

religion in the State will be brought about, not by the beating of drums, the rending of garments or the putting on of sackcloth, not by noisy declamations from pulpit or platform; this revival of religion will be brought about soonest and most surely by the agency of a body of devoted teachers, who, when they enter the schoolroom, enter not to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, but enter that schoolroom to develop with patient devotion the great immortal qualities of those beings which are entrusted to their care.

"A great Englishman was recently laid in Westminster Abbey, who for nearly his entire life-time was reviled and abused because he placed the interests of humanity above the interests of the British Empire. But now that men have come to consider the character of the man they place him higher than all others, because he made his conception of human duty as broad as humanity itself.

"Our first duty and our first regard is to make this young nation of ours worthy and great in the moral tone and fibre of its people. We also glory in the empire to which we belong, with whose fortunes we are inextricably linked; yet we must ever keep in mind that no power is destined to last except the power which rests upon the immutable basis of moral worth."

In illustration of this truth, and as a fitting conclusion to his excellent paper, Mr. Longley read Rudyard Kipling's Diamond Jubilee poem, the "Recessional."

Though the question of language or alphabetic reform was given no very large space for discussion during the convention, Inspector Brown, of Peterborough, gave notice of motion that some change in the pronunciation of certain consonants was advisable, and a Committee was appointed to con-

sider and report on (1) the universal use of decimal weights and measures, (2) the simplification of English orthography, and (3) the general introduction of a distinctly legible phonetic short-hand—three reforms which Dr. Mackay had discussed fully in a paper read before the Toronto Convention three years ago.

Another resolution seems to have had for its object the sustaining of the dignity of the profession at times when appointments are being made by commissioners and trustees. The discussion, which led up to the resolution, referred pointedly to the practice of affixing the salary, not to the position vacant, but to the possibilities of the teacher appointed, in which too often the question of salary leads the trustee to overlook the ability or disability of the nominee. The resolution, after being carefully edited by Superintendent Goggin and Mr. Parmelee, assumed the following somewhat classical form: Resolved, that this Association recommends that, in the engagement of teachers, good character, graceful manners, broad and accurate scholarship and professional skill determine the selection rather than considerations of low salary.

As has already been said, the routine of the departments and the papers read we will refer to in subsequent issues. The incidents of the convention, with its receptions, steamboat excursions, and other pleasurable associations, were, as usual, full of interest to all the members. Halifax is a hospitable city, and may always be depended upon for the interest her citizens take in every movement that has for its object the moral and intellectual advancement of the Dominion. The next convention will meet after a lapse of two years in the city of Ottawa in 1900.