

on financial considerations? The real question for teachers to consider—for this convention to consider—is the *educational* one, leaving the financial aspect of the matter to be dealt with by others. Much of the difficulty which seems to exist on this subject would be overcome, if we endeavour to do honest, thorough work in all the branches of public study, without any process of forcing, or any warping influence from our self-interest. Were this done, a practical solution would be found for this vexed question. By fairly working out the common school programme of studies, by providing a separate course of higher education for girls, or by admitting them to the course of Grammar school study, the framework of our school system could be adopted to this fundamental policy. While attaching a high value to the proper education of girls, and aware how important their influence would be on the future of our country, he was not prepared to see the elder boys jostled out of the higher schools. They were designed especially for them. They, in any case, ought to claim the chief attention of the teachers in the higher departments of our public schools. The grammar schools are not in the ordinary sense elementary schools. They should supply a course of higher education for our merchants, farmers, physicians, lawyers, and even the clergy of some of the religious denominations of the country. This position was no less important than that which they performed as feeders to our universities. In fact, for a large and influential class in the community they are themselves, in a sense, "universities." They are the last schools of training to which they can repair. At this moment he was more concerned for the intellectual character and public school training of the boys than of the girls—justice would be done, and is now being done, to the latter, but in our chivalrous devotion to what we conceive their interests, we are in danger of committing an error that may be difficult of correction,—that of destroying the interest of our higher school work for boys. As to the relative value of classical studies, and the natural sciences, he thought no practical difficulty need be felt. To one who would acquire the niceties of our own language, and of its language, a good knowledge of the Latin is indispensable; nay, he would go further, and regard the assertion that the careful study of Greek would be of high value as well, inasmuch as that language is the most perfect of the ancient languages, and the most exact as a vehicle of thought. But the main matter is to be morally honest in the school work, and pursue a policy dictated by *educational*, not *financial*, considerations. Reference has been made in this discussion to the practice of American instructors on this point. His observation recently in the city of Portland satisfied him that in what is called their "high" schools, or as we would designate them, "grammar" schools, an honest and efficient training is furnished to the daughters of the principal citizens, and to all who desired such studies and showed themselves qualified for entering upon them—propriety of deportment, accuracy of recitation, careful supervision, and an organization dictated by a purely *educational* consideration. This is precisely what we require, to supply to all the youth of the land, of both sexes, the education which they are disposed and qualified to receive. If in securing this end common school work were raised in character or made more thorough, and even grammar schools reduced in number, in order to be rendered more efficient in their conduct, he for one would consider that we were moving in the right direction. In dealing with this matter it would be well for the convention not to commit itself to the expression of confident opinions of too broad and general a character, but to aim at disposing practically of any difficulties that have arisen, in the way that the experience already gained indicates as desirable. He would urge caution in the expression of principles, together with a faithful and honest administration of school affairs, in accordance with the intention of existing school laws.

Election of Officers.—The committee on appointment to office reported the following list of officers:—President, Dr. Nelkes; 1st Vice do., R. Alexander; 2nd do., S. McAllister; 3rd do., A. McMurchy; 4th do., P. Leath, B.A.; 5th do., Mr. Watson; 6th do., Dr. Crowl; Treasurer, Mr. Anderson; Recording Secretary, Mr. Hodgson; Corresponding do., D. Ormiston, B.A.; Delegate to the Lower Province, W. McCabe; Council—Messrs. Scarlett, Archibald, Dewar, McClure, Miller, Johnson. Carried.

Miscellaneous.—On motion of Mr. A. A. Clark, seconded by Mr. E. B. Harrison, Messrs. Alex. McCallum and Wm. Anderson were appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the Grammar School Association, as to the best means of furthering the interests of education in the Province. The report of the committee on the Robertson Memorial Fund was referred to the Board of Directors. A resolution was carried, to the

effect that, in the opinion of the Association, holidays for schools in rural districts should be four weeks, and in cities or towns six weeks, and that the holidays commence on the 1st July. Mr. Scarlett, delegate to the Protestant Teachers' Association of Quebec, presented a report, giving a concise and business-like account of the proceedings of that convention. He received a vote of thanks. A vote was presented to Mr. Chesnut, for his zeal in promoting the interests of the Association. A vote of thanks was also passed to the retiring officers. A motion was carried requesting the directors of the Association to make arrangements for an excursion at the annual meeting. After a good deal of discussion, a resolution was carried rescinding the first resolution of Thursday morning. A motion to erase this motion to expunge was at a subsequent meeting put and lost on a division. The yeas and nays were called for and recorded—yeas, 19; nays, 21. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Miller, for the County of Kent, reported that during the year a number of itinerant meetings were held, at which subjects connected with education were discussed. Reports of a similar character were presented by Mr. Durer, delegate for Huron, Mr. McKellar for Lambton, and Mr. Vivian, for Norfolk; Mr. Miller, teacher, of Bothwell, read an interesting essay on "The Success of the Teacher," in which he referred to the necessity of a thorough sympathy existing between the teacher and scholars, of making his instructions interesting, and of holding in view the main fact that those under him had to be trained for active life. He recommended assiduous study on the part of the teacher of some subjects connected with physical science, with the view to the improvement of his scholars in this respect, and in conclusion he suggested that natural history or botany might be taken up with great benefit. The essayist received a vote of thanks. Readings and recitations by Mrs. A. T. Randall, of the Oswego Normal School, under the auspices of the Association, were given in the evening. Moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the report of the delegate to the Protestant Teacher's Association of Quebec be published with the minutes.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. McKellar, that this association consider that grievous wrong is inflicted on the teachers of this Province by forcing them to pay taxes on their incomes, and denying them a voice in the government of their country.—Lost. Moved by Mr. J. B. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Watson, that Messrs. McCallum, McCabe and Scarlett be a committee to bring before the Legislature of Ontario the subject of the higher education of girls in accordance with the views of the association.—Carried. Mr. McAllister gave notice that at the next annual meeting he will move an amendment to the 8th article of the constitution, so that there shall be three instead of six vice-presidents. Moved by Rev. K. McLennan, seconded by Mr. A. McMurchy that, in order to secure more effectually the important objects contemplated in the formation of this association it is most desirable that careful effort should be made by members of the association to form and sustain branch associations, and to obtain from such associations annually delegates to attend the Provincial Association.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Scarlett, seconded by Mr. Millar, that Messrs. McCabe Hodgson and Rev. Mr. McLennan be a committee to confer with like committees in other places for the purpose of establishing a teacher's association for the whole Dominion, and also for the purpose of establishing an Educational Journal.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Anderson seconded by Mr. Hodgson, that the report of the committee on the incorporation of this association be referred to the Board of Directors for the purpose of carrying out the object therein recommended.—Carried. The association then adjourned to meet again on the 2nd Tuesday of August, 1869.—*Leader.*

—**STREET BOYS.**—The following circular has been issued by the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, R. C. Bishop of Toronto:—"To the charitable and ever generous citizens of Toronto:—There are, in our rapidly improving city, many fine boys who render good service to the community. We must receive the daily papers, and small and indispensable services, that boys can best afford to perform. Therefore, these good boys ought to be protected and assisted in their present position, to enable them to work up to employments, to which talent, education and good conduct may entitle them. It is agreed on all sides, that the present condition of many of them needs amelioration. Those boys are inexperienced, many of them are poor, some of them have widowed mothers, others are worse off, with parents dissipated, and sometimes with step-mothers or step-fathers. A great number of them, through the blessing of our Divine Redeemer, bestowed upon youth, upheld, notwithstanding all those drawbacks, the dignity of nature—wonderfully instituted, and more wonderfully repaired. Those youths require the kind assistance and good advice of friends to enable them to be