

work with an inclination to exactness. We believe that better work can be got for the country in this than in any other way. Good work is required and in order to secure this good pay must be given to the examiners. The labourer is worthy of his hire. The maxim is of universal application: it holds good in educational work: do not let us forget this application of it.

The Educational Association of Ontario will meet next month in this city in the various rooms under the control of the Education Department. The programme for the annual convention is a good one. Many subjects of first rank in importance are on the programme for discussion. The two which affect the interests of the country most widely are the training of teachers of all grades and the subjects which should be on the programme of studies for our public schools. We hope every possible facility will be given by trustees and others to teachers so that they may be able to attend the meeting of all those interested in education at Easter 1893. We know that we speak the mind of teachers, when we say that the Trustees of Ontario will be welcomed at the convention by the teachers of Ontario. Let us have a good convention.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Public schools have increased enormously within the last half century, and are increasing rapidly; the number of pupils attending the schools is counted by hundred of thousands and millions; and the cost of maintenance is millions and tens of millions annually. The energies of teachers have been wisely directed generally

and in some directions very unwisely.

Money, generally speaking, has been very well applied in meeting the cost connected with our public schools and in some cases the expenditure is indefensible. All the money spent in teachers' salaries is the best investment any country makes. It is only what we may expect, seeing that the interests are so vast and affect so closely the whole community, that every person of intelligence should pay much attention to the system of public education.

In the whole of the British Empire, Canada, India, Australia, etc., and in the United States of America, we find that the public school systems are receiving marked attention. Able and competent judges in those countries pronounce decided opinions not favorable, in many cases, to the public school system.

Prof. Mahaffy, T. C. D. is whose clever and able article we have just published for the benefit of our readers, is one of the latest writers upon this subject. Misdirection of energy, would, perhaps, be the shortest way of stating the professor's objections to the latest development of education.

The position which modern society has taken in regard to public school education may be briefly stated by saying. "We, (the public or state) make provision for the free or gratuitous instruction of all the children in the country up to a certain limit and having so provided we take care that every child is benefited by instruction in elementary knowledge up to that limit."

In attempting to carry out this philanthropic and noble idea many difficulties arise. (1) Children are found who have no inclination to