

besides, there is no language which can do justice to one's feelings, when he sees such acts committed. But there is no one to whom school boards are responsible, so they do "what is right in their own eyes," which often turns out to be not right but wrong.

Such instances could be multiplied, the task being not to find examples, but to choose them; enough has been said, however, to prove the statement often heard that there are no persons who hold their positions by such a slender thread as do teachers. When the teacher is merely an accident in a community, how can he be expected to

take his proper and rightful place as a man among men? or how can the best results follow when he knows that he can plan his work but for a short time in advance of where it is to-day, and that the one who follows him may tear down the structure he has been at such pains to build?

Make the teacher's position permanent, and the efficiency of his work will be doubled, the pupils correspondingly benefited, the educational system improved, and the teacher himself will feel that self-respect which comes from the realization that he is no longer at the mercy of every change of public opinion.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Montreal Board of School Commissioners are every now and again worried with the "Jewish question," the philanthropy of the members of the Board standing in the way of its definite solution. There is a large Jewish population in Montreal, and, as the *Witness* points out, the Jewish children, whom the Commissioners are bound to educate under the terms of the present agreement, are constantly increasing—indeed, in one instance, they are the dominating feature of a large Public School. On the other hand, the taxes derivable from Jewish sources are altogether inadequate for the purpose to which they are assigned and the Board is educating the Jewish children at a serious loss to its own proper revenue available for the instruction of Protestant children. A particularly objectionable feature of the present arrangement is the teaching of Hebrew in the Public Schools by a Jewish teacher, who receives for this purpose a sum of eight hundred dollars per annum. This Hebrew teacher happens to be the Rev. Rabbi de Sola, and it is part of the arrangement that this gentleman shall be the person ap-

pointed for the purpose—this stipulation being made by a small group of wealthy Jewish taxpayers in connection with the Portuguese congregation. The Commissioners have never been satisfied with the teaching of Hebrew in a Public School. The language appeals to nothing in the proper training of Canadian children. It is not the language of commerce. It is employed for the purpose of inculcating the religious tenets of the Jewish system. It is to enable the Jewish pupils to take part in religious services in the synagogue. A doubt has always existed in the minds of the Board as to whether, legally, this grant of eight hundred dollars per annum could be made for the purpose indicated. The practice has been permitted to continue, however, but it is likely that a change will be made in the near future.

The Attorney has lately given it as his opinion that the Commissioners are not entitled, according to law, to continue to give this money for the teaching of Hebrew in the Public Schools under the control of the Board. This opinion has been in the possession of the Commissioners for some