

clause which restricts the right of voting to first class Teachers only. Carried unanimously. Saturday 15th, President in the chair. Moved by Mr. Eckert, seconded by Mr. A. C. Stewart, that we, the members of the East Riding of Middlesex Teachers' Association, believing the ONTARIO TEACHER will furnish an excellent medium of communication, and thereby fill a want long felt, and also furnish much valuable information regarding the working of our schools, hereby promise to give it our hearty support. Carried unanimously. Programme for next meeting adopted. Six new members admitted. Report of Finance Committee read and adopted. Mr. Groat left the chair which was occupied by Mr. N. Jarvis. A great number of strangers were here admitted and allowed to take part in the discussion on Township Boards. Moved by Mr. Finchamp, seconded by Mr. Fawcett, that whereas it has been agitated throughout the country the necessity and benefit arising from a change from Local to Township Boards, we cordially agree with the arguments used in favor of Township Boards, believing that the adoption of such would be an incalculable benefit to the Public Schools in Ontario. Moved in amendment by A. C. Stewart, seconded by W. H. Eckert, that we regard the substitution of Township Boards of School Trustees as an uncalled for change, and failing to see any benefit to be derived from such change therefore disapprove of it. The original motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. The discussion on the subject lasted over four hours, in which Messrs. Finchamp, Groat, Glashan, Rev. Mr. Gordon, Sec. B. of Examiners, W. Armstrong, Reeve Westminster, E. S. Jarvis, Deputy Reeve Westminster, and many others made addresses in favor of the motion.—COM.

UNITED STATES.

—Newport, R. I., will build a \$130,000 high school house this year.

—The School Board of San Francisco has passed a rule discouraging, but not prohibiting, corporal punishment.

—Compulsory education has occupied the attention of several State Legislatures this winter, but with indifferent success so far. In the Iowa House, a compulsory provision was struck out by a vote of twenty to fifty-four.

—Prof. Tyndall has generously given a good share of the proceeds of his late lectures in this country to establish scientific scholarships.

—It is announced that a generous citizen, of Toledo, Ohio, has bequeathed 160 acres of valuable land, near that city, for the foundation of an institution to which both sexes are to be admitted and taught in the arts, trades, and related sciences. The course will be free to those unable to pay.

The new school code of California went recently into effect. By it only holders of first grade certificates are eligible to the County Superintendency, and in counties containing two thousand people, the Superintendent must give all his time to the schools. School grounds must be ornamented with trees and shrubbery, wherever practicable. Equal pay is allowed to male and female teachers for equal labor.

—The annual report of the Chicago Board of Education, a stout octavo volume, gives some facts which are perfectly characteristic of the city and its people. The fire of October, 1871, destroyed four school-houses in the North Division, but they were all rebuilt within the year; none of the schools were closed more than two weeks; and there are now more than 30,000 pupils in attendance at the public schools—an increase of over one hundred per cent. during the past seven years.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—Australia has just enacted compulsory attendance.

—Paris had a Free School of Political Science in successful operation during the past year.

—The Germans have founded no new university for half a century. Their plan is to strengthen what they have.

—Saxony has lately made attendance of young artisans and others for three years upon evening schools compulsory.

—Prussia now has eighty-eight normal schools, five of them for women alone. In its multitude of technical schools are some for booksellers and printers.

—Austria has just ordered the attendance upon kindergartens of children of four to six years, and all normal students are to be taught Fröbel's principles and practice.