

death of the latter. Almost every day sees some new employment thrown open to women, though there are still many employments they can not enter. This causes an undue development of those accessible and calls into requisition the law of demand and supply. What is the result? Such a sweeping reform as making wage-earners of women, of course, cannot be accomplished in a moment. This affects their remuneration unfavourably, but can only do so temporarily. At first, woman works on sufferance for him who cannot afford to pay the usual amount of remuneration. But, as one position after another is tentatively thrown open to woman, her conscientious discharge of her work brings her into favor. The natural result cannot be long delayed. The days of sufferance are gradually forgotten, and she, like man, is paid according to her efficiency and success.

Nor is the teaching profession any exception to this general law. At first admitted to the most subordinate positions only, by degrees all positions have become accessible to her. For instance, the Superintendent of Schools in Pittsburg wrote me, "We have thirty-seven principals, twelve of whom are ladies. Of these, two ladies and one gentleman receive \$2,000 and seven gentlemen and six ladies \$1,800. We make no difference in salary, between those doing the same work, for sex." San Francisco, Boston and several other cities take a like view of the matter. Even where a distinction is made it is becoming daily less marked. In St. Louis, Mo., only women are admitted to the competitive examinations for principalship of primary schools. Many cities still make the old distinction. In Montreal the distinction is retained; but let us not, therefore, feel discouraged. It can be only a question of time, when the difference shall be removed. All we can do to hasten it is to give to our teaching that energy and purpose, and devote to self-advance that time which shall enable us to win only by superiority. It would be false modesty or hypocrisy to pretend we do not do our best now. But let us bear in mind that with every advance in our position there will be a corresponding advance in general education. There is always room at the top of the ladder and we cannot strive too earnestly to advance our capabilities. Time will do the rest for us. Rome was not built in a day.

Those of our citizens whose generosity to the Art Gallery, Hospitals, McGill, etc., I mentioned above, evidently appreciate the importance of education, and I feel certain their feeling in that respect would be endorsed by the general mass of our