exhnust air compietely by the air Pump ? Explain. What is the pressure of air upon one acre of land?
7. State the condition of equilibrium in a lever of the zrd kind, and in the inclined plane.

Describe as a lever an oar, a spade, a pair of tongs, a wheelbarrow.
8. In a lever of the first kind, 12 feet long, where should the F. be placed so that a power of two pounds will balance a W. of 40 lbs ?
9. I wish to raise a ton weight 4 feet high and I can only exert a force of 100 lbs . Show I can do it by each of any two mechanical powers.

## DRAWING.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

1. Give an example of a spiral curve, having parallel coils.
2. Give an example of a reversed curve, its greatest altitude to be $\frac{1}{8}$ th its base. The base to be a vertical line, 2 inches long.
3. Arrange spiral curves in an ellipse.
4. An industrial drawing from memory.
5. An original design.
6. Illustrate the difference between symmetrical arrangement on an axis, and symmetrical arrangement about a centre.

## BOOK-KEEPING.

## FIRST DIVISION.

1. If you commence business with $\$ 600$ in cash, $\$ 800$ in goods and you owe James Thompson $\$ 150$ what accounts would you open.
2. Give a general rule for journalizing.
3. Journalise the following transactions :

Sold John Smith, goods, amount to $\$ 300$, receiving in payment, cash, $\$ 150$, and his note for the balance.

Bought from A. B. goods amounting to $\$ 250$, paying cash, $\$ 150$. the balance being charged on account.

John Smith pays his note in full.
4. When do you debit and when credit Profit and Loss.
5. How do you balance the following accounts: Merchandise, Profit and Loss, Balance.
6. What is the final test of correctness of the Ledger ?

## BOOK-KEEPING, SINGLE ENTRY.

SECOND AND THIRD DIVISION.

1. Open a cash account and post the following :

$$
\text { January, } 3 \text {. }
$$

Cash on hand . . . . . $\$ 500$
Paid John Thompson for goods - . . 120

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Received for sales this day | 50 |  |
| Paid three months rent |  |  |
|  |  | 800 |
| Remitted James Smith, on account |  | 85 |
| Received for sales this day . |  | 41 |
| Received from Thomas Johnson |  | 36 |

Balance the above and find the amount on hand.
2. Explain the terms Resource, Bill Receivable, Liability.
3. In what accounts and on which side would you enter the following:

Thomas Smith purchases on credit $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ yards of cloth at $5^{\circ}$ cents, paying me $\$ 20$ on account.

I buy on credit from Jas. Johnson io brls, of flour at $\$ 5$.
4. In closing the Ledger how would you find the loss or gain ?

## MUSio.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.
I. Define Time.
2. What are Intervals ?
3. Of what use are Sharps and Flats ?
4. How would you transpose from the Key of C. to F.?
5. What is the Key Note of any piece of music?
6. Define Melody and Harmony.
7. Of what does the Common Chord consist?
8. When is the Common Chord called Major, and when Minor ?
9. Define Triad, Solfeggio, Unison.
10. In the Major Diatonic Scale where are the Semitones situated ?

Tr The first six questions are for the Second Division, and the last six for the First Division.

## THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS.

1. What is a Note? What is a Stave? How many degrees in a Stave?
2. After what letters of the Alphabet are the notes named?
3. On what line or lines of the Stave may the Treble Clef, Bass Clef and Tenor Clef be written? What are the uses of the clefs?
4. Define the Diatonic Scale. The Chromatic Scale.
5. Where are the natural Semitones tound? How are other * Semitones produced ?
6. What is the Key Note of a piece of music? In what degree of the scale is it?
7. What are intervals ?
8. Define Time.

First six questions for the Fourth Division, last six for the
> -Third Division.

## DIOTATION.

"The air had been warm and transparent through the whole of the bright day. Shining metal spires and church-roots, distant and rarély seen, had sparkled in the view ; and the snowy mountain-tops had been so clear that unaccustomed eyes, cancelling the intervening country, and slighting their rugged height for something fabulous, would have measured them as within a few hours' easy reach. Mountain-peaks of great celebrity in the valleys, whence no trace of their existence was visible sometimes for months together, had been since morning plain and near in the blue sky. And now, when it was dark below, though they seemed solemnly to recede, like spectres who were going to vanish, as the red dye of the sunset faded out of them and left them coldly white, they were yet distinctly defined in their loneliness, above the mists and shadows"
" A craggy track, up which the mules in single file scrambled from block to block, as though they were ascending the broken staircase of a gigantic ruin, was their way now. No tree was to be seen, nor any vegetable growth, save a poor brown scrubby moss, freezing into the chinks of rock. Blackened skeleton arms of wood by the way-side pointed upward to the convent, as if the ghosts of former travellers overwhelmed by the snow, hunted the scene of their distress. Icicle-hung caves and cellars built for refuges from sudden storms, were like so many whispers of the perils of the place; never resting wreaths and mazes of mist
wandered about hunted by a moaning wind ; and snow, the besetting danger of the mountain, against which all its defences were taken, drifted sharply down."

## DERIVATION.

1. Derive the following words, giving the meaning of the afflx, prefix, and root in each case : Transparent, Unaccustomed, Cancelling, Intervening, Existence, Loneliness, Recede, Besetting, Visible, Fabulus.

## financial \$ptatements.

Annual General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Public School Purposes, City of Toronto, for the year ending Decem ber 31st, 1879.

INCOME FOR 1879.

| Balance from 1878 | 21,424 02 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on hand. | 934 |  |
| Legislative Appropriation for 1879 | 8,178 00 |  |
| Municipal Assessment for General School Purposes | 79,574 00 |  |
| Fees for non-resident pupils | 6225 |  |
| Educational Department School Prizes for 1878 | 16918 |  |
| " 4 " 4 4 " 1879 | 15572 |  |
| Sundries. | 1890 |  |
| Total |  | \$109,591 41 |

## EXPENDITURE FOR 1879.

1. School Buildings, Architects' Fees, \&c; as per statement in detail. (See Appendix Af....\$12,438 42
2. Repairs, Alterations and Improvements at the several Schools, as per statement in detail. (See Appendix B.)............................... 4,021 01
3. Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Caretakers, as per statement in detail. (See Appendix C) 75,458 85
4. Fuel for Schools, Board Room and Offices :

Wm, McGill \& Co., Wood and Coal, per Contract................... \& 36421
P. Burns do., ..................... . 3,339 40

Sundry persons, cutting wood .... 78492
5. Premiums of Insurance :
Northern Co.
. 8000

North British Co. ................ 4800
British America Co. ............. 3600
Western Co. ....................... . 3600
National Co. ..................... 3200
Carpenters' Risks in Sundry Co's., 5250

Brought forvand
\$96,703 31
6. School Furniture :
R. Hay \& Co., Desks, \&c., for New Class Rooms....... ............ \$
I. O. Swait, Stoves, \&c. ........ 80000

Crang \& Harris, Masonry Work 1,128 03
Pells \& Dodds, Carpenters' Work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,42280
C. R. Rundle \& Co., Plasterers' Work . . . . . . . . . . . 48975
G. S. Faircloth \& Son, Painters' and Glaziers' Work 22455
G. Boxall, Galvanized Iron Work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11250

W, J, Gibson, Plumbers' Work. .............. . . . . . . . 5020
J. S. Champ \& Co., Felt and Gravel Roofing. . . . . . 12000

Carried forward . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 4,54783$


## CHURCH STREET SCHOOL ENLABGEMENT.

B. Brick, Whole Tender for all the branches of
work . . . . ................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2,130$ 00
D. Roberts, Architects' Commission............... 10650

MISCELLANEOUS.
F. W. Unitt, Galvanized Iron Work, Winchester St. School

10000
Stewart \& Strickland, Architects' Commission, preparing Plans and Specifications for enlarging Givins St. School

10000
W, B. MoMarrich, Solicitors' 'rees................. 24634
44634

Total of Item No, 1
812,438 42

## APPENDIX B.

Statement in detail of Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, at the several Schools during $\mathbf{~} 879$, given as one sum in Item No. 2, in Annual General Statement. GIVINS STREET SCHOOL.

| Geo, Weeks, Carpenters' Work, \& | $\$ 13461$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Jno. Bulman, " " | 1710 |
| J. Denham, Tree Boxes | 900 |
| Carried forward | \$160 71 |

Brought forward ..... $\$ 16071$
F, W. Unitt, Plumbers' Work ..... 775
V. J. Wallis, ..... 770
O. Mead, Painting Tree Boxes ..... 200
Pells \& Dodds, Repairs. ..... 60
NIAGARA STREET 8CHOOL.
Pells \& Dodds, Carpenters' Work. ..... $\$ 2940$
J. Denham, ..... 1808
" Tree Boxes ..... 1510
A. M. Browne, Whitewnshing, \&c. ..... 3529
J. C. Swait, Tinsmith Work ..... 700
V. J. Wallis, Plumbers' Work ..... 500
W. J. Gibson, ..... 395
O. Mead, Painting Tree Boxes ..... 420
F. Merrett, Reglazing ..... 195

## BATHURS E STREET SOHOOL

James Nelson, Carpenters' Work, \&c. ..... $\$ 6329$
Pells \& Dodds, ..... 3.99
J. Denham, Tree Boxes ..... 1620
O. Mead, Painting Tree Boxes ..... 360
T, M. Buley, Whitewashing, doc ..... 46.99
V. J. Wallis, Plumbers' Work ..... 835
F. W. Unitt, " ..... 150
T. Williams, Repairing Lightning Rods ..... 300
E. Merrett, Reglazing ..... 60
MARKHAM STREET SCHOOL.
T. M. Buley, Reglazing ..... $\$ 304$
BORDEN STREET SCHOOL.
James Nelson, Repairs ..... $\$ 100$
J. Denham, Tree Boxes ..... 630
O. Mead, Painting Tree Boxes ..... 140
V. J. Wallis, Plumbers' Work ..... 2.00
E. Merrett, Reglazing ..... 165
Pells \& Dodds, Repairs ..... 45

Carried forward

## Brought forward

$\$ 46209$

## PHCEBE STREET SCHOOL

D. M. Kimings, Carpenters' Work ............... $\$ 23089$

Pells \& Dodds. 4 " ............... 2444
J, Denham, Tree Boxes ................................ 1050
O. Mead, Painting and Whitewashing. ............ 13560
F. W. Unitt, Plumbers' Work ..................... 1425
V. J. Wallis, $\quad$ " ....................... 260
W. M. Adams, Tinsmiths' Work . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1005
J. C. Swait, " " ................. 150
E. Merrett, Reglazing. ............................. . 75

## RYERSON SCHOOL.

B. Brick, Constructing Drain, and Bricklayers'

Work ......................................... $\$ 21810$
W. Tate, Bricklayers'. Work, ...................... 2020
J. Denham, Carpenters' Work . ....... .......... 4870
J. Stephens, " " ......,............ 885

Pells \& Dodds, " " ................... \& 35
J, C. Swait, Tinsmiths' Work ..................... 683
Stewart \& Davis, Reglazing ...................... 1395
E, Merrett, 4 . ......................... 390
F. W. Unitt, Plumbers' Work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 175
V. J. Wallis, " $\quad$. ..................... 160
J. Gibson, Flowers, Grass Seed, \&c... .............. 598
O. Mead, Painting Tree Boxes,...................... 400
C. Slemin, Whitewashing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300
T. Williams, Repairing Lightning Rods ........... 175

JOHN STREET SCHOOL.
J. Bulman, Corpenters' Work, \&c . ............... \$168 36

Pells \& Dodds, u $\quad$ s. ............ 752
E. Merrett, Painting, Whitewashing and Reglazing 5982
O. Mead, Painting Tree Boxes . .................... 360
F. W. Unitt, Plumbers' Work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 550
V. J. Wallis, " " .................... 110
T. Williams, Repairing Lightning Rods ........... 570
H. Geraghty, Carpenters' Work ..... $\$ 2000$
Pells \& Dodds, ..... 552
J. Stephens, ..... 405
J. Smith, Tree Boxes ..... 720
J. Fraser, Paintiog Tree Boxes ..... 240
E. Merrett, Reglazing. ..... 465
V. J. Wallis, Plumbers' Work. ..... 600
F. W. Unitt, ..... 250
J, C. Swait, 'Tinsmiths' Work ..... 235
Pells \& Dodds, Carpenters' Work ..... $\$ 24305$
J. Stephens, ..... 2134
C. H. Page, Whitewashing ..... 1200
W. H. Leatch, Lightning Rods410
F. W. Unitt, ..... 250
E. Merritt, Reglazing. ..... 380
G. Kennedy, Cleaning Yard ..... 200
$\$ 1,48723$

550
2860
600
960

771

E. Merrett, Reglazing.

E. Merrett, Reglazing.

E. Merrett, Reglazing.

E. Merrett, Reglazing. .....  ..... 65 .....  ..... 65 .....  ..... 65
A. O. Andrews, Flowers
A. O. Andrews, Flowers
A. O. Andrews, Flowers
A. O. Andrews, Flowers ..... 04 ..... 04 ..... 04
P. Wood, Fixing Stove .
P. Wood, Fixing Stove .
P. Wood, Fixing Stove .
P. Wood, Fixing Stove . ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50
LOUISA STREET BCHOOL
LOUISA STREET BCHOOL
LOUISA STREET BCHOOL
LOUISA STREET BCHOOL
J. C. Swait, Renewing Iron Roof
J. C. Swait, Renewing Iron Roof
J. C. Swait, Renewing Iron Roof
J. C. Swait, Renewing Iron Roof

| Brought forward | \$18889 |
| :---: | :---: |
| J. Fearnley, Plasterers' Work | 200 |
| E. Merritt, Reglazing | 360 |
| CHURCH STREET SCHOOL. |  |
| B. Briok, Carpenters' Work, Repairs, \&c. . | \$60 00 |
| W. H. Leatch, Lightning Rods. | 4180 |
| J. Smith, Tree Boxes | 360 |
| Pells \& Dodds, Repairs | 128 |
| H. Burrows, Painting. | 150 |
| A. Hamilton, Reglazing | 260 |
| G. S. Faircloth \& Son, Reglazing. | 150 |
| E. Merritt, | 150 |

82,001 77

19449
B. Briek, Carpenters' Work, Repairs, \&c......... \$60 $\mathbf{0 0}$
W. H. Leatch, Lightning Rods..................... . . 4180
J. Smith, Tree Boxes ................... ......... 360

Pells \& Dodds, Repairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 128
H. Burrows, Painting. .............................. 150
A. Hamilton, Reglazing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 260
G. S. Faircloth \& Son, Reglazing. ................... 150
E. Merritt, ".............. . 150

11378
VICTORIA STREET SOHOOL.
J. Smith, Carpenters' Work ....................... \$182 69
A. Hamilton, Painting and Reglazing............. 1088
F. W. Unitt, Plumbers' Work...................... 460
G. Boxall, " $\quad$. ..................... 240
W. J. Gibson, " ". .................... 250

Pells \& Dodds, Repairs . . ......................... 94
20401
GEORGE STREET SCHOOL.
Wilson \& Howard, Carpenters' Work, \&c......... \$67 75
Pells \& Dodds, " $\quad$........ 13.47
J. Smith, Tree Boxes ................................. 540
A. Hamilton, Painting and Reglazing............. 2395
O. Mead, Whitewashing. ........................... 1225
E. Merrett, Reglazing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 395
W. J. Gibson, Plumbers' Work ................. 1005

Hurst \& Fryer, 4 4 ................... 570
J. Morrison, $\quad$. 4 ................... 263

WINCHESTER STREET SCHOOL.


Carried forvard
$\$ 35620$

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

| Brought forvard ............. | 885620 |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Hamilton, Reglazing.................... | 482 |
| E. Merrett, | 35 |
| DUFFERIN SCHOOL. |  |
| J. Corbett, Carpenters' Work | 812970 |
| Pells \& Dodds " | 1169 |
| Wm. Tate, Brlcklayers' Work | 2692 |
| Wm. Douglas, " | 558 |
| J. C. Swait, Tinsmiths' Work | 2057 |
| J. Smith, Tree Boxes | 410 |
| Faircloth \& Son, Reglazing. | 715 |
| E. Merrett, " | 510 |
| G. Reading, Shrubs and Flowers | 500 |
| F. W. Unitt, Plumbers' Work | 375 |

$\$ 2,65920$
$\$ 36137$
A.

Geo
Mor
A. 1

Exp
Swe

Jam
W.
J. T

Wm
C. $\mathbf{E}$

Fou)
Twe

Jam
I. J.

Johs
Wm
Levi
Sam
Geol
Rob.
Mar

Carried forward

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Montgomery, Cement Blackboards at Phoebe, John and Ryerson Schools
$\$ 100^{\prime} 00$
George Leslie \& Bon, Trees. ..... 7910
McCaw \& Lennox, Measuring and Inspecting Lightning Rods ..... 1000
A. Hamilton, Painting Tree Boxes ..... 866
Expenses of Annual Inspection of School Property. ..... 1235
Sweeping Chimneys. ..... 2140

Total of Item No. 2.
84,021 01

## APPENDIX C.

Statement in detail of Salaries of Officers, Teachers, Caretakers, dec., paid during 1879 , as given in one sum in Item No. 3, in Annual General Statement.

OFFICERS, \&C.

| James Hughes, Inspector | \$1,700 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| W. C. Wilkinson, Secretary | 1,200 00 |
| J. T. Thompson, Truant Officer | 70000 |
| Wm. Anderson, Auditor. | 2500 |
| C. R. Woodland, Messenger and Caretaker | 60000 |
| Four Examiners (Combined Examination). | 16000 |
| Twenty-two Caretakers | 3,655 31 |

## MALE TEACHERS

Hrad Mastbrs.


FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

| Brought forward | 86,64540 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Andrew Hendry | 85829 |
| Richard Lewis | 1,000 00 |
| R, T. Martin | 75000 |
| Samuel McAllister | 1,000 00 |
| Robert McCausland. | 85000 |
| Adam F. McDonald. | 1,000 00 |
| Adam Morrison | 90000 |
| John Phillips | 75000 |
| Albert R. Pyne... | 90000 |
| Francis 8. Spence | 90000 |
| Wm. Spotton |  |
| T. O. Atkinson (for Mr. Birchard) | 27150 |

$\$ 8,04031$

Miss C. M. Churchill
860000
Senior Ftith Book Class.

| Miss M. Buik | 52500 |
| :---: | :---: |
| " O. Dunn | 52500 |
| M. J. Keown | 52500 |

Junior Fifth Boof Class.
Miss Susan Hamilton.............................. $\$ 50000$
" C. Spotton ................................. 49850
" M. A. Worth.
50000

## Sknior Fourth Book Class.

Miss C. Fraser
" S. J. Hamilton
837500
" A. Kelloch
44925
A. Kelloch

44775
Oarried forward
\$1,272 00
\$31,403:60

Brought foreard
81,27200
47350
Miss Elizabeth Kennedy
50000
48300
11375
50000
50000

831,40360
3.84295

" 8. M. Hamilton .... ......................... 45600
" G. Round........................................ 50000
Mrs. K. Stevenson .................................... 43125
2,269 00

Senior Third Book Class.

| Miss A. Armstrong. | 838500 |
| :---: | :---: |
| " A. I. Cameron | 42250 |
| " Jessie Campbell | 42500 |
| Mrs, A. Carey | 42400 |
| Miss H. Fraser. | 39900 |
| " Carrie Gray. | 42450 |
| Emma Gray | 29875 |
| Mrs. E. A. Green. | 42500 |
| Miss Emma Kennedy | 42150 |
| K. Lemon | 42500 |
| Kate A. Scarlett | 45000 |
| Jane Smyth | 5 CO 00 |
| G. Stokes. | 42450 |
| Maria Woods. | 42500 |

42250
42500
42400
39900
42450
29875
42500
42150
42500
45000
5 C 000
42450
42500

Junior Third Book Class.
Mrs. J. S. Arthurs
$\$ 45000$
Mise A. Chambers
40000
Mrs. M A. Fitzgerald
40000
Miss M. Frazer. ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... 40000
" A. Frisby. .................................... 39950
" M. Gunn
40000
" H. How 39375
" M. Hunter 38200
" P. Johnston 39800


Sknior Sgcond Book Class.

| Mrs. J. N. Agnew | \$371 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Miss K. M. Allan | 35225 |
| Mrs, J. S. Balmer | 37500 |
| C. Breehon | 35425 |
| Miss T. Carlyle | 36875 |
| " E. J. Church | 37500 |
| Mrs. M. A. MoDonald | 37500 |
| Miss A. Freeman. | 35475 |
| " A. A. Gray | 35625 |
| J. Gunn | 35734 |
| L. Lumsden. | 35325 |
| A. Rowel. | 24900 |
| * M. Sefton | 37350 |
| M. B. Smith | 37450 |
| C. J. Watson | 37050 |
| M. A. Westman | 36700 |

## Junior Sbcond Book Class.


$\$ 43,36460$

87,64775
Miss

5,72734
"

| Miss M. Spence | . ..... .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 33125 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Mrs. Steward ...................................... 35000
Miss L. S. Taylor.................................. . . 33075
" E. C. Thompson. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35000
Mrs. S. E. Wallace.
35000
Miss M. L. Williams
35000

## Senior First Book Class.

Miss E. M. Chadwick. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 32500$
" F. A. Cheniey
32500
" E. Foulds........................................ 32500
" A. S. Gray . ................................. 32500
"f S. Hagarty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 32500
" L. Kessick . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 32500
" L. E. Lawson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ........... 21775
" F. Martin' . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 32500
" M. J. MeCally . ..... .. ..................... 32000
" A. MoIntyre ................................. 32500
4. M. Milne............................................ 32350
" M. Mullen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 32500
"B. Sims ......... ............................ 24225
4 F. Sims.............................................. 32450
" L. Slater . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 32500
". M. F. Spence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 32500
" L. Sturrock. ..................................... . . . 32450
" F. Thompson . . ................................. 32350
5,65100

## Junior First Book Class.

Miss J. Anderson
$\$ 31800$
4 L. Anderson
24275

* Mrs. J. E. Bell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 32500

Miss A. Black ..................................... 24275
" P. Black
8125
"E. Bolton
8125
" J. F. Brown
8125
" I. Brown ...................................... . . 32350
" I. Campbell 32100
" J. Carlyle 32500
" H. Clarkson
8125
" L. Dickenson 32500
" M. Forster
8125
Oarvied forward
$\$ 2,82925$
$\$ 68,01803$


## APPENDIX $F$.

## Statement in detail of Miscellaneous. Expenditdre, as given in one sum in Item No. yo, in Annual General Statement.

Trnstee Elections, Returning Officers, Fees, Rent of Polling Booths, \&c.
$\$ 23370$
Entrance Examinations, Collegiate Institute..... ................ ..... 12220
Kerr \& Anderson, Rent of Mission Church, Markham Street, for
School Purposes ........................................................ 10000
W. Goldsmith, Rent of Church adjoining Elizabeth Street School, for School Purposes

12000
Expenses in connection with reception of Governor General.. ..... 9726
Howard \& Co., Engrossing............................ ... ................. 2500
R. H. Smith, Banners for all the Schools............ ........ ........... ' 3000
H. Pellatt, for use of Pavillion, Horticultural Gardens, for
Annual Meeting................................................... 1000

Mason, Risch \& Co., Piano....... . . . . ....................... .............. 5.00
R. Hay \& Co., Loan of Chairs........ ........... ........................... 375

Wheeler \& Bain, Lawn Mower, Dufferin School . .................. .. 700
P. Patterson \& Son, Lawn Mower, Ryerson School......... . ......... 700

Gas Account .. ..... .......... |.. .. ... . ... .. ............... ........ ..... 1660
Elliott \& Co., Oxalic Acid............................................ ...... . . 750
London \& Paris House, Repairing Clocks. . ..... ... .. ....... ......... 1150
Bonuses to Caretakers .. ........ .......... ....... .......................... 2400
W. B. McMurrich, Solicitor's Fees for Sundry Purposes ........... 12105

Cab Hire for Distribution of Jesse Ketchum Prizes (1878).......... 1300
Cab Hire for Distribution of Jesse Ketohum Prizes (1879).......... 1200
W. A. Lee, Rent of House for Caretaker, Phoebe Street School . 875

Rewards for Conviction of Trespassers on School Property......... 650
Might \& Taylor, Directory.................................................. 250
Cab Hire for Committees, \&c.............................................. 2350
Cartage and Expressage of School Furniture, \&c. ... .................. 1965
Postage, Telegrams, P.O. Boxes, Inspector \& Secretary .......... .. 2185
H. Jackman, Bill Posting....... .. ............. . ......... ........ .. ..... 300

Westman \& Baker, Repairing Copying Press .......................... 125
R. Walker \& Son, Window Shadus........................................ 265

Statutes of Ontario, 1879.......................... .. ........................ 100
Sundries................. ........ ................ .. ............................... 230
Total of ItemiNo. 10 .
81,05951

# SECRETARY'S VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY. 

Secretary's Statement of the Estimated Value of the School Premises, Sites, Buildings, Furniture, dec., belonging to the Public School Board of the City of Toronto, at the 3rst December, 1879.

1. Ward of St. David-

| The Park School | 3,000 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Parliament Street School | 14,500 00 |
| Winchester Street Sohool | 17,000 00 |
|  | 29,000 |

$\$ 73,50000$
2. Ward of St. Thomas-

George Street School
15,00000
3. Ward of st. Lawrence-

4. Ward of St. James -

Vietoria Street School. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 15,00000$
Church Street School ................... 15,00000
30,00000
5. Ward of St, George-

John Street School
20,00000
6. Ward of St. Andrew-

York Street School, Offices and Board
Room. . .............................. . . 820,00000
Niagara Street School.. ................ 18,000 00
38,00000
7. Ward of St. John -

Louisa Street School. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 15,00000$
Elizabeth Street School ....... ........ 9,000 00
Wellesley School ......................... . 32,00000
56,00000
Carried forward
$\$ 245,50000$

Brought forward : ..................... $\$ 245,50000$
8. Ward of St. Patrick-

Phæbe Street School .................. $\$ 20,00000$
Borden Street School ........ ......... 6,500 00
Ryerson School. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30,000 00
56,50000
9. Ward of St. Stephen-

Bathurst Street School . ................ $\$ 12,50000$
Givins Street School..................... 11,500 00
School Site, Lake View Avenue .......... 3,00000
27,000 00
Furniture, School Apparatus, \&c., estimated at, say 24,000 00

Cotal
$\$ 353,00000$
Toronto, January, 1880.
(Certified.)
W. ©. WILKINSON,

Secretary.


