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TORONTO, JANUARY 20, 1887.

THE subject of teachers' salaries is one that is of general interest to very many of our readers. Mr. Matthew Arnold, who was examined before the Royal Commission lately sitting in England, upon his acquaintance with the school systems of the Continent of Europe, said in speaking of salaries, that those paid to teachers in France, have very much increased of late, but they are not so high as in England. He thought they would be about two-thirds as much. In Prussia salaries varied, but

he had found them in all cases better than he expected from his experience twenty years ago. They are below the English standard, which he considered unique, but they were better than is generally imagined. Teachers in Germany do not get annual increases of salary, but they get increases at certain intervals. They do not arrive at the maximum amount so quickly as in England. It is very difficult to find out what is the salary of a head teacher in Paris. There are additional allowances, the municipality allowing so much for this and so much for that. He did not think that the salaries with allowances would run higher than \$900 per annum. There may be three or four, or half-a-dozen who go above that amount. Some might go as high as \$1,000. In Paris \$900 per annum was a large salary. Salaries in all cases abroad were fixed with allowances. In Germany, for instance, there was universally an allowance for fuel. The teacher knows at the beginning of the year what his income will be, but it is made up in a number of ways that one would not expect. In considering the salaries regard must be had to the pensions teachers obtained. He would certainly recommend that a system of superannuation should be adopted in England. In France a teacher was eligible for a pension at sixty-five or sixty. A teacher, after ten years' service, has a claim to something if he is compelled to retire, and after the age of sixty or sixty-five he has two-thirds of his salary. In giving his impression as to the salaries paid abroad, he had left out of account the value of the pension, though reckoning that in, he still thought the salaries were lower than those in England.

IN a recent address Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, of Brooklyn, N.Y., referring to the use of the Latin language said that the Anglo-Saxon in our speech is quite inadequate for all our needs—that the Latin and Greek words in it are, in the strongest sense of the term, necessary. To be necessary, a word need not be often used, one memorable service outweighing in

value a multitude of trivial services. He instanced in illustration the 5,000 once used words of Shakespeare, words which give such charm and effectiveness to the great dramatic dramatist's style. The professor regretted the terms "foreign" and "alien," as applied to the Latin and Greek in English. Mingling freely with the Anglo-Saxon in every sentence, it is often with great difficulty that the classical words can be distinguished from the Anglo-Saxon. He gave scores and scores of Latin and Greek nouns, adjectives, and verbs in every-day use—words aptly and easily handled, even by the uneducated—and concluded by deprecating the unwise effort now making to force usage back to the Saxon.

THE enlightenment which has come of education, of partial knowledge of the conditions of production, says a writer in the *Forum*, demands organization, not only of the labour forces, but of the capitalistic forces of the country. Industry is organized; that is, production is the result of large combinations. The old domestic ways of producing commodities have passed, never to return. The world cannot get down from great industrial organization to individual methods. This admitted, all other things must change that bear upon production, so far as vital forces are concerned. Men treating with men as individuals cannot succeed, except in the narrowest individual way. Representatives must deal with representatives now; and the struggle of one side to have its representatives heard, and the other, although in themselves representatives of great industrial organizations, not to hear, causes friction. A broader comprehension of the vital principles of Government, of the intelligent representation of great bodies, of the power of dealing with each other through representatives, leading to the highest form of conciliation and arbitration, will show organization, complete, fair, just, intelligent, to be one of the chief industrial necessities of the nearest future.