

help thinking it would be better to have these institutions fixed in the leading cities of the Province. In the third place, the funds provided by the 41st clause of the School Bill for the support of the institutes, are inadequate. I have already said that my conception of the Collegiate Institutes is, that they are to be somewhat of the type of the Upper Canada College, though on a less extensive scale. Now, it is simply idle to talk of setting up institutions of this character, unless you are prepared to give the masters salaries on which persons with the tastes of educated gentlemen can live. The salary of the Head Master of a Collegiate Institute should not be less than \$1,600 a year; if you have two other masters with \$1,200 each, and a fourth with \$800,—this makes, in all, \$4,800. But what provision does the Act make for the support of Collegiate Institutes? A Collegiate Institute will have its share of the Government Grant, one-half as much more from local sources, and a *bonus* of \$750. The Government Grant will probably not amount to much more than \$1,000. Some very intelligent High School masters, who have spoken to me on the subject, are afraid that this estimate is too high; but, if we say \$1,000, this will make the annual income of a Collegiate Institute, independently of fees, only about \$2,250. It may be supposed that the fees will amount to a large sum. This is the case at present in some schools, as, for instance, in Galt and Kingston; but, throughout the Province, the current is strongly flowing in the direction of free education, in the High Schools as well as in the Public Schools. The effect of this tendency will be to lower the fees in all the High Schools except a few which happen to be placed in peculiar circumstances; so that the income which may be looked for from this source will be in most cases precarious, and is likely to become more and more so every year. The 36th clause of the Act may perhaps be thought sufficient to meet the difficulty; for it gives High School Boards the power to levy not only a sum equal to one-half the Government Grant, but such other sums as may be required for the maintenance of the High School; but the masters of Collegiate Institutes would not, I suspect, care very much to have their salaries from year to year dependent on the generosity of High School Boards. For these reasons I should have been better pleased with the School Act, had the 41st clause been omitted. It is a cumbrous, and I fear it will prove a not very manageable, appendage to an otherwise complete, and harmonious school system.

Would you give no special encouragement, then, it may be said, to superior classical education? Certainly, I would. In the first place, if the principle were adopted, which I have advocated in this address, of paying schools for results as well as for attendance, and if such payments were made, not by the division of a definite total sum among the schools, but by the allotment to each school of a fixed amount for each pupil according to the educational rank taken by the school; such a scheme, the rate of payment to first-class schools being made (as I think it should be) greatly in excess of that paid to the lower schools, would provide for schools of the first class, whether