

diality of relationship that would incite him to and encourage him in his work. He should always feel sure of his support and ever recruit his strength and his ardour in the face of men kindly appreciative of his labours, and uniformly friendly to himself. In such a spirit, and with such aims, school trustees should come to their new year's duties, and in this way they will best serve the local interests with which they are entrusted, and most satisfactorily advance the general cause of school work.

And as we write there seems to be occasion to urge Trustees to be faithful in another duty, viz.: jealously to guard the power past legislation has given them in making efficient provision for the maintenance of the schools. In the Ontario Legislature, the Minister of Education, we see, is about to introduce a measure imposing some restriction upon their rights, and empowering town and city councils to control, in some proposed degree, the levies made upon them for school purposes. We need hardly say that this is a menacing danger which Trustees should instantly seek through their representatives to avert, for no measure is more vital to the weal of education than that secured by the late Chief Superintendent, which is sought now to be modified or impaired by the Act of the Minister.

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THE *Montreal Gazette* of the 7th ult. does THE MONTHLY the honour of devoting a leader, under the caption of "Comparisons," to the subject of an editorial note in our last issue—The state of English Primary Education in the Province of Quebec. While emphatically endorsing our remarks, and urging upon the Protestant School Commissioners the necessity of giving the matter attention, our contemporary, however, takes exception to a circumstance we incidentally referred to—the sharp contrast between the zeal and enterprise which, in so marked a degree, characterized the efforts of the Ontario Education Department in representing at the Paris Exposition the machinery and exhibits of its work, and the poverty of the

exhibit and lesser interest evinced, in the display of the Quebec Bureau. The *Gazette*, in support of its position, points to the equally distinguished honours accorded to the Educational Commissioners of Quebec as were accorded to those of the Ontario Department. It also refers to the recognition of the literary and official industry of the former Chief Superintendent of the Province which secured for that gentleman the insertion of his review of "Canada's Educational System," in Dr. Schmid's Great German Encyclopædia.

Our answer to our contemporary is a very brief one,—that we are very far from desiring to rob either Quebec, or Quebec Educationists, of the honours due to them. Our reference to the subject taken exception to was, as we have said, a very incidental one; and, as a fact, was but a re-echo of what French Educationists themselves had remarked upon, viz.: the recognition and success of the Ontario educational exhibit, and the reverse of this, in the case of the representation of Quebec. In this, however, the Quebec Province is not culpable, and we by no means meant to say so. It would have been a churlish and ungenerous thing had it been our intention to lay any stress upon the contrast. That was not a matter that concerned us. The Province in whatever representation it did make, is entitled to its meed of praise. Unfortunately for Quebec, that of Ontario was of such proportions as almost to eclipse it, and this fact, we fear, must go unchallenged, notwithstanding our contemporary's patriotic desire to spice the truth a little with fiction.

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#### EDUCATIONAL MATTERS ABROAD.

ACCORDING to *Nature*, a very strong memorial against the retention of Greek as a subject for all honour candidates has been presented to Cambridge University. Whether this is the beginning of a really influential movement against the preponderance of classical studies in our systems of Education or not, we scarcely know; but if only another random shot into the camp of the classicists, and even without much seeming