

threefold principle embodied in this Section, upon which High Schools are hereafter to be aided, is declared by the new Law to be as follows:—Each High School conducted according to Law, [and the Regulations], shall be entitled to an Apportionment . . . according,—

*First*,—To the average attendance of Pupils.

*Second*,—Their proficiency in the various branches of Study.

*Third*,—The length of time each such High School is kept open as compared with other High Schools.

As it was clearly impossible to apply the new principle of "Payment by Results" to the High Schools until a classification of them had been made, the Councils of Public Instruction requested the High School Inspectors to make such a classification, and report the result to the Chief Superintendent. This they have done in their Report, and have suggested one or two plans for carrying the new system into full effect in 1872.

*The English System of "Payment by Results."*

In England the Parliamentary aid to Elementary Schools is distributed as follows:—The Managers of every School entitled to the aid may claim, annually, the sum of four shillings per Scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year, at the morning and afternoon School, not being less than 400 attendances at their School; and one-half of that sum per Scholar, according to the average number throughout the year at the evening School, not being less than forty attendances at the School; also, for every Scholar who attended more than 200 mornings or afternoons at the School. If more than six years of age, eight shillings, subject to examination. If under six years of age, and present on the day of examination, six shillings and sixpence, subject to a report by the Inspector that such children are suitably instructed. For every Scholar who has attended more than twenty-four evenings at the School, five shillings, subject to examination. Every day Scholar entitled to eight shillings, forfeits two shillings and eightpence for failure to satisfy the Inspector in either Reading, Writing or Arithmetic. Every evening Scholar entitled to five shillings, forfeits one shilling and eightpence for similar failure. The Grant is, moreover, increased at the rate of one shilling and fourpence per pass in Reading, Writing, or Arithmetic, up to any number not exceeding 120; provided, that the passes exceed 200 per cent. of the number of Scholars in attendance over six years of age; that one-fifth of the passes are within the three highest Standards; that one-fifth of the average number of Scholars, over six years of age, have passed a satisfactory examination in one or more specific subjects above the Standard; and the number of Pupil Teachers, or Assistant Teachers, employed, bears a certain proportion of the number of Scholars. Thus, every Manager had a direct pecuniary interest in maintaining regularity of attendance, in the improvement of each individual Scholar, and in providing a sufficient corps of Teachers.

*Great Advantage of the Systems of Payment by Results.*

The three great excellences of the System were:—

- 1st. The employment of Certificated Teachers.
- 2nd. Provision for training a corps of Teachers under the name of Pupil Teachers.
- 3rd. The individual examination of Scholars upon certain Standards clearly defined for each grade of Schools.

On the new Code, Her Majesty's Education Committee of the Privy Council remark:—

"We have carefully maintained the principles of payment by 'results;' we have endeavoured to lay down terms of aid which, while increasing the efficiency of the Inspected Schools, will materially simplify the administration of the Grants."