

Manitoba." Rev. Dr. Davies occupied the chair, and in rising to introduce the reverend lecturer he stated that he had expected the Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, would have presided. That gentleman, however, was unavoidably absent. Rev. Mr. Pinkham, having briefly alluded to the very kindly reception which he had received in Toronto and elsewhere, proceeded to say that he had been sent on a mission of enquiry by the Protestant Board of Education of Manitoba, of which he had been superintendent for ten years, into the eastern provinces. It would be his duty to inspect the Normal and High Schools in this part of Canada and the United States, with a view to the introduction of similar schools in Manitoba at an early day for the training of their own teachers. Although not an Ontario man himself, he was glad to be able to say that the board of education he represented had drawn largely upon the province for its teachers, and although the Prairie Province was only in its infancy it was already reaping a rich harvest from the educational seed which had been sown years ago by the venerable Dr. Ryerson, whose illness he regretted to say prevented him at present receiving visitors. Consequently it was comparatively easy work for the people of Manitoba to deal with their educational matters. The lecturer then proceeded to give a history of the early days in that province, when they could boast only of parochial schools; but was glad to be able to say that these schools, which were conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic priests at St. Boniface, by the Anglican clergymen at St. Johns, St. Andrews, and other Church of England parishes, and at Kildonan, under Rev. Dr. Black, did splendid service. In 1871 the Provincial Legislature passed the first School Act in Manitoba. It contained only four pages. This Act provided for establishing an educational board, which consisted of fourteen members—seven Protestants and seven Roman Catholics; and this board had the power of establishing all the Public Schools in the province, whether for the use of the Roman Catholic or Protestant children. In the latter part of 1871, the first Public School was opened in Winnipeg under Mr. Luxton, the present editor of the *Free Press* newspaper, who had only twenty-three pupils. At the present time there were about 1,000 pupils in attendance at the Protestant schools there, with sixteen teachers. The board, as originally established, worked very harmoniously; but it experienced much difficulty in establishing schools, and it was finally deemed prudent to add greatly to the school law, and provide for exigencies previously overlooked. This has been done from time to time. The Board of Education now consists of twenty-one members, twelve of whom are Protestants, and nine Roman Catholics. The schools are now managed in sections, separately, by both Protestants and Roman Catholics. The Act also provided for the levying of a school tax, each body being assessed only for the support of its own schools, and each section has a superintendent. The law had also been altered so as to give the school trustees the exclusive right of fixing the amount of taxes required for school purposes. The Legislative grant for education is divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the Board of Education on the basis of the census returns of the children of school age in their respective districts. The grant this year was \$21,000, of which the Protestant board received \$14,000. The new order of things, by which the school trustees were enabled to get whatever sum they deemed necessary for school purposes, had given a great impetus to education in Manitoba. The reverend gentleman spoke in very high terms of the educational outlook, of the establishment of the Manitoba University, and of the composition of the council thereof. He pointed out that between two and three million acres of the best land in Manitoba were set apart for school purposes, and he looked forward to the time when the Dominion Government would give a handsome grant in aid of the university. These lands were worth \$5 per acre, and the school board had already drawn \$10,000 a year for three years on this credit from the Government. With regard to the establishment of High Schools he thought it prudent to work them in connection with the Public Schools; and he proposed not to have what we called Collegiate Institutes or High Schools, but a higher grade of school under the same board of trustees. The pupil would step out of the highest grade in the Public Schools into the university. Here they might take scholarships, and afterwards pursue their studies in the affiliated colleges. The reverend gentleman presented a glowing picture of the fertility of the great North-West, the value of which to the Empire he said was incomparable. It was the finest country, in his opinion, on the face of the earth.

**SOUTH HASTINGS.**—This Association held its semi-annual meeting in the Central School Buildings, Belleville, on Thursday and Friday, 29th

and 30th September. The President, J. Johnston, I. P. S., occupied the chair. After disposing of the regular routine of business, Mr. J. W. Dafeo, delegate to the Provincial Association, gave a report of the proceedings of that body, particularly that part relating to the proposed amendments in the school law with regard to the superannuation fund. An animated discussion on the regulations relating to the granting of Third Class certificates, in which part was taken by Prof. Dawson, Messrs. Irwin, Dafeo, and the President, followed. Mr. G. S. Wilson took up the subject of "Reading, Junior Classes," giving a practical illustration of his method of teaching this important subject by means of a tablet class, and a class in the second book, from his own school. Mr. Wilson's plan of gaining and keeping the attention of a class shows him to be a thoughtful, painstaking teacher. Prof. Stanistreet played and sang Sullivan's "Looking Back" in his usual brilliant style. Mr. Johnston, I. P. S., gave some valuable hints on teaching Spelling and Dictation, advising teachers to see that the pupils keep a list of the words they misspell and frequently review them. After a recitation by Master Harry Pashley, Prof. Dawson took up "Reading," pointing out the principal faults readers are apt to fall into, and the way to correct them. He considered our text-books, on reading, were not adapted to the wants of our schools, more particularly the Fifth Reader. Miss Ballard and Miss Diamond sang "Beautiful Star" with good effect, after which G. A. Swayze, Writing Master of the Belleville High and Public Schools, gave his method of teaching the subject of "Writing." Miss Harold rendered "Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane," followed by "Business Papers," by J. W. Johnston, Principal of the Ontario Business College. Mr. Johnston's discourse was replete with valuable hints to teachers and others on the subject of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and the latest decisions in the courts of law relating to them. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Johnston for his able and instructive address. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Burns, Rev. D. Mitchell, Rev. A. Schuster, Rev. Dr. Jaques, and Rev. B. Law. On second day, Mr. Wheeler took up the subject of "Elementary Arithmetic," giving a practical illustration of his method of teaching this subject. A lively discussion followed, Messrs. Irwin, Dafeo, Johnston, Hicks, and others taking part, and much valuable information was elicited. Mr. Johnston, I. P. S., followed with an excellent address on the method of teaching "Geography," and closed with a list of the railways of Ontario, and the principal stations on their route. "Composition," by H. M. Hicks, Head Master Trenton High School, was the next subject taken up. Mr. Hicks gave some excellent advice on the teaching of this important but much neglected subject. After an address from the Rev. Mr. McLean, Mr. O'Hagan sang "Man the Life Boat," and Mr. Moore "The Sailor's Grave," which were both well received. Mr. O. S. Hicks then explained how he would deal with the Infinitive Mood, illustrating by a number of examples. Miss Carr sang "Music in the Air," Miss Florence Hicks presiding at the organ. Miss Boswell sang "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," and Miss Diamond and Miss Harold sang "When you gang awa, Jamie," all of which were well rendered and received with bursts of applause. The institute then adjourned. Arrangements had been made with the Rev. Dr. Jeffers to deliver an address to the teachers on Thursday evening, but owing to the sudden indisposition of the Doctor, the lecture was postponed.

**GLENGARRY.**—The regular half-yearly meeting of the Glengarry Teachers' Association was held in the Brick School House, Alexandria, on Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th. About sixty teachers were present from different parts of the country; the chair was occupied by Dr. McDiarmid, Inspector of Public Schools, and President of the Association. After routine business, the Secretary read some communications with regard to the terms on which certain school Journals could be supplied to the Association. He also read a report of the proceedings of the Provincial Teachers' Association with regard to the Superannuation Fund. Mr. Seldon read an excellent paper upon "Object Lessons," which commanded the careful attention of the meeting, and was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. Houston, Hunter, and Kennedy took part. W. D. Johnston, B.A., of the Alexandria High School, read a paper on "English Literature for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations," which was very attentively listened to by the teachers present. An animated discussion followed, sustained by Messrs. Hunter, McDiarmid, Kennedy, McDonell, Johnston, and Houston, in the course of which some very valuable hints were thrown out with regard to the best methods of teaching this important and interesting subject. Dr. McDiarmid gave his method of questioning a class, introducing ideas calculated to be of great use to the teachers present. Remarks were made upon this subject by Messrs. Hunter, Houston, McDonell, Seldon, and Johnston. Mr. Grant of Dalhousie Mills read a paper on "Geography," devoting his attention chiefly to Mathematical Geography, and going over the subject very carefully. After a short discussion, Mr. Johnston gave a reading. The subject of Reading was then introduced in a very able manner by Mr. Kennedy, Head Master, Model School, Martintown, and after remarks and suggestions by several members of the Association, Miss Smart gave a reading very nicely. Mr. J. D. Houston of Lancaster gave a very excellent address upon "Uniform Promotion Examinations for the Schools," mentioning strong