

education this is particularly the case. There has been a tendency on the part of the Council, heretofore, to ride hobbies, and sometimes to experiment at the expense of what was useful, in order that the pet theory of some philosophical literateur might be tried. We hope under the new regime there will be nothing of this done. The principles by which the work of our Public Schools should be carried out, are not so indeterminate nor so difficult of demonstration, as to make the work of education merely speculative. Nor is the time at the disposal of young people so valueless as to justify us in frittering it away, by any vain and useless experimenting. We must, therefore, find men with a full knowledge of the practical working of our Public School system—men who have themselves learned the lessons which experience only can teach, and who, by careful observation have found out for themselves the difficulties associated with the educational work of the country. Such only as have tested theories by actual experience, should be permitted to legislate for the Public Schools of Ontario at the present crisis.

3rd. Judgment. The term "common sense"—one of the most expressive terms

in our language, is what we mean to apply here. Some men seem to possess strong intuitions of what is right and expedient. The mind, as if at a glance, grasps the whole situation; and right or wrong conclusions are drawn according to the strength of mind and clearness of thought brought to bear upon the subject under consideration. Let teachers see to it, that the man of their choice is not deficient in this qualification. We hope in our next issue, to be able to lay before our readers the names of some *probable* candidates for the three elective seats in the Council. We do not propose to make our *Journal* an electioneering medium for any candidate. We may have our own preferences, but these we trust will be based on public, not personal grounds. And while, acting in this as we have hitherto endeavored to do in all matters of a similar kind, solely in the interests of education, we gladly invite teachers, inspectors and others, to use the columns of the *TEACHER* to give publicity to the claims of any person whom they may think entitled in point of qualification and fitness, to the suffrages of either of the electoral bodies named.

AMENDMENTS IN THE SCHOOL ACT.

We propose giving a brief summary of the amendments made to the School Act at the recent session of the Local Legislature. We have already referred to the change made in the constitution of the Council of Public Instruction. To what has been already said we have only to add that, while granting to Public and High School Teachers and Inspectors the privilege of electing representatives to the Council they have declared that,

"No person shall be eligible to be elected, or to continue a member of said

Council, who, at the time of such election, or during the period for which he is elected a member of said Council, is actually employed as an Inspector, a Master, or Teacher, under the Public, Separate or High School Acts."

We do not see any necessity for this distinction. The grounds upon which it was made were, that the teacher elected to the Council was there the *superior officer* of the Inspector under whom he served, and as such might exercise undue control over the actions of the party whose order he