

of which was the need of revision of the school law. There was no doubt that there was much difficulty in the way of understanding such a multiplicity of school enactments, but with regard to the marginal notes, he must say that he had been able to understand these mysterious illusions, and they had been a great help to him. But one point raised by Mr. Noyse lay at the foundation of the whole of the school work, and if nothing else had been done than draw attention to this, it was worth all the time spent by the author—a gentleman learned in the law—in preparing his paper. It was that, so long as our school system in the province of Quebec was founded upon school municipalities, it would never stand on a level with the district system that was in vogue in the neighbouring province and in several states across the border. Under the municipal system the school board very often, in order to avoid all sectional difficulties and troubles, would agree to give a fixed remuneration to all the teachers in the municipality, no matter how much more efficient one teacher might be than the others, whereas if we had the individual or district system, under which the parents themselves would be called upon to determine the remuneration of the teacher, and any other improvements which were thought necessary in the interest and well-being of the school, they would increase the teachers' salary, or, the value of the teacher being known in the districts around, he or she would be sought after. Under a system like that, there would be an immediate advance in the remuneration of our teachers, as well as in the character of our school buildings. He gave a personal reminiscence of his own early teaching days in support of the argument that we must have a system in which the parents played a more important part than they did at present. He alluded to the fact that the school commissioners of Montreal were not elected by the people themselves, and said that they had always been fortunate in having very worthy men selected for them to occupy that position; and although, if the election had been left with the people themselves, they might not have chosen men of such high social and educational standing, still they would have taken more interest in school matters, and by and by they would have selected the very best men they could find. In conclusion, he challenged the fact that our dissentient schools stood on a higher level and paid better salaries to teachers than the schools of the municipalities.

Messrs. Hubbard, McLoughlin, Wardrop and Rexford also took part in the discussion.

Mrs. Holden, lady principal of Dunham Ladies' College, then read a most interesting and able paper on "The Education of Women," at the conclusion of which some remarks upon it were made by Chancellor Heneker, Dr. Robins and Dr. Harper, all of whom paid a high compliment to the character and ability of Mrs. Holden's paper.

The convention then took recess.