

petent men, but we believe the masters of the Province, who are especially interested in this question, would prefer the longer retention of competent men to the present unsatisfactory arrangement.

In his publication of the results of the Matriculation Examinations this year, the Registrar did not indicate in the *Globe* and *Mail* the schools in which the successful candidates were prepared. This seems to be an uncalled-for change. These examinations are regarded as the main tests of the efficiency of a school, and it is only right that the practice that is pursued elsewhere should be maintained in Toronto University. In the "Essays of a Country Parson," the changes of opinion to which mankind are subject are likened to the swinging of a pendulum. There is much force in the simile. A few years ago there was a perfect mania for this mode of publishing results. Now the pendulum has swung round through the whole arc.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE proposal made by the High School Masters, that each school should receive as a fixed sum from Government one quarter of the amount paid in teachers' salaries, deserves the serious consideration of the Department. We cannot say as much for the proposal to continue the Grant on the result of the Intermediate. The resolution passed on this subject must not be regarded as expressing the general opinion of the masters. It was carried by a very narrow majority, and then on the supposition that its adoption would in some inscrutable way increase the income of the smaller schools. We hope that in the best interests of education the Minister may see fit to abolish the Intermediate as a general examination for High School pupils. Of course, it must be retained for teachers and for the professions that accept it as their Matriculation examination. Some of its effects are so pernicious that, as matters stand, no good it accomplished can justify its maintenance. Surely faithful discharge of duty on the part of the

masters can be secured by some other expedient, and inefficiency cured by some less drastic remedy—by a remedy that will not punish the just as well as the unjust.

The resolution referring to salaries, if carried out by the Department, is, we believe, as reasonable a proposal as has yet been made. We make bold to state that in the long run the amounts paid in teachers' salaries by Boards generally vary directly as the *quantity* and *quality* of the work done—and this is just what we want. It is true that there may be for a time places in which the masters may be underpaid; but work tells, and if one Board will not pay a master for his services another will. There are two advantages connected with this mode of distribution we particularly admire, and they are (1) the greater stability of the Grant—for the larger portion will depend on local effort—and (2) the fact that all remedies will be applied gradually. But next month we propose to take up this whole question in detail.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION.

THE following is a summary of the proceedings in the High School Section at the August meeting:

On Tuesday morning the only subject of discussion was in reference to a motion by Mr. Millar, of St. Thomas, which was seconded by Mr. Reid—to the effect that the regulation of the University requiring attendance on lectures at an affiliated College should be rescinded—which was put to the vote and declared lost.

On Wednesday the resolutions prepared by the Joint Committee appointed last session to consider the manner of distributing the Legislative grants to High Schools were considered clause by clause. The following were adopted:—1st. That the fixed grant to each High School or Collegiate Institute be one-fourth of the amount paid for teachers' salaries. 2nd. That a portion of the grant be given on general average attendance, and that a further sum of say \$3. per pupil be granted on the average attendance during the preceding year of those who pass the