

being paid at present to classics than formerly. At St. Paul's School, London—an institution where boys are prepared for a university course—Latin and Greek are taught daily five days a week. This is as it should be in the schools of Canada. The result is that the pupils receive such a thorough grounding in these subjects that they enter the university much better informed in classical literature than the average freshman here." Though there is a good deal of truth in what Professor Carter says about matriculants entering college with too little knowledge of the classics, we think that the average teacher will wonder where, with an already congested time-table, the time is to be found for further preparation in this branch, important though it be, unless, indeed, the pupils remain a year or so longer at the school. Indeed, if the university insists on a fuller knowledge of Latin and Greek before granting admission to its classes, at least another year must be added to our academy course. However, the advisability of such a course, since it is perhaps not more knowledge that is required, but a more practical knowledge, may be open to question. We should like to have the opinions of our teachers on this matter.

—ONE of our exchanges remarks that "about the handsomest lawn in D——— is that of the High School." And why not? It is hoped that the competition which has recently been inaugurated in connection with our school-grounds will bring it to pass that it may truthfully be said of many of our school municipalities, "The most beautiful grounds in such and such a district are those of the district school."

—REFERRING to the promises of educational reform in this province, lately made in behalf of the government by the Premier, the *Quebec Chronicle* says: "He will more largely subsidize the common schools, where want of means has long been a great hindrance in the employment of proper teachers. It is well known that there are many school-mistresses in the country districts who are paid less than a hundred dollars a year, and the large majority of female teachers engaged outside the cities and towns earn below \$200. How is it possible that efficient teachers, even for district and elementary schools, can be obtained for prices such as are paid in our cities as wages to domestic servants? No doubt with the increased aid that is to be forthcoming,