

diture for teachers came to \$34,830; for maps, books, &c., \$1,039; and for miscellaneous purposes, \$12,757—total expenditure, \$48,626. The legislative grant towards this sum was \$9,520, based on the average attendance as compared with that of the Public Schools in the same locality, the trustees levied a rate of \$26.781. Fees, subscriptions, &c., made up a further sum of \$12,316. As regards Common School education generally the Chief Superintendent expresses his gratification that the statistics present an increase in all the higher subjects of education, and also show that maps, globes, blank boards, &c., are used in a greatly increased number of schools.

#### *Grammar Schools.*

Grammar Schools were first established in Ontario in 1807. They were then eight in number, one for each of the eight districts into which the Province was then divided. In 1855 the present County Grammar School system was adopted. It was designed to form the link between the Common School and the University, and to provide greater facilities for "instruction in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and in Mathematics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or any other College affiliated to the University of Toronto." Grammar School masters must either be graduates of some University or possess a certificate of qualification from a Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction. Pupils, on entering, are required to pass an examination in the rudimentary English branches. There are four Grammar School terms in each year, and the fees are determined by the local Boards of Trustees, who are appointed by the County Councils.

The whole number of Grammar Schools reported is 106, with 5,696 pupils. These are grounded in Latin, Greek, and French; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid; Ancient and Modern History; the elements of Natural History, Natural Philosophy and Geology; Physiology, Chemistry, Bookkeeping, Drawing and Vocal Music. The Grammar School Acts provided that the head masters of certain of the County Grammar Schools should take Meteorological observations; and, under this provision, the Governor General has authorized the establishment of Meteorological Stations at the following Grammar Schools:—Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoe, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall, and Pembroke. An observer at the Red River Settlement is also in correspondence with the Department. These stations are provided with barometers, maximum and minimum thermometers, wet and dry bulb thermometers, a rain-gauge and measure, and a wind-vane. Monthly reports of observations are forwarded to the Education Office at Toronto, where the results are tabulated, and barometric and thermometric curves prepared for record.

The amount of Grammar School expenditure was:—For head masters' and teachers' salaries, \$94,820; for buildings, rent and repairs, \$19,190; maps, apparatus, prize books, &c., \$2,133; fuel and sundries, \$8,033,—making a total of \$124,131. Towards meeting this there was a legislative grant of \$54,561, the sum of \$39,110 from the several Municipalities, and \$15,605 from fees,—these, with the balance from the previous year, making the total Grammar School revenue amount to \$134,579.

The Normal School of Ontario is at Toronto, where it was formally opened on the 24th November, 1852, the corner stone having been laid on the 2nd of July, 1851, by the late lamented Earl of Elgin, the then Governor General. The cost of the building was upwards of \$100,000. Some 300 students annually receive the benefit of the Normal School training and instruction, while in the Model Schools they enjoy the opportunity of giving practical effect to these instructions, as well as of observing the system pursued, and the general arrangements, which furnish excellent models for the Public Schools of the Province. Teachers from the Normal School are very much preferred to those who merely hold County Board certificates, and thus its influence is felt throughout Ontario, in the improved methods of school organization and teaching, and in the qualifications, character, and social position of the teachers.

In addition to the Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must also be taken into consideration before one can form any correct idea of the state and progress of her educational agencies. The Private schools and Academies are 238 in number, and contain 399 teachers and 6,462 pupils, their income amounting to \$78,482. The Colleges are 16 in number. They had 1,931 students in 1868, and an income from legislative and other sources of \$159,000. They also received a further sum of \$53,000 in fees. They are as follow:—The University of Toronto; University College, Toronto; Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School, in connection with the University of Toronto; University of Trinity College, (Church of England,) Toronto; University of Queen's College, (Presbyterian,) Kingston; University of Victoria College, (Wesleyan Methodist,) Cobourg; Regiopolis College, (Roman Catholic,) Kingston; Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary and Classical College, Ottawa; St. Michael's College, (Roman Catholic,) Toronto; Knox's College, (Presbyterian Free Church,) Toronto; Huron College, (Church of England,) London; Belleville Seminary, (Methodist Episcopal,) Belleville; Canadian Literary Institute, (Baptist,) Woodstock; Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; Friends' Seminary, Picton; and the "Hellmuth Ladies' College" (established through the munificence of Dean Hellmuth) has also been recently opened at London.

A new School Act, containing several important amendments, was introduced during the last session of the Ontario Legislature, but was laid over until next session for further consideration. One of its most useful clauses is that appointing County Inspectors of Schools, nominated by the County Councils, but subject to examination as to fitness. In this respect the Education Office is responding to the expressed wish of the trustees and teachers of Ontario. We see, from the last report from the Education Office, that Alexander Esq., Esq. of Windsor, who has been, for years, one of the most untiring promoters of the educational interests of his section of the country, in his report of two years ago recommended the appointment and examination of School Superintendents in accordance with the proposed system.