

Matriculation. Every one who knows Geometry will acknowledge that the paper in question is one well conceived and well constructed to test a candidate's knowledge of the subject. The objection to it is that what little of book-work there is on it is so disguised that the candidate might easily regard the whole of the paper as made up of deductions, *i.e.* original work, and thus become discouraged. If the plan of giving the number of the propositions were followed in this paper as in the other geometry papers, this difficulty would have been removed. The general opinion of masters is that the said paper was too difficult, in which opinion we concur. But, we add, that though it is quite true that geometry is the most difficult branch on the programme of studies, requiring, when treated as it was this summer by the examiner, a developed and active scientific imagination, yet candidates can be prepared if the Education Department will continuously set the same type of paper as was set this year. But to attain to this high requirement there must be continuity; there must be no such thing as a difficult paper one year, and an easy one the next.

Dr. Harper, one of the leading educational spirits in Quebec, has also been giving his views of the educational situation in Quebec, and we have been able to secure a report of the address of welcome he recently gave at a reception to a convention of teachers from the United States, who happened to hold their annual convention this year in Montreal. The points of reform which that gentleman has been emphasizing of late in his public addresses are three in number, and we have no doubt that, in the event of their being accomplished, Quebec will soon attain to the position in the educational world which she ought to hold, as the

oldest province in our confederation of colonies. These three points are properly brought out in his address, which we will insert in our next issue, and which are as follows: (1) An improved system of training involving the re-organization of the Normal schools of the province, so that they may provide capable trained teachers for all the public schools in the country districts as well as in the towns and cities; (2) an increase in the salaries of the teachers by a change in the method of distributing the grants; and (3) an introduction of the system of superintendency as a supplement or enlargement of the inspector's influence. As is to be seen from what Mr. Marchand says, the local government is at present engaged in examining into the details of the present system, and it has become almost an open secret that the appointment of a Minister of Education is likely to be one of the outcomes of its deliberations, involving a thorough re-organization of the Department of Public Instruction, so that it may come into closer touch with the people, and be animated with a direct zeal to introduce progressive methods in every section of its administrative operations.

A breeze has been excited in the educational circles of St. John, New Brunswick, over the enforced withdrawal of Mr. George U. Hay from the management of the Girls' High School of that city. From all accounts it would appear that the affairs of the St. John Board of School Trustees are in anything but a promising condition. The withdrawal of Superintendent March, which took place some months ago, was also an enforced withdrawal, and the people of St. John are now inclined to enquire more carefully than is their wont into the ways the Trustees have of doing things, and the outer influ-