

1887. In November of the same year, forty-two School Boards sent delegates to the Convention, which considered such questions as "Pupils' Fees in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes," "Improved Methods of Financial Support of Public and High Schools," "Assessment for Public and Separate School Purposes," "Holidays in Rural Public Schools," "Collegiate Institute Masters." These and similar subjects were debated, resolutions were adopted and committees appointed to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the conclusions at which the Association had arrived.

1888. At the Convention of November, 1888, upwards of fifty School Boards were represented. The work of the Association this second year consisted chiefly in the reiteration and emphasizing of the resolutions of the previous year. One additional subject was dealt with, "The Method of the Payment of Public School Grants." In the new School Laws of 1891 are to be traced distinctly the results of the votes and proceedings of this Trustees' Association, and the Minister of Education himself has also repeatedly assured the Trustees in Convention of the indebtedness of his department to their suggestions.

1889. The Convention of 1889 discussed the High School Curriculum, and referred it to a special committee, "to ascertain how to give it more of an industrial character without making it less useful for purposes of general culture." The results of the Committee's work, adopted by the Association, are embodied in the Commercial Course as it now stands in the High School programme. The Convention of 1889 also recommended that the December High School Entrance Examination be abolished.

1890. The Convention of 1890 discussed the formation of Boards of High School Entrance Examiners. It also recommended that "Third Class Public School Certificates should be Provincial and not merely County." It resolved that "in cities and towns High and Public School Boards should be permitted to amalgamate." Also that "in cities, towns and villages the election of Public School Trustees should be by ballot." A committee was appointed to endeavor to have embodied in the revised School Laws of 1891, this Association's recommendations.

1891. The Convention of 1891 appointed committees to inquire into and report upon "Model Schools" and upon "Kindergartens." The Association also discussed—but without at present taking formal action—the conduct of some teachers in engaging with more Boards than one at a time, choosing the one that best suited them. The following resolution was carried unanimously:

"That in the opinion of this Association, power should be given in village schools and in rural schools which are not graded, for the formation of special classes for the instruction of the oldest and most advanced pupils in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Composition, or any of them; and for setting apart during the winter months of one-half day in each week, exclusively for the instruction of such pupils in these subjects."

The Public School curriculum was discussed; also the time of electing Public School Trustees.

1892. The Minutes of the Convention of 1892 embody the reports of the committees on "County Model Schools" and on "Kindergartens," giving statistics and information from nearly all the schools of that kind in the Province; also Mr. Farewell's paper on "Physical Education in High Schools," and Mr. Burrill's criticism of the Public School Law of 1891.

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