

say \$5 per annum should be established in all High Schools, provided some arrangement be made to meet the case of those towns which contain High Schools, and whose Public Schools contain no 5th and 6th classes.

Our readers will see that this disposes for the present of the question as to the necessity and desirability of Collegiate Institutes. Some have thought that this class of schools was anomalous and quite unnecessary in the system, and, particularly that the special grant they receive ought to be taken from them. It is evident that the very full discussion of this question has accomplished much good, and brought the masters to devise such measures as are likely to perpetuate these schools, and possibly increase the number, at the same time placing them on a more defensible basis. According to the above scheme, any school may qualify in Latin if desirable, but other schools unable to reach the average of sixty boys in classics will be able to attain Institute rank by specializing in some other department. This meets a very generally expressed demand, and will place girls on an equality with boys.

The first resolution is very well calculated to encourage Boards of Trustees to liberality in the matter of salaries. It is well known that as a class, High School teachers are insufficiently paid, and this rule will, if adopted, tend greatly to improve the present condition of things.

The fourth clause very wisely proposes a limit beyond which no school may go in receiving government aid. This was, of course, necessary after passing the first clause; and will tend to a more equitable distribution of the grant among the lower grades.

The fifth clause we believe was passed on a very small majority, since, while it is thought there is a growing feeling in favor of fees, a difficulty presents itself, first in the case referred to, where parents might feel disposed to insist on free tuition in the Public Schools through the fifth and sixth classes—thus personally saving High School fees, but putting *the town* to the inevitable expense of additional teachers for these forms. There is another objection to hastily making any change, from the fact that some High Schools in towns separated in the county receive large grants from County Councils on condition of there being no fees. The imposition of fees we think might be left with the local authorities, since no compulsory scheme appears at present generally applicable.

The following additional resolutions were passed.

It was moved by Mr. McHenry, seconded by Mr. Bowerman, and carried, That in the opinion of this section the standard for admission to High Schools should remain as at present, but that some suitable elementary text book in English History should be prescribed for Public Schools.

Mr. Millar moved, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, That this section thinks that questionable advertising and like methods of inducing students to remove from institutions to which they fairly belong, for the purpose of building up large Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, have the effect of lowering the professional respect of teachers. Carried *nem. con.*

What questionable advertising meant was not plain, and the Executive Committee was requested to define it, and report at the next annual meeting.

A motion by Mr. McHenry, seconded by Mr. Fessenden, was carried, requesting Messrs. Seath and McMurchy to prepare a resolution anent the retirement of Dr. Tassie.

The section then proceeded to the election of officers for the next year:—

It was moved by Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Reid, "That the

Executive Committee for the ensuing year be composed of Messrs. McHenry (Chairman), Fessenden (Secretary), McMurchy, Purslow, McGregor, and A. Millar (Walkerton); and that the Legislative Committee be composed of Messrs. Seath, Millar (St. Thomas), and Hunter. Carried.

Mr. Strang moved, and Mr. Robinson seconded, "That in the opinion of this section it is desirable that the course of study prescribed for the lower school should be revised so as to make it more flexible, especially in the case of girls, and to secure the payment of greater attention to the higher English branches." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, "That in the opinion of the High School section the amount of Latin and French prescribed for the Intermediate is too great, and that the programme should be amended by striking out *Cicero Pro Archia*, or some equivalent, and a portion of the French." Carried.

Moved by Mr. McMurchy, seconded by H. J. Strang, "That the cordial thanks of this section be conveyed to Dr. Tassie for the careful attention which he gave to the interests of the High School section while he acted as their representative on the Senate, and that they desire to express their regret at his withdrawal from a profession in which he laboured so long and successfully." Carried.

We hope that the resolution referring to the course of study for girls may receive due attention from the Minister, as it seems to be the uniform opinion of head-masters that it is practically impossible to bring to the passing point in mathematics many girls who stand high in all other departments of their work. The teachers desire, we believe, that after they have reached a fair standard in this group, they be allowed to substitute an equivalent (for the balance of mathematics) in additional French, German, or English. For those not aiming at teaching, *i.e.* for the Intermediate *per se*,—this is quite practicable, and we trust may be brought about ere another examination takes place.

The head masters seem to think that the Latin group is at present rather heavy, and have suggested that the work be lightened. The same request is made regarding the French. As far as the Latin is concerned, since classes in all the authors prescribed for 1881-2 must be formed for students preparing for either of our Universities, we can see no good reason for dropping any one of these representative authors, with whose style every boy reading Latin ought to be early familiarized. Doubtless the minister will give the various recommendations of this section that consideration which they deserve, especially as on nearly all the subjects discussed he has requested an expression of opinion.

[The work of the other Sections will be analyzed next month.]

—It gives us much pleasure to record the success of a teacher who, by diligent study and a faithful performance of his duty, has won a higher position in the profession. Mr. W. F. Rittenhouse, of St. Catharines Central School, improved the small portion of time not occupied in teaching by qualifying himself for a higher certificate than the one he lately held. This, together with a recognition of his indefatigable labours in the school-room, won the approbation of the Board, who have promoted him to the head mastership of the school in which he so faithfully performed his duty as assistant. From our knowledge of Mr. Rittenhouse we can safely predict equal success and satisfaction in the more onerous and responsible position he now fills.