

that contributed to the care of the schools by the ministers of all religious bodies. A fair estimate numerically of this part of the managing boards will be from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$. In conversation with a parish minister anent the schools in Scotland, he told me that in teaching his Bible class he found the classes from year to year becoming less proficient in their knowledge of the Scriptures, even of the historical parts. Upon mentioning this to his neighbor minister his experience was the same. They agreed to give more attention to the school in their parish by visiting it, encouraging the master, and giving prizes for proficiency in Scripture knowledge. The result is that better attention is now given to the Bible, which before had been passed by because Bible knowledge did not count in the annual grading of the school by the Government Inspector. This simple incident shows how the service of ministers can be, and is, utilized in the home land. All classes of the community work for the general weal. You do not meet with the spirit which breathes in the words: "Let the ministers attend to their business and we (teachers) will mind ours,"—the words which were spoken to the writer while on a recent visit to friends south of the lakes.

This country should have, in this respect, its fair and valuable contribution from the ministers of the different religious bodies in the best interests of education. Great Britain reaps the benefit of this contribution. Canada should follow the Mother Country and secure a like advantage from the clergy.

Let us now turn our attention more especially to the Secondary Schools. Fees are charged everywhere, and such fees as we in Canada would consider high fees. Evidently it is a settled question

with the people in Great Britain that if a pupil enters a secondary school his instruction must be paid for by his parent or guardian. But to meet this heavy charge there is a very rich provision of scholarships made by municipalities and private citizens. Every possible inducement is offered to and pressed upon parents to aid them in educating highly endowed sons and daughters in order that the State may reap the inestimable advantages resulting from the labors of such sons and daughters. By this process the country, in the best way, is led to discern and encourage to the highest degree her ablest sons for her public service. That our readers may be able to see to some extent how ample the provision is, two extracts are here made, one from this year's prospectus of the Grammar School, Manchester, and the other from the Allan Glen's School, Glasgow:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MANCHESTER.

There are in connection with the school about 160 Foundation Scholarships, conferring exemption from the school fee. Of these one-half are by the scheme preferentially reserved to scholars from Public Elementary Schools. The Foundation Scholarships are divided into two classes:

(1) Scholarships awarded to boys on admission to the school.

(2) Scholarships awarded to boys already admitted to the school, on the results of the midsummer examination of the whole school.

Scholarships of class (1) are tenable for nine terms, and candidates must be over the age of ten, and under the age of thirteen, on the first of November preceding the winter examination or on the first of June preceding the summer examination.

For scholarships of class (1) there