

TOWNSHIP BOARDS.

1. That it shall be the duty of the chairman of every annual meeting held in each school section to take a vote of the ratepayers then present on the matter of the establishment of Township Boards, and that a special meeting may be called at any time during the year to consider and decide upon the question, and that in all cases the matter shall be decided by a majority vote in a majority of the sections in the municipality.

2. That in the organization of every new municipality provision be made for the institution of the Township Board system in the management of its school affairs.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

That in order to equalize taxation where the system of Township Boards may not be adopted, the following amendments to the present law are recommended:

1. That the Municipal Council of each township be required to levy an equal school rate upon all the taxable property of the municipality, and to pay therefrom each year to the local trustees of each section a sum equal to at least two-thirds of the average salary of teachers in such municipality during the year then last past.

2. That sections in which more teachers than one are employed shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to two-thirds of the ordinary sectional grant for each assistant employed.

3. That each union school section shall receive from each of the municipalities out of whose territory it is formed that proportion of the ordinary sectional grant for such municipality which the equalized assessment of the portion of the section within such municipality bears to the whole equalized assessment of the section.

After some discussion,

Mr. McAllister, of Toronto, moved, "That in the opinion of this Association the most effective way of doing away with inequalities of school taxation would be the establishment of Township Boards." Carried.

Mr. McIntosh moved, "That as the distribution of the legislative grant among the minor municipalities of the Province is now made on the basis of the population returns made by the local assessors, this Association would suggest to the authorities interested the necessity that exists for taking such steps as shall ensure the accuracy of such returns." Carried.

The following delegates then reported from local Associations: Mr. Neely, South Simcoe; Mr. Knight, East Victoria; Mr. Duncan, North Essex; Mr. Johnston, Northumberland; Mr. Hall, South Grey; Mr. Rennie, North York; Mr. Henderson, East Huron; Mr. Gregory, West Huron; Mr. Coates, Holton; Mr. Chapman, Waterloo; Mr. Thompson, North Hastings; Mr. Maxwell, Essex; Mr. Gardiner, South Hastings; Mr. J. H. Smith, Wentworth; Mr. C. A. Barnes, Lambton.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the President, Dr. McLellan, delivered an able address on

THE VALUE OF MATHEMATICS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF EDUCATION, a full report of which has been sent to subscribers of the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL as a supplement.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the absence of the President, the 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Brown, of Peterborough, took the chair.

Mr. D. C. McHenry, M. A., Principal of the Cobourg Collegiate Institute, read a paper on the Higher Education of Women.

(This excellent paper will be found in another column of the JOURNAL.)

Mr. Millar, of St. Thomas, remarked that the establishment of denominational colleges for women was an admission of the right of women to higher education, and it was, therefore, the duty of our educational authorities to provide them with opportunities for such education. Some of the branches taught in those colleges, such as music and drawing, might profitably be introduced into the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. He heartily sympathized with the essayists' views in favor of the co-education of the sexes. Young people of both sexes were permitted to associate together in social and other gatherings, and why not in schools and colleges?

The Chairman here introduced to the Convention the Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal, who took his seat on the platform amid applause.

Mr. Coleman, of Cobourg, pointed out that the male sex were assisted in every way to obtain an education, while ladies were

obliged to pay cash for many of the educational privileges accorded them.

Mr. Knight, of Victoria, moved "That in the opinion of this Association, and in order to facilitate the higher education of women and to secure them equal advantages in the general affairs of life, the co-education of the people is necessary and desirable."

The motion not receiving a seconder, was dropped.

Rev. Dr. McVicar, by invitation, then made a few remarks on the subject. He stated that in the city of Montreal and Province of Quebec they had a superabundance of institutions for the training of women. The Protestants in Montreal had established a few years ago what was now an efficient High School for girls. There boys and girls were separate. Observation had led them to the conclusion that it was essential to the proper development of woman's nature to bring to bear upon it the influence of woman. In McGill College and University they had gone as far as they thought desirable in the direction of admitting women to the examinations for Bachelor of Arts, and some women had taken advantage of the opportunity they afforded them to take the degree of Associate in Arts. In certain branches he thought it was desirable that the sexes should be educated separately. Although brothers and sisters might associate together, as they did in their homes, yet he would have considerable hesitation in throwing open the doors of the schools to everybody, and allowing girls and boys to mingle indiscriminately in the class-rooms. He would like to select the boys who were to associate with his daughters in any brotherly relationship.

UNIFORM PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. J. S. Carson, of Middlesex, opened the discussion of the subject of "Uniform Examinations for Promotion in Public Schools." He dwelt on the necessity of a proper classification of pupils, deprecating their too speedy promotion from one grade to another. It would be well, he thought, that the promotion examinations should not be held by teachers in their own schools. He explained the method of conducting uniform examinations, stating that in his own inspectorial district the expense of two examinations annually did not exceed \$25.

Mr. Chapman, of Waterloo, Mr. McKinnon, of Peel, and Mr. Harvey, of Barrie, explained the systems adopted in their respective districts. In the course of the discussion it was stated that the County Council of Wellington had voted \$200 a year for uniform examinations.

On motion of Mr. Munroe, of Ottawa, it was resolved, "That in the opinion of this Association the entrance examination for High Schools is a fair and satisfactory test to teachers and trustees of the work done in the Public Schools in the fourth class."

Mr. McKinnon moved, "That the Education Department be respectfully requested to provide, at as low a cost as possible, for such counties as may wish to avail themselves of them, uniform promotion examination papers for the classes below the fourth." He thought that this would secure greater uniformity than now existed.

Mr. D. Johnston thought these examinations should be the work of the inspectors.

Mr. Carson agreed with this view, and remarked that the inspectors did not desire to shirk any of their work.

Mr. McIntosh protested against the motion, as tending to centralize to too great a degree the educational authority of the Province. It would not do to go too far in the direction of placing everything in the hands of the Department.

Mr. Glashan, of Ottawa, said he had always held that it was not his duty as an inspector to hold promotion examinations, because he could not do it. They must be held by the teachers and controlled by the inspectors without the interference of any central power. It would be both profitless and injurious to strive for exact uniformity.

The motion was lost.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen to listen to Professor Young's lecture on "The Order of Development of the Faculties in Relation to Education." On the platform, besides the President, were Dr. McLellan, Principal Cavan, Professor Goldwin Smith, and Principal McVicar.

An outline of this lecture will be given in the October number of the JOURNAL.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President in the chair.