

2. In 1873 the Legislative grant to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes was \$77,126. In 1885 it was only \$86,169, an increase barely sufficient to meet the demands of the new High Schools formed and the Schools erected into Collegiate Institutes. During the same time the amount paid in salaries increased from \$165,358 to \$294,077 and the total expenditure from \$234,215 to \$429,761.

3. In 1873 only 164 candidates obtained second class certificates, and the Normal School was the only institution expected to do the work of preparing teachers for provincial certificates. Last year 764 passed for second class, and 1312 for third class, and the work of preparing these candidates was almost all done by the High Schools. The Normal Schools no longer do the work of preparing candidates for the second-class non-professional examinations and even the work of preparing first-class teachers is now almost exclusively left to the High Schools. This has saved the Province a heavy outlay as formerly contemplated for the building of additional Normal Schools as well as further large annual sums for their maintenance. In the meantime the legislative appropriation has not been increased, and the government grants to the High Schools under the present mode of distribution have, in many cases, diminished; an extensive course of study has been prescribed; Boards have incurred heavy expenditures for libraries, apparatus, gymnasiums, &c. Additions to the staffs have been made and the cost to be met from local sources has been largely increased.

4. The number of pupils attending from the rural districts has largely increased, and the work done for the townships adjacent to High Schools is much greater than in former years. County Councils are only obliged to contribute to the support of High Schools an amount equivalent to the government grant, and where no further sums are given, a very heavy burden falls upon the municipalities in which the High Schools are situated. This is especially the case where the number of pupils from the surrounding country is large as compared with the number from the town where the High School is situated.

5. The position of High Schools or Collegiate Institutes situated in cities or towns separated from counties is in most cases a very unsatisfactory one. These institutions are to all intents and purposes county schools. They do similar work to that of other schools and the districts adjacent to them are dependent upon them for High School purposes. The provisions of the present law do not meet the difficulty and are practically inoperative and as a result such High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are placed at a great disadvantage.

Mr. McHenry then took the chair, upon which Mr. Millar moved the reception of the resolutions seconded by Mr. Embree. The following Committee was then appointed to wait upon the Minister of Education and bring the matter before him. The Committee was