

working of the College, penalties similar to those enforced by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, should be enacted, say,

- (1) For teaching without a license.
- (2) For non-payment of fees.
- (3) For other violations, such as unprofessional conduct, etc.

VII. FEES. (Suggested.)

- (1) For admission to the Society and issuing certificates (Associate and Licentiate), \$5.00.
- (2) For diplomas, \$10.00.
- (3) Annual membership fee, \$2.00 ; or commutation fee for Life membership, \$30.00.
- (4) For each examination, \$5.

VIII. RELATION OF THE SOCIETY TO TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

The Society should be an examining and not a teaching body. It should conduct, independently of the Education Department, both the professional and non-professional examinations for all grades of teachers' certificates and diplomas.

As a fair equivalent for the work done by this Teachers' Society the Province should support, in part, the system of Normal and Model Schools now established ; but they should confine their work to methods of teaching, school organization, school discipline, school law, together with such subjects of study as aid in the *practical* working of schools.

The theory of education and the solution of educational problems, should be left to the University in which a Chair of Education should be founded and endowed.

IX. ITS RELATION TO THE STATE. It is analogous to that of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and its parallel points of resemblance may be thus summarized :

The State demands and pays for the proper administration of justice as a matter of public weal ; it also demands, and for the same reason, that only those who are pro-

perly qualified (as determined by examination) shall be entrusted with this work ; but the duty of deciding who are qualified to practise law is left to a Society composed of legal practitioners, who, in their corporate capacity have the power of conducting all examinations of candidates as to their fitness to practice law.

Similarly, the State demands and pays for public education as a contribution to the public wellbeing ; it also demands, and for the same reason, that only those who are properly qualified shall be entrusted with the work of teaching in schools receiving Provincial aid ; and the duty of deciding who are qualified *should* be entrusted to a Society composed of teachers qualified for any position in the public system of education.

The Teachers' Society should hold the same relation to the State and to the Educational Institutions of the Province that the Law Society holds to the State and to the Law Courts of the Province.

The Law Society decides who shall practise law ; the Teachers' Society should decide who shall practise teaching. The right of teachers to control the admission of members to the teaching profession rests on the same grounds as that of the Law Society to the control of its membership.

The Law Society demands that all positions requiring a knowledge of law shall be held by its members ; in like manner the Teachers' Society should demand that all positions requiring a practical knowledge of schools and school teaching, should be held by members of the teaching profession, and by them alone.

X. Besides these practical matters this Society would be competent to deal with the question of *Life Insurance, Sustentation Fund, Superannuation allowance, Teachers' Bureau*, and all that concerns teachers and the teaching profession generally.