

cation of opinion more regarded, than in the case of comparatively private Schools.

All these inconveniences, which arise from the present relation, or rather want of relation, of the District Schools to each other and to the College, would be in a great measure removed by the adoption, under authority, of one uniform system of education at all those Seminaries which may be called public. This uniformity might, by marking out some fixed general outlines, and by enforcing the use of the same fundamental School Books, especially *Grammars*, be carried sufficiently far to obviate the disadvantages above referred to, without unnecessarily interfering with the exercise of each Master's judgment, and the practice of his own peculiar method of teaching, in details.

A well organized arrangement of this kind, by which the District Schools should, as far as they go, correspond with, and be introductory to, the College, as the College would be introductory to the University, could not fail of producing those essential and permanent advantages which ever attend systematic and uniform operations, above desultory and unconnected efforts; whilst the present state and circumstances of the Province, with respect to education, seem to render the execution of such a design as practicable, as it would be beneficial.

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