

that the smaller schools may be assured of a certain degree of stability.

II. A part on the basis of average attendance; each school receiving, per unit of average attendance, a sum equal to what is paid per average unit of attendance to the Public School.

III. A part on the results of *Inspection*—the sum (say) of ten thousand dollars being distributed among the Schools according to their efficiency as determined by the report of the High School Inspectors.

IV. A part on the results of a uniform written examination in the subjects of the Second Form works as at present prescribed.

The minimum appropriation to a High School at present is \$400. As the withdrawal of this sum, or its reduction, would very much cripple the resources of some schools, it is not intended that this minimum should be in any case further decreased, the supposition being that no matter how weak a High School may be, it is entitled to receive at least that sum.

The second principle involved in the distribution is one to which we have frequently made referenee in these columns, viz:—the disproportion between the grant per unit or head to High Schools and Public Schools. It appears that at present a High School pupil is worth to the Board of School Trustees as a revenue producer \$16. Whereas, a Public School pupil is worth only \$1.00.

Besides the disparity to which attention has already been called, there was, in towns where High Schools were established, the further injury of crowding the pupils into the school from which the highest revenue was derivable, regardless of the injurious consequences. The proposed scheme will obviate this tendency by entirely removing the temptation.

According to the third principle laid down by the Inspectors, it is proposed to distribute a certain amount of the grant to each school according to its efficiency.

Under this general head, the following will be the tests applied by the Inspectors:—

School accommodation. condition of school premises, general educational appliances (maps, apparatus, &c.)

Number of masters employed, as compared with the number of pupils and classes, qualifications of masters, character of the teaching, &c.

Government, discipline, general *morale*.

The apportionment of the grant of say \$72,000 on the plan proposed would be as follows:—

106 Schools at a minimum grant of \$400 each	\$42,400 00
Average attendance, say 5,000, at \$1 per unit	5,000 00
Sum to be apportioned on Inspectors' reports	10,000 00
Leaving to be distributed on results of examinations	14,600 00
	\$72,000 00

Two or three illustrations are given by the Inspectors of the working of the plan as regards its pecuniary results to the schools. They take, in the first instance, a school having an average attendance of forty, and regarded by the Inspectors as one of the *second-class*:—

Assuming that for the whole Province, the average attendance of pupils of the Upper schools would be 240; and that the school in question would have an average attendance of eight in the Upper School. Then the probable apportionment would be:—

I. Minimum grant	\$400
II. One dollar per unit of total average attendance	40
III. Awarded according to rank of the school	180
IV. Average attendance (8) in Upper school	240
	\$800

Taking the case of a well-equipped Collegiate Institute, with average attendance of