

logical Colleges and Universities, that are the beneficiaries of the Educational Fund, we educate the students at a considerable per capita loss—the fees do not go very far toward carrying the institution; and either the people called Methodists will continue to contribute the amount necessary to make up the difference, or the colleges will be compelled to raise the fees to a point that would be prohibitive to worthy students of limited financial resources.

The traditional policy of the Board of Education has been to grant no direct and regular financial aid for secondary education. Some have felt that in this case of institution, if the site and buildings have been provided free from encumbrance, and with the sanction and patronage of the Church, such fees should be charged for instruction and board as will provide a sufficient income to finance it.

Others, of long and wide experience in Educational work, maintain that a Secondary College should have an endowment of \$250,000 to enable it to do its work with dignity and efficiency.

Whichever of these two opinions is the more correct, the stern fact is that, in the case of several of our colleges, they have no endowments, they are harassed with a formidable debt, and the only remedy seems to be to help them to remove this deadly incubus through a special campaign, inasmuch as the Educational Society cannot grant any real help out of the limited amount at their disposal from the regular Educational Fund.

IT has been estimated that only about 6 per cent. of the Public School pupils continue through a High School or Collegiate Institute, and but a small percentage of the High School pupils ever attend a University.

This fact is emphasizing the vital importance of the work of secondary education.

We are coming to realize the strategic value of the