

classical or non-classical, as liberal pecuniary encouragement, at least, as the 41st clause of the Act proposes to allow to the Collegiate Institutes. And, in the second place, I would be prepared, as I before intimated, to found, when the proper time should seem to have arrived, in the more important localities, such as Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton and London, schools somewhat of the character of Upper Canada College, only on a reduced scale. Of course, if those who hold the strings of the public purse, will not give money to carry out such plans, nothing more can be said; there is an end of the matter. But we are bound to proceed upon the assumption, that the Legislature will not grudge a moderate expenditure—for after all it would be moderate—demanded by the best interests of the country. Our Legislators surely all understand that there are higher feats of statesmanship than saving money.

### THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The following paper was read by Mr. William Anderson, of the Toronto High School:

"This Association having reached the tenth year of its existence, we may very properly take a retrospect of its history.

"In the month of December, 1861, the teachers and friends of education in Toronto and the County of York assembled at the Court House in this city for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Association for Upper Canada. The undertaking was not unattended with considerable difficulty. Among teachers, as among other classes, there are many who look almost exclusively at the direct personal benefits to be derived from any movement in which they take part. The Provincial Association was neither in the nature of a trades union to keep up prices, nor a benefit society to provide against sickness or old age. Teachers generally receive very scanty remuneration. A man obliged to support a family on four hundred dollars a year, could scarcely be expected to travel from one to two hundred miles, at the cost of nearly half a month's salary, to attend meetings resulting apparently in but little profit.

"There existed another serious obstacle, which by the recent Act of Parliament has happily been almost entirely removed. Two classes of teachers existed throughout the country, one holding Provincial the other County Board certificates of qualification. No teacher, however well qualified, was permitted to compete for a Provincial certificate without previous attendance at the Normal School. County Board teachers considered this provision of the law a great injustice. Hence arose a feeling of jealousy, which began to appear in a very marked manner, immediately after the Association was formed. This feeling was strengthened by circumstances connected with the preliminary proceedings.