

The Legislature will patronise it under the form of grants, and there is no doubt that this, with the yearly contributions of teachers, will before long suffice for the wants of that class. The Hon. Mr. Chauveau had tried years ago to have such a system adopted for the Province of Quebec, but it has not worked as satisfactorily as it might have done on account of the want of cooperation on the part of teachers. Those who had paid were receiving some help.

Messrs. Jordan, F. Hicks, Duval, Rowell, and Cameron also freely discussed this question. A vote of thanks was tendered by the meeting to the lecturer for his interesting paper.

MAY 9, 1873.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins read an address before the Association on "Some of the indirect influences exerted by teachers in the school." The Colleges and Normal Schools were doing a great deal for education. There was a time when the Commissioners were obliged to employ inferior teachers for want of better ones. The calling of the teacher was second only to that of the minister. By indirect influence he meant that influence which a teacher exerts on the pupil apart from the direct duties of the class-room, namely, the force of example. The habits of punctuality, diligence, cleanliness, neatness, and taste in dress, respect for superiors, could all be instilled into the youthful mind more effectually and forcibly by example than by precept. The teacher should aim at combining all these in his own conduct. Deference to superiors should especially be cultivated amongst us, strangers in coming to America notice a great deficiency in this respect. The remarks made on that subject by the Governor-General were very much to the point, and should not be lost sight of by the teacher. Boldness was too often mistaken for independence, and a pert answer for something clever. Teachers working in the same school should agree, and should cultivate among themselves everything which helps to uphold the dignity of the Profession.