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TWELFTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1891. ONE CENT

## WELCOMED ROYALLY!

### The Eagle and the Beaver in Fond Embrace.

### THE TWO NORTH AMERICAN NATIONS

### We are Brothers and Friends Under Different Flags.

**Dr. Garrett, President of the N.E.A., Says Americans are Proud to be Scions of the British Race—An Inspiring Interchange of International Good-will—The Two Peoples are Heirs of the Same Glories, Says Principal Grant—Eloquent Speeches at the Rink—An International Educational Association Mooted.**

**To-day's Program.**

Pavilion at 9 o'clock a.m.:
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.
TEACHING PATRIOTISM.—Paper—State Superintendent J. R. Preston, Mississippi. Discussion—Superintendent A.H. McKay, M.A., Halifax, N.S. Free discussion in five minute addresses.
HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Paper—J. Richards, First President of the Association, Washington, D.C. Discussion—Dr. E. C. Hewett, Normal, Ill. Free discussion in five minute addresses.
And in the evening at 8 o'clock in the same place:
EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Address—Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education for the United States.
THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF ONTARIO.—Address—Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education, Ontario.
Kindergarten Department.—Session held in the Normal School Hall at 3 p.m.
Secondary Education Department—Session in Old St. Andrew's Church Sunday School room at 3 p.m.
Higher Education Department.—Session in the Northern Congregational Church at 3 p.m.
Normal Department.—Session in Normal School at 3 p.m.
Industrial Education and Manual Training Department.—Session in the Metropolitan Sunday School room at 3 p.m.
Art Department.—Session in Sherbourne-street Methodist Church Sunday School room at 3 p.m.
Music Department.—Session in Jarvis-street Baptist Church Sunday School room at 3 p.m.

*A MEMORABLE MEETING.*

**What Was Seen and Noted at the Vast Assemblage.**

We ne'er shall look upon its like again!

One feels like exclaiming that when he thinks of the welcome meeting given to the members of the National Educational Association in the rink yesterday. It was a meeting to be remembered for the balance of one's life. Persons familiar with great meetings have seen meetings as large, but never perhaps one so attentive, so keen, so intelligent and so quietly appreciative.

The boldest, the most brilliant speaker, the most correct master of English might well hesitate, yea tremble, to open his mouth before such an auditory. There they were in thousands, men and women, whose ears are daily attuned, whose minds are continually on the watch-towers of thought, seeking whom they may catch in slips of grammar, solecisms, faulty rhetoric, mispronunciations or other linguistic misdemeanors and felonies.

But there was no apparent timorousness on the part of those who had been chosen to extend the hand of welcome, or on the part of those who were delegated to grasp it. They plunged right in. The sea of critics before them was not depressing in its influences. Indeed, a perusal, but still more a hearing of some of the flowery orations that were delivered would lead to the supposition that a draught from that great brimming beaker of humanity was somewhat heady.

It was a grand and inspiring meeting and the speaker confident of his own powers who faced it must have felt something akin to that "stern joy the warrior feels at foeman worthy of his steel."

At 2.30 the big rink seemed to be as full as it could hold, within the exception of the tiers of seats in rear of the platform. These rapidly filled up and even down on the floor, where people looked as if they were packed together like sardines in a box, there always seemed to be, like in a jammed street car, just room for one more.

The first half hour succeeding 2.30 was devoted to letting the people seat themselves. The 10th Royal Grenadiers' band played some charming selections during this interval. Many of the tunes were Scotch with modern frills, and the listeners were delighted with the strains of "Scots Wha Hae," "Will You Come Back Again" and other immortal airs. To some quicker steps the young ladies, yea, and even the elderly dominies were inclined to keep time with their toes and a gentle terpsichorean pulse beat through the vast building.

Meanwhile Mr. Hughes, looking as if care or perplexity were things unknown in this world, circulated about the platform, beaming alternately on the audience and on the occupants of it. Ever and anon he made an announcement, while all the time he performed the duty of master of ceremonies, welcoming strangers to the platform and introducing them to those already there.

In the centre of the first line of the platform were Hon. G. W. Ross, Principal Grant and Dr. Potts. These three dignitaries appeared to enjoy each others' society hugely, and certainly time did not hang heavy on their hands.

The late arrivals who climbed on the platform were, of course, subjected to keen guzzing by the 5000 pairs of eyes that had previously found a lodgment in the building. The members of the City Council straggled in one by one with the exception of a little coterie which followed the Mayor. His Worship, who did not arrive early, was cheered on his appearance; and no wonder, for he was certainly the most brilliant personage in all the vast assemblage. His Titanesque hirsuteness, illumed with the first gleam of sunlight which had been seen yesterday, gave color to what would else have been a dreary waste of uninviting black. Our people saw him and were proud of him as of a chief magistrate whose head is brilliant both internally and externally.

Dr. Garrett, president of the association, sat at a little table and awaited the time when he should be boss of the whole show. On that table was a block of marble and a gavel whose tremendous power was to be disclosed later.

All about were handsome ladies, blondes and brunets, and some that were neither—the blue eyes of the north full of tenderness, the dark eyes of the south with their suggestions of languorous summer nights, music, pink dominoes and romance.

No doubt many who rose yesterday morning and heard the rain upon the roof privately but emphatically anathematized the weather, but they had reason to repent their hasty judgment when they sat amidst the throng in the rink and felt the fresh, cool air circulating about the vast space. It was exceedingly comfortable in any part of the hall, and more than one of the speakers who had fried at former annual meetings expressed gratification at the moderation of the temperature.

The real opening of the meeting was when Mr. Hughes called the audience to its feet and requested that a verse of "God Save the Queen," one of "America" and a third specially got up for the occasion, the whole arranged by Mr. Hughes, be sung. The following is the resultant:

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save our Queen.

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the pilgrims' pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

Author of love and truth,
Bless all who train the youth,
Guide them aright.
That all mankind may be
Wise, pure, unselfish, free,
And ever grow towards Thee
In Thy clear light.

This was sung to the tune of "God Save the Queen."

During the progress of the speeches there were many interesting incidents. The Canadian welcome was not limited to time, and more than one of the speakers took full advantage of it. The American speakers on the other hand, according to the program, were limited to three minutes each. The association enforces this limit very strictly, and when Dr. Garrett got the gavel in his hand he relentlessly cut off the speakers in the very midst of their most ornate periods. The audience got tremendously interested in the meaty remarks of Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and when Dr. Garrett raised his mallet to smite the marble slab Hon. G. W. Ross and Principal Grant looked so pleadingly at him that he daren't let it fall, and the Commissioner was allowed to finish his thoughtful essay in peace.

**The Convention Prays.**

Rev. Dr. Potts, General Secretary for Education of the Canadian Methodist Conference, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in the name of Thy dear son Jesus Christ, who died for our sins and rose again for our justification and ever liveth to make intercession for us, we draw near to Thee. We humbly crave at this service the gracious aid of the Holy Spirit, so that we may worship Thee in spirit and in truth and in the beauty of holiness. We thank Thee for the re-union of prayer at this hour and in this meeting. We thank Thee for the privilege of uniting at the heavenly mercy-seat and of invoking Thy mercy and grace which we so much require. And now, O Gracious Lord, vouchsafe to accept our thanks for journeying mercies to the thousands who have gathered from different parts of this continent for this convention. We thank Thee that Thou hast watched over them by water and by land and hast brought them to this place in safety and happiness. The one exception to this we would bring before Thee in prayer that Thy restoring hand may be laid upon him. We pray, our Father, for Thy benediction to rest upon all teachers. May they be taught by Him who spake as never man spake. May all teachers hear the great Teacher say to them, "Learn of Me." And while we come, gracious Master, to Thy feet and receive the rest Thou hast promised to the weary and heavy, we would further take Thy yoke upon us and bear the honored testimony in character and life that Thy yoke is easy and Thy burden is light. Command, O Lord, Thy blessing upon the country from which so many of our friends have come. Bless the President of the United States. Bless the schools and churches and the national and religious institutions of that great republic; and all the blessings we pray for the United States, we also pray that they may be shared by the great Dominion in which we live. God bless our homes and schools and churches and all the interests of this Dominion from ocean to ocean. And now, O Spirit of God, Spirit of Truth, Thou who hast been promised to lead us into all truth, may we be so guided that we shall experience the truth that emancipates, that makes free indeed. Command Thy blessing upon every one of us for His sake who taught us to pray: "Our Father, who art in Heaven."

Mr. Harold Jarvis was then introduced by Mr. Hughes and sang "Marguerita." He rendered the beautiful song with great taste and fervor and received hearty plaudits at the conclusion.

**Chairman Hughes' Welcome.**

The Chairman, on behalf of the local executive committee, gave a hearty welcome to the visitors. He welcomed them as "citizens of a great and friendly nation with which we hope always to live at peace. [Cheers.] We believe that your coming here and our prospective visit to you will tend to perpetuate the idea of amity which now exist between the two countries—[cheers]—and to establish them on a sound, broad, solid basis which will never be disturbed."

Then the genial chairman adverted to the important questions which would occupy the attention of the convention, the result of whose discussion he hoped would be to impart to all purer, grander and better ideas of their work. Laudly cheered was he when he expressed the hope that the National Educational Association might soon be the "International." Graceful were the chairman's references to the late Sir John A. Macdonald's expressed intention of taking part in the proceedings of the convention, and the inspector's reference to the deceased statesman as "The Father of Our Country" was cheered by Americans and Canadians alike. A tribute having been paid Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance (who was prevented by the Budget Debate being present), and who was once a public school teacher and professor of a college in New Brunswick, the chairman introduced Principal Grant as a representative Canadian, an apostle of brightness, sweetness and strength.

*THE GENERAL WELCOME.*

**Principal Grant Alternately Evokes Laughter and Cheers.**

Mr. Hughes then called upon Principal Grant and that gentleman spoke as follows:

Comrades in the teaching profession from the United States, welcome to Canada. Standing here to speak for Canada, and regarding you as the representatives of the United States, the solemnity of the occasion should, I suppose, oppress me; but to be frank with you, my feelings are rather those that belong to good-fellowship than to solemnity. You are here for a holiday—[laughter]—as much as for anything else, and when cousins meet, for are we not cousins? yes, more than cousins—"We are a' John Tamson's bairns"—when cousins meet to have a picnic together they are supposed to be in the mood for laughter and not for long faces.

It is my duty, however, to tell you that Canada is a very big country.

The people of Toronto would doubtless like you to believe that their city is the whole or the larger half of Canada; for Toronto has a fair share of that localism that distinguishes almost every place of any size on this continent. I have never been in a city in America, where I was not shown something which hospitable friends seemed me was the finest thing of the kind in the world, and so they put their city first in the manner in which Mr. Slick proved to the judge the supreme greatness of the Slick family. You must make allowances for this pardonable pride, for even the Apostle Paul had it, and remember that you have not seen Canada till you have visited other great cities, of which you have heard as little as you heard previously to this convention of Toronto, such as Penetanguishene—[laughter]—and Peticodiac and Magog, not to speak of our Gardens of Eden, Paradises and other well-known cities.

But big as Canada is you must not expect too much, for we are only a baby nation after all. People tell us too that we are not a nation at all, but only a dominion. However, we are present in person, and for these the one word means pretty much the same thing as the other.

We have the rights and privileges of a nation, except the privilege of paying a share of Imperial expenses—[laughter],—and when these mean an expensive army and navy and still more expensive pension fund—[cheers and laughter],—some of us are not as sorry as we should be that we have no share in paying the bill. [Hear, hear.] We have been accustomed to think of yourselves as a young nation, but compared to baby Canada think how old you are. Judging by the looks of a good many I should say you must be at least "sweet sixteen." Our birthday was the 1st of July, 1867, yours the 4th of July, 1776. When you were born as a nation 115 years ago, during a little unpleasantness with your mother, you were 13 sturdy colonies, you numbered in all three millions of the best British stock. You have been engaged, too, in a hard struggle for existence. Nova Scotia, this province and the Dominion have had to contend with the Indians and disciplined regiments from France. What was the condition of Canada then? With the exception of a handful here and there on the coast of Nova Scotia, there was not an English-speaking community in any one of the seven provinces and five territories that now constitute the Dominion. This great Province of Ontario was covered with unbroken forest. Even the city of Toronto was not. Our population consisted of 60,000 or 70,000 habitants along the St. Lawrence. No wonder that French-speaking Canadians are still an important element with us; especially in the Departments of Public Works, Railways and Canals—those departments of the country what are known as the "money spending," to distinguish them from others that are merely "money-making." You are more than a century older than Canada, you see, and you must therefore make allowances, and not show more contempt for us than a lad of 16 usually does for a boy of 6, or for his grandmother. [Laughter.] I think that you will take to us, for we are wonderfully like you in some things. For instance, nothing pleases us so much as washing our dirty linen, both municipal and federal, in public.

When a particularly dirty bit is dragged to light it is greeted with peals of exultation. Read our papers and you will see that even this great convention does not get anything like the same number of columns that that scandal gets, and the relative amount of space gives a faint conception of the comparative interest taken in each by the Canadian public. Since I have referred to this point of likeness between us, you will excuse me if I add that our virtue is conspicuous, not only in Sabbath keeping but in exposing corruption. I understand that you leave it to Democrats to tell on the Republicans, and to Republicans to expose the Democrats; but in our Tarte-McGreevy business Tarte and McGreevy are, I am informed, of the same political stripe. You will give us credit then for having the innocence as well as the immaturity of youth. [Laughter.] If we do not pay you the compliment of a great amount of newspaper space, you must not think that our welcome is cold. You have received in advance the greatest compliment that one country can pay to another. Should the teachers of Canada visit the States in July, I doubt if Congress would adjourn on Canada's national day, but that is what our Parliament did this year.

The managers of this meeting have paid you the compliment of selecting a schoolmaster to represent Canada. That I may mention is my business as well as yours, for as Carlyle points out, what is a university but a school. In the common school pupils learn to read in their own languages, in the university they learn to read in all languages, to appreciate all literatures, to read the human mind, to read the inspired volumes of nature and almost undecipherable tomes of universal history.

As a comrade, I bid you a hearty welcome. I say, "magnify your office." Twenty years before the revolutionary war broke out John Adams taught school in Worcester, and long before that Benjamin Franklin began those researches into electricity that made him famous. Greater names there are not among your statesmen and men of science. Well, when John Adams was an old man he testified that he acquired more knowledge of human nature by keeping school than by his work at the bar, in the world of politics, or at the courts of Europe. He advised every man to keep school, for it was the best method of acquiring patience, self-command, and a knowledge of character. There are men like Adams, Jay, Franklin, Washington now teaching school in Canada and the United States.

Remember that your welcome is not merely Canadian. We represent the world-wide commonwealth of Britain. I am no more a mere Canuck than you are mere Northerners or Souther ners. Yankees or Western men. I am British. You have given the most splendid proof of devotion to your Union, and to your flag that represents the Union. We desire to imitate you; to say in your own classic words:

"We follow no flag!; we march with no party
that does not keep step to the union."

We twine your flag with ours, next to our own we love it best, for you are of our race. The blows you have struck for freedom were for us as well as for yourselves. How much more should you love and honor the red-cross flag—for your inheritance in it is larger than in your own, did you but reflect for a moment:

"We too are heirs of Runnymede," says Whittier, and he is right. We admit the claim. I would have you take your full share. Yes, you are heirs of Runnymede and of Naseby fight and the Plains of Abraham as well. You are heirs of Shakespeare and Milton, of Hampden, Russell and Sydney—even as we are heirs of Washington and Lincoln. Think what that flag represents to us—not only national existence, but the cause of humanity all over the world; not only freedom personal, political, intellectual, commercial, civil, religious, but also the most pregnant spiritual ideas that ever descended from heaven to earth. [Cheers.] It is the cross of St. George, the cross of St. Andrew, the cross of St. Patrick, the three in one, and as the cross means light and life so where the flag waves there is justice for all, peace by land and sea and the proclamation of good news to every son of Adam. Oh, kinsmen, blend the two flags together and count those men enemies of the race who seek to erect or strive to maintain barriers between the British commonwealth and the United States, or who teach that it is a good thing for neighbors to have no intercourse with each other! Join hands and never forget that we at least are children of the light. [Great applause.]

**The Minister's Speech.**

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, made an admirable speech. At the outset he said he represented the feelings and dispositions of over 5000 teachers in Ontario alone in the welcome he extended to the N.E.A. He made a humorous reference to the early days of the century, when about as many Americans came to Canada unwived, not to impart a pedagogical art—to teach the young idea how to shoot, but to practice the art of shooting young Canadians. [Applause and laughter.] Their reception was warm and their departure not regretted. Happily such times are past. We have swept into a larger day and greater civilization and higher respect for each other—[cheers]—and to-day the representatives of the two nations stand upon a common platform, illustrating "How good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Ontario owes a great debt to the United States educationally. Fifty years ago Dr. Ryerson when organizing our system of education inquired into the system over the whole world, and found that the school system of the United States, and particularly of the New England States, was best adapted to the wants of the people. Much as we admire the great commercial resources of the United States, much as we appreciate the splendid contributions of that country to literature, science and art, and the statesmanship which guided that great country through former and recent perils, there is nothing we appreciate more to-day than that they have laid down as the cardinal principle of American institutions that side by side with the ballot-box must be the school—[cheers]—in order that the sovereignty of the people may be guided by their intelligence. There, as here, the humblest citizen in the remotest part of the land as he who comes from the palace of the millionaire, has the same right to education. [Cheers.]

"We welcome our American friends and pioneers in some sense, as the exponents in all respects, of free education. We welcome you for what you are. The strongest factor of civilization in all constitutionally-governed people is the teacher. We welcome you as the architects of the nation's future."

Here the Minister enlarged on the value of education and its relation to a nation's prosperity. Let the teacher, said he, be pure, high-minded, progressive and patriotic, and the young minds the young such as poet never dreamt and statesmen never foresaw.

In many other respects Dr. Ross welcomed the teachers and trusted that their brief stay in Toronto would not only be one of pleasure and profit, but would tend to draw more closely to bonds of brotherly love the two nations on opposite sides of the imaginary line.

The pathos the Minister quoted, in the way of advice, Wolsey's advice to Cromwell: "Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."

In conclusion he said: "Cultivate patriotism, cultivate the love of the true and beautiful, cultivate the love of God and your fellow, and in your intercourse with the world be sincere, honest and frank, so that those who pass under your hands will be such citizens as will be a credit to the Anglo-Saxon race. [Cheers.]

**From the Sea.**

Rev. Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Instruction for the Province of Nova Scotia, gave the next address of welcome. Pardonably he was enthusiastic of his native province, whose educational facilities and superiority in the production of good men and women he extolled. He elicited cheers for his pronounced patriotic notes, spoke in optimistic terms of the future of Canada, of the great neighbor to the south, and fairly made the school "marms" blush at the praise of their excellences.

**The Quebec Welcome.**

Rev. Nelson I. Rexford was the substitute of Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Instruction for the Province of Quebec. He was enthusiastic over the scholastic abilities of the habitants, who had, he averred, built up a literature which ranks first in the province. He spoke in terms of the utmost importance to common action by Canadian and American teachers, which he regarded as a guarantee against future strife. Quebec had grown with advantage the fundamental educational principles of the State of New York. Although six-sevenths of the population of the province were Roman Catholics, the Protestant one-seventh had with marked success carried on education work in public schools, academies, colleges and universities. The speaker's references to McGill University, under Sir William Dawson, Laval University and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, were warmly applauded, showing that the fame of these halls of learning had reached the American educationists. In conclusion he evoked the cheers of all by

**The City's Shake-Hands.**

Mayor Clarke's speech was brief and to the point. On behalf of the corporation and citizens he gave a cordial welcome to the visitors, and said that the people of Toronto considered a great compliment had been paid them in the N.E.A. consenting to hold its annual convention in this city. He regarded this as an evidence of the kindly feeling the American teachers entertained for Canada and her people. He rejoiced the visit would be most pleasant and profitable and that it would not be the last occasion on which the Queen City would be so honored.

His Worship was cheered when he said: "The Queen City would be no true Canadian if there is their intense patriotism. I even wish we had more of this in our city at the time. The people of America have great reason to be proud of their country, its history and records, but greater reason to be proud of their educational institutions."

Mr. W. MacIntosh, president of the Ontario Teachers' Association read an address of welcome from that body. It was signed by Mr. MacIntosh and R. W. Doan, secretary.

*THE VISITORS SPEAK.*

**Three-Minute Corruscations of American Eloquence.**

This being the last of the addresses of welcome, Inspector Hughes vacated the chair and it was occupied the rest of the afternoon by Mr. W. R. Garrett of Nashville, Tenn., President of the N.E.A.

Mr. Garrett said: The National Educational Association of the United States, for the first time in its history, meets upon foreign soil. The hospitable reception which you have given us, and your cordial words of welcome, set our hearts aglow with fraternal sentiments and make us forget that we have crossed a political boundary line to meet you.

Two years ago the principal of the Normal School of Toronto visited our association at Nashville, bearing a message from the Minister of Education of Ontario and from the educational authorities of every province in Canada inviting us to meet in Toronto. Last year at St. Paul a similar message was borne to us by the inspector of the schools of Toronto, who is now so pleasantly known to us as the Chairman of the Local Executive Committee. This invitation, too cordial in its terms to be mistaken for an idle compliment, touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the educators of the United States. We felt deeply this mark of friendship from our kinsmen in Canada.

As we reflected upon the common lineage, upon the common language which we love to call "our mother tongue," and upon the many inherited institutions and sentiments which will forever keep us kinsmen, our hearts overleaped the political boundary line which separates the educational brethren of Canada and the United States.

You look at your flag with pride, but proud as you are of being British subjects we are just as proud to be her descendants. Scores of our welcome, we have now crossed that line, and we find ourselves indeed among brethren. We find that a local committee with a complete organization has been at work for seven months to make arrangements for our entertainment, and have provided for our comfort with a kind foresight which demands our gratitude. We have shared the warm grasp of the hand from your educators and citizens. The hospitable doors of Toronto have flown open at our approach.

Distinguished representatives of education from the various Provinces of Canada and His Worship the Mayor of Toronto have addressed us in words whose cordiality has given us a thrill of pleasure, and completes the assurance of our welcome.

In responding to this generous reception, we have but one cause of embarrassment, the lack of fitting terms in which to express our thanks. Let me condense them in the words of the sweetest poet of our common language:

"We take thy courtesy, by Heaven,
As freely as 'tis nobly given."

In the exercises that are to follow we anticipate much pleasure and profit in the interchange of thought. We shall freely receive and freely give. Whatever we find in Canadian systems or methods of education, or in Canadian thought which is better than our own, we shall bear it home as a pleasant lesson and a grateful memento of this great international meeting. If you should chance to find in our systems or methods or thoughts anything suggestive or useful, "Twas ours; 'tis yours."

Inspired by the presence of this grand international assembly, which gathers in one fraternal meeting educators from the Gulf of Mexico to the extreme limits of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I feel tempted to address you more at length, but I must forbear. The enthusiasm which has been kindled by your cordial invitation and your generous hospitality demands expression, a wide expression from all portions of our country. I shall, therefore, have the pleasure of introducing to you a number of distinguished educators representing the several geographical sections of the United States. In order that all may be heard it is necessary to limit the time of each.

This limitation it will soon become my duty to enforce—[laughter]—it is now my duty to obey.

But, first, responses will be made for the association by the members of the Executive Committee. I regret that I am denied the pleasure of presenting to you first the first vice-president, whose voice has so often been heard in acknowledging the courtesies which have been extended to the association, and who has taken a lively interest in the arrangements for this international meeting. Hoping that he might be present and without awaiting his consent I have placed his name on the program for a response. I regret that the pressure of his duties as chancellor of the University of Nebraska prevent him from being with us.

**Three Minute Talks.**

Amid cheers the President took the chair, produced a formidable-looking gavel and announced that he should peremptorily enforce the "three-minute" regulation as to subsequent speeches. The first speaker in response to the addresses of welcome was

Dr. E. H. Cook of New Brunswick, N.J., secretary of the N.E.A. Politically he did his duty and was jocose on the danger of the young unmarried men engaged in educational work in Canada receiving small salaries and consequently the American cousins Three-fifths, said he, of the teachers in America are women, and they believe thoroughly in annexation and reciprocity. [Roars of laughter.] May the present convention result in many happy unions of hearts and hands. [Applause.]

Dr. J. C. Greenwood of Kansas City, Mo., treasurer of the N.E.A., spoke on the text, "Blood is thicker than water." Said he: "You Canadians and we Americans are the same people: we are engaged in the same great work of elevating people to the highest plane of moral, intellectual and physical development. We should mutually aid each other. This convention will be a means to that end. These are my sentiments, Mr. President, on the question of reciprocity."

Dr. N. A. Calkins of New York said very little and said it very well. In fact, his speech was a eulogy of the warm welcome and cool breezes of Ontario.

Hon. W. E. Harris, Commissioner of Education, responded for the United States. He was eloquent on the thrift, sobriety, kindness of Canadians and the excellence of our educational institutions. The Dominion Constitution and the principle of local self-government he eulogized. He was candid enough to say that Canada had some features which he thought the United States might with advantage adopt. "Your union of local and central powers is more perfect than ours." The immortal name of Ryerson, Hodgins and Ross marked a new and successful departure in Canadian education. [Cheers.] In an eloquent peroration the Commissioner anticipated the day when all English-speaking people would form one great confederacy—a parliament of men—that should settle all questions of international importance.

Hon. Ray Greene Huling, President of the American Institute of Instruction, responded for the United States. He told of the successful annual meeting—the 62nd—of the institute, the oldest educational association in the world. He was enraptured at his reception to Canada and the entwining of the Stars and Stripes with the Union Jack.

Prof. L. H. Jones of Indiana responded for the North Central States, which he claimed to be the centre of population and of culture. Jocosely he remarked that Canada was the whole or the greater part