

above the Public School Teacher as to know but little of his trials, and feel in a very limited degree the urgency of many changes which every day force themselves upon his attention.

Our objections to the present Council, however, are not so much to its *personnel* as to the mode of its appointment. The tendency of the present day is evidently towards the representative system. The party governed have now, except under effete autocracies, a word to say in the choice of their governors. Their desires and necessities are thus made known through a responsible channel, and instead of waiting for "drops of mercy" to be distilled through their superiors, they can demand, as members of the body politic, certain things, the justice of which they are in a position to defend.

It would appear, however, from the remark already quoted from Dr. Ryerson's letter to the Provincial Secretary, that no person *should* be appointed a member of the Council, subject to its jurisdiction or interested in any salaries it might grant. While we believe that this policy has been faithfully carried out, and urge no objection on grounds of inconsistency, yet we object to the principle itself, so far as applied to those subject to the jurisdiction of the Council. It is because they have no choice in the appointments made that we object at all.

To put the Council upon a proper basis we propose, 1st. That it should consist of nine members, the Chief Superintendent being *ex-officio* chairman, and that the High School Teachers of the Province, the Public School Teachers, and Public School Inspectors, should each be represented on the Council Board by two members.

2. That the Lieutenant-Governor should appoint two members of the Council to do duty as at present.

3. That the Association of High School Teachers should, at their annual meeting in

Toronto, nominate such persons, of their own number, as they consider qualified, to sit as members of the Council of Public Instruction—their term of office to continue during four years.

4. That the election should take place not more than three months afterwards; the Secretary being required to furnish each High School Teacher with a list of the candidates proposed, with instructions to vote for any two, reporting over his own signature to the Secretary, within a given time.

5. That the Public School Teachers should in the same way as High School Teachers, make their nominations at the annual meeting of their Associations voting to be similar.

6. That none but first-class Provincial Teachers be allowed to vote.

7. That Public School Inspectors be allowed to be represented on the Council by two members, elected the same as above.

To a Council of Instruction composed as above, there can be no objection. The details of election, voting, &c., could easily be arranged. The election of Benchers and members of the Medical Council are conducted in the same way as that proposed in the present case, and there has, as yet, been no difficulty in working either successfully.

The advantages of the new system may be briefly stated:

1. We would retain as chairman of the Council our present Chief, whose long services in connection with Education render his advice invaluable.

2. We would introduce into the Board new blood—men whose positions bring them in contact with the practical working of our High and Public Schools, and whose success as Teachers to a certain extent depends upon the system of Education with which they are connected.

3. We would be able to utilize the experience of our best Public School Teachers, many of whom have devoted a lifetime to their profession, and who know by daily