

May 5th, 1926.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

I regret very much that I shall not be able to be present at the meeting of the Protestant Committee at Quebec on Friday, the 7th of May. This is a very busy time at the University and it so happens that certain very important matters have arisen which must be attended to on Friday.

I shall be glad to receive a report of the proceedings.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

COPY OF RECORD 273/25 CONTAINING PROFESSIONAL AND  
ACADEMIC TRAINING OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST CLASS HIGH  
SCHOOL DIPLOMAS. PREPARED BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE  
AT ITS MAY MEETING FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL THE  
MEMBERS

time. I suppose that we ought to have sent one, he told me, at the same

January 22nd., 1925.

Reverend E. I. Rexford, D.C.L., LL.D., D.D.,  
Diocesan College,  
University Street,  
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Rexford,

I presume that you and I ought to have a report ready for the next meeting of the Protestant Committee on the reference that was made to us at the November meeting, of the recommendation made by the Central Board to the effect that the professional and academic work required for the high school diplomas should be reviewed.

Dean Laird sent me a memorandum in December last, regarding the work in McGill, and you sent one, he told me, at the same time. I suppose that we ought to get a similar statement from Bishop's and I think it would be well to have Dr. Rothney, Professor of Education at Bishop's, meet you or me, or both of us, to consider questions of detail that cannot be dealt with so satisfactorily by correspondence.

I suggest that you prepare the outline of a letter for Bishop's, or authorize me to do so in order that we may get started.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) G. W. PARMELEE

Secretary.

True Copy,



Montreal,  
Diocesan Theological College,  
January 23rd., 1925.

Dr. G. W. Farneslee,  
Director of Protestant Education,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Legislative Buildings,  
Quebec.

Dear Dr. Farneslee,

In reference to your letter of the 22nd. instant, concerning professional and academic work required for High School diplomas, I would suggest that you prepare a letter to be sent to each University asking for details of the present courses offered to candidates for the High School diplomas.

The letter should bring out--first, the minimums of Mathematics, Latin, French and Science represented by a B.A. degree, secondly, the details of the professional training offered, indicating--(a) the number of subjects included in the professional courses, (b) the text-books recommended in each subject, (c) the hours covered by each course, (d) the number of hours of practice teaching required, (e) the criticisms and supervision under which the practice teaching is carried out, (f) any supplemental courses--~~required~~ provided to equip the candidates for the special work of our Superior Schools.

Prepare your letter with these suggestions in view and provide for any other information which you may think desirable.

Yours faithfully,

ELSON I. HUXFORD

True Copy,

Secretary.

February 26th., 1925.

Dr. J. A. Nicholson,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Nicholson,

The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction desires to have information in regard to the details of the professional and academic work required in each of the universities from its candidates for the high school diploma, and I should be glad to receive from you as soon as possible detailed information on the following points:-

1. A statement as to the minimum ground covered in the academic course in Mathematics, Latin, French and Science for the B.A. degree.

2. The details of the professional training offered, indicating (a) the subjects included in the professional course, (b) the text-books recommended in each subject, (c) the hours covered by each course, (d) the number of hours of practice teaching required, (e) the supervision and criticisms under which the practice teaching is carried out, (f) any supplemental courses provided to equip the candidates for the special work of the Superior Schools.

For further explanation as to the purpose of this enquiry, I may say that it has been suggested that in modern universities, specialties have become so numerous, that it may be possible for graduates in arts to have evaded subjects which should really be required of them as high school principals.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary, Protestant Committee.

True Copy.

Secretary.

Exactly similar letter sent to the  
Registrar,  
Bishop's College

273/25

March 11th., 1925.

Reverend E. I. Rexford, D.C.L., LL.D.,  
Diocesan College,  
University Street,  
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Rexford,

I am sending to you by this mail, registered, record no. 273/25 which contains the correspondence in regard to the requirements, academically and professionally, of those university students who are proceeding to the high school diploma.

I have not had time to read the letters myself because of the unusual work attendant upon the Session. I think it best, therefore, to let you have communication of these documents at once.

I expect to be in Montreal within the next two weeks when I will see you, at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

True Copy,

Secretary

Secretary.

7 Howard Avenue,  
Sherbrooke, P. Q.  
March 4th., 1925.

The Registrar,  
University of Bishop's College,  
Lennoxville, Que.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request for an outline of the professional training which candidates for the High School Diploma are required to take in the University of Bishop's College, I may say, that in order to be recommended for a High School Diploma, students must receive credit, not lower than a "C" grade, in five courses in Education, as follows.

Course 1--History of Education. Two hours per week for fifteen weeks--thirty hours. At least two hours per week collateral reading is also required. The course takes a hasty survey of the main sources of our civilization, and the social and educational conditions of Medieval Europe, and then traces in a general way the development of secondary education in Germany, France, England and America with special attention to the educational development in the Province of Quebec.. Basal text-book is Cubberley's, "The History of Education". In addition to attendance at lectures and examination, class exercises and essays are required on each of the following topics:--  
1--The Renaissance--Its nature; Movements that brought it about; Educational results. 2--The Reformation--Effects of the Protestant religious theory on educational development, and the types of educational ideals and systems that consequently developed. 3--The Grammar School-- 4--Transfer of education from a religious to a secular basis; 5--Types of secondary schools that developed in America. In connection with the preparation of these essays, readings from the following texts are prescribed: Monroe, A History of the Education, (A Text-Book on) Brown, The Making of our Middle Schools, Reiser, Nationalism and Education since 1789, Cubberley, Historical Readings, Parker, History of Modern Elementary Education, Graves, History of Education.

Course 2-- Principles of Education. Two hours per week for fifteen weeks--thirty hours, with at least two hours per week collateral reading. This course is intended to be an introduction to the theory and practice of teaching, and introduces the student to the fundamental problems of education. The main topics dealt with are, (1) The Nature and Aim of Education; (2) Psychology of the High School Pupil; (3) The Curriculum--nature and function of a curriculum, basis on which it should be constructed, how determined, etc.; (4) Method--general principles; (5) The Teacher--function, essential characteristics, training, etc.

In addition to attendance at lectures and passing of an examination on the course, a short essay is required on each of the above mentioned topics, in connection with which readings

from the following books are prescribed:--

Miller, Education for the Needs of Life, (Basal text-book),  
Klapper, Principles of Educational Practice,  
Bolton, Everyday Psychology for Teachers,  
O'Shea, The Child, His Nature and Needs,  
Moore, What is Education?,  
Charters, Methods of Teaching,  
Montee, Principles of Secondary Education,  
Judd, Introduction to the Scientific Study of Education,  
Bobbitt, The Curriculum; and, How To Make a Curriculum,  
Starch, Educational Psychology,  
Parker, Methods of Teaching in High Schools,  
Spencer, Education.

Course 3--Methods of Teaching. Two hours per week for fifteen weeks--thirty hours in all. Two hours per week collateral reading. Text-books; Colvin, Introduction to High School Teaching; Parker, Methods of Teaching in High Schools; Bobbitt, The Curriculum; Parker, Elementary Types of Teaching; and Learning; Strayer, A Short Course in the Teaching Process; McMurry, How To Study; Dewey, Interest and Effort; Monroe, Testing the Results of Teaching; Various other readings in educational magazines and bulletins.

Weekly written exercises on the above readings are required in addition to attendance at lectures and the passing of an examination.

Course 4-- School Law and School Management. Two hours per week for fifteen weeks--thirty hours. Text-books used are mainly, Sutherland, The Province of Quebec, Chapetr8; The School Law of the Province and the Regulations of the Protestant Committee; Bagley, Classroom Management; Stableton, Your Problems and Mine; Dewey, Schools of Tomorrow; Various other readings bearing on the management of schools.

One problem on School Law, or Management, is given the class each week, in the form of a question, to be answered in writing after the prescribed readings for the week have been done. Attendance at lectures and the passing of an examination are also required.

Course 5-Practice Teaching. Students are required to continue practice teaching in Elementary and High Schools until they are doing satisfactory work, or have been graded as "failure" in the course. A minimum of fifty half days is required. This course includes observation of teaching, the preparation of lesson plans, the giving of tests, and criticism of lessons taught (immediately at the close of the day's teaching).

Prerequisites for this course are Courses 1, 2 and 3 above outlined; and one year's work beyond Matriculation in each of



The Registrar, University of Bishop's College--3--

the following subjects: English, Mathematics, History, Science,  
French, Latin.

Trusting that the above will give you the information  
desired, I am,

Yours truly,

W. O. ROXBURY

Prof. of Education

True Copy,

Secretary.

University of Bishop's College

Lennoxville, P. Q.

7th. March 1925.

G. W. Parmelee, Esq., B. C. L.,  
Dept. of Public Instruction,  
Quebec.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of the 20th. ultimo, please find enclosed herewith statements of the ground covered in the B. A. Course in the subjects of Latin, Mathematics, French and Science.

A statement is also enclosed of the work covered in the professional training, supplied by Dr. Rothney who is in charge of this work.

One year's work in the subjects enumerated above must be covered by those studying for a High School Diploma. This also applies to Psychology and Biology of the First Year.

A course in Physical Training is provided under an efficient instructor. The present instructor is the physician instructor at Bishop's College School.

I shall be glad to answer any further questions you may wish to ask.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) JOHN C. STEWART.

Registrar

P.S. I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the College Calendar.

True Copy

Secretary.

French, Ordinary Course, Bishop's College.

First Year

A thorough study of grammar, reading of about 350 pages of French prose, with special ~~attention~~ attention to increase of vocabulary. Pronunciation and conversation.

Second Year

French composition with translation and free composition. Reading of about 350 pages of prose and 200 pages of verse, with special attention to vocabulary, idiom and pronunciation.

Third Year

Advanced composition. Reading of about 800 pages of prose and 700 pages of verse with special attention to vocabulary, idiom and pronunciation. A course in French Literature and Criticism. A course in conversation. A course in phonetics, international system.

Latin in the the Three Years at Bishop's College.

First Year

Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia, (King, Oxford University Press) Virgil, Aeneid VI, (Freeman, Oxford University Press); Prose Composition; Selected Exercises from North and Hilliard, (Rivington's); Unseen Translation. Grammar: Sonnenchein, New Latin Grammar, (Clarendon Press); or Allen and Greenough. Latin Dictionary: Lewis and Short, (Clarendon Press); or Gepp and Haig, (Longman's); or Smith, (Murray).

Second Year

Livy, Book XIII, (Pyper, Clarendon Press). Plautus, Captivi, (Lindsay, Oxford); Prose Composition, North and Hilliard continued from the First Year, with supplementary exercises.

Third Year--Classical Option

A. (a) Latin Prose Book or Portion : Tacitus, Agricola, (Church and Brodribb, Macmillan).

(b) Latin Verse Book or Portion : Juvenal, Satires, (Hardy, Macmillan).

B. (a) Greek Prose Book or Portion : Plato, Apology, (Steck, Oxford).

(b) Greek Verse Book or Portion : Aeschylus; Prometheus Bound, (Prickard, Oxford).

C. (a) Latin and Greek Prose Composition and Sight Translation

(b) Questions in Latin and Greek Grammar, Philology and Criticism.

D. (a) Outline of Greek History to 146 B.C. with a special period. Cox, The Athenian Empire, (Longman's).

(b) Outline of Roman History to 180 A.D. with a special period. B. Smith, Rome and Carthage, (Longman's).

E. History of Greek Philosophy.

F. A paper on classical antiquities.

Synopsis of Course in Mathematics. Bishop's College.

First Year

1.-Algebra--Ratio, proportion, variation, the progressions theory of quadratics, permutations and combinations, Binomial Theorem, logarithms.

Many examples on all these topics, as well as examples of a harder character based on the earlier parts of Algebra.

2.--Geometry--Concurrency of lines in a triangle. The Pedal triangle. Simson's Line. Properties of the circles connected with a triangle. The geometrical theory of proportion and similar figures. Construction problems. The chief theorems of elementary solid geometry. (Great emphasis is placed on the solving of deductions).

3.-Trigonometry--Definitions. Identities and equations. The addition formulae and their consequences. Formulae connecting the sides and angles of a triangle, and the circles connected with a triangle. Solution of triangles, with applications to heights and distances. Radian measure.

Courses 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory for candidates who wish for the Academy diploma.

Second Year

1.-Pure Mathematics--The analytic geometry of the straight line and circle. Introduction to the calculus introducing the idea of a derivative with some of its chief applications. Attention is given to graphical as well as algebraic methods.

2.--Elementary Statics and Dynamics, including the calculus interpretation of velocity and acceleration.

Bishop's College--3--

Third Year--Mathematics Option

Algebra--Exponential and logarithmic series. Summation of various types of series. Theory of equations. Determinants.

Trigonometry--Quadrilateral series. Much practice in trigonometrical technique. De Moivre's Theorem and its consequences. Elements of spherical geometry.

Geometry--Similitude. Coaxial circles. General Theorems on Concurrency. Inversion. Poles and Polars. Cross-ratio. The modern geometry of the triangle and circle. Geometrical properties of the sections of the cone.

Analytic Geometric--Straight line and circle (an extension of the work done in the Second Year) General Methods illustrated primarily with reference to curves of the second order.

Calculus--Standard forms with applications to areas, volumes, perimeters, maxima and minima, etc.

Mechanics--Elementary analytic mechanics with special attention to calculus methods. Elements of graphical statics.

Honours Grade I

Same subjects as for Mathematics option but extra work done in each section.

A student who has gained First class marks in First Year Mathematics, and who has also, (during his First Year) taken Second Year Mathematics as an extra subject, and passed an examination therein is allowed to read Honours Grade I in his Second Year.

Honours Grade II

This course can be taken in the Third Year by any student who has taken Honours Grade I in his Second Year. For details of this course see the Calendar.

Biology--First Year.

Lectures, three per week. The nature of organisms and their functions. Study of higher plant physiology. Functions of a higher animal. Foods. Environment. Classification. Study of representations of the various plant and animal phyla. General Biological problems. Practical work--Use of Compound microscope. Collateral reading and report of observation. Field and home work.

Bishop's College--4--

Text, Bigelow's Applied Biology.

Physics--First Year

Lectures, two per week. The topics treated include a fuller treatment of school physics, heat, mechanics, magnetism, electricity, light, sound, radiation. A general course. Laboratory, a course of about thirty-five experiments of two hours each, mostly quantitative, including verification of the laws due to Archimedes, Boyle, Hooke, Charles etc, use of sonometer, lenses, prisms etc, pendulum, plane, etc., measurement of specific heats, latent heats, refraction indices, wave-lengths, frequencies, etc. Texts, Millikin and Gale, Millikin, Gale and Bishop.

Chemistry--First Year

Lectures, two per week. Review and extension of school chemistry. Treatment follows text-book (Below) fairly closely. A general course.

Laboratory, two hours per week throughout the year. A loose-leaf laboratory manual (below) is followed in general. Texts, McPherson and Henderson, Introductory College Course in Chemistry. McPherson and Henderson, Laboratory Exercises to accompany above.

Physics--Second Year

Lectures, two per week. The subjects treated are Sound, Heat, Light, more in detail than in the First Year, but without higher mathematics.

Laboratory, two hours per week throughout the year. The experiments illustrate the use of thermometer, hygrometer, telescope, polarimeter, microscope, vibrograph, etc., and include measurements of expansion, mechanical equivalent, latent heats, refractive indices, magnifying powers, wave-lengths, frequencies, etc. Texts, Duncan and Starling's Physics. Selected laboratory texts.

Chemistry--Second Year

Lectures, two per week. Review of First Year Course. Discussion of periodic law. Atomic structure. Metallic compounds. Elementary analysis. Elements of chemical theory. Solutions. Ionic theory. Colloids, etc.

Laboratory, two per week through the year. Laboratory study of metals, analysis, quantitative texts, alternative experiments for lady students.

Texts, Reference to such books as Danaing, McPherson and Henderson. Selected laboratory texts.

273/25

March 11th., 1925.

Mr. J. G. Stewart,  
University of Bishop's College,  
Lennoxville, P. Q.

Dear Sir,

Please accept my thanks for your letter of March 7th., in which you give me information as to the work covered professionally and academically by the graduates in your University who are proceeding to the high school diploma.

The supplementary report of Dr. Rothney was received at the same time.

Yours truly,

(signed) G. W. PARMÉE

Secretary

True Copy

Secretary

McDonald College

March 3, 1925.

Dr. G. V. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee,

I enclose herewith for the information of yourself and Dr. Rexford, who are the Committee on High School Diplomas, some particulars which I have supplied to Dr. Nicholson at his request in order to prepare an answer to his questionnaire. You will observe that two students had no University courses in French; four only had a special French class for Science students; four had no Latin; one took no English, and five had no History.

Many of these peculiarities are due to the fact that these students were taking a B.Sc. Course in Arts. To prevent misunderstanding I ought to point out that these peculiarities are not all from different students. For example, those who have no History probably include the four who have no Latin and the two who have no French. But this merely makes the small number affected all the more worthy of discussion considering that they have so many deficiencies from the point of view of high school teaching.

I would also point out that it is hard to control the subjects required in a degree obtained in another University especially outside the Dominion of Canada.

I would respectfully submit the following suggestions:

1. That the previous method of obtaining a B.A. Degree at McGill University was more satisfactory than the present method from the point of view of high school teaching. Formerly students were not allowed to specialize until their third year and this enabled them to take a large number of what may be called high school subjects in their first two years of under-graduate life. They might then be allowed to specialize in any subjects they preferred.



Dr. G. W. Parmelee

The present method is not so satisfactory because students are allowed to specialize in the second year and this narrows the number of subjects which they may take and therefore this leads to a certain number of students obtaining a B.A. degree with subjects which are not directly helpful for high school teaching. For example, a B.A. degree with honours in English and Psychology or Philosophy and Psychology. Such a degree would include very little high school work.

2. I would also suggest the desirability of considering the establishing of specialists' certificates. For example, specialist in Classics; specialist in Mathematics or in Science, as well as a general high school diploma. New regulations would be required for this and it might be necessary to restrict such teachers to the subjects in which they have specialized and prevent them from being appointed principals of high schools unless they had a general high school diploma.

I am merely tendering these suggestions in view of the fact that I sent you a report on the work done at McGill University for a high school diploma, some time last December.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) SIMOLAIR LAIRD

Dean.

True Copy

Secretary

Macdonald College

March 3, 1925.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee,

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Dr. G. W. Parmelee

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I am merely tendering these suggestions in view of the fact that I sent you a report on the work done at McGill University for a high school diploma, some time last December.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) SINCLAIR LAIRD

Dean.

True Copy

Secretary

273/25

March 11th., 1925.

Dean Laird,  
Macdonald College, P. Q.

Dear Dean Laird,

Please accept my thanks for your letter of  
March 3rd., in relation to the requirements for the high school  
diploma, after graduation from McGill.

Yours truly,

(signed) G. W. PARMELIER.

Secretary.

True Copy

Secretary

March 3rd, 1925

Dr. J. A. Nicholson,  
Registrar, McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Dr. Nicholson,

I made enquiries from the students in my class in Education Course II and find some rather astonishing facts concerning the work done by them in their academic courses. There are altogether thirty-ne students in this class:

- 2 have had no French in their University courses.
- 4 have had only a Science Course in French.
- 4 have had no Latin.
- 1 had no English except in her Matriculation Course.
- 5 had had no History.
- 1, a graduate of Manchester University, had no mathematics.

It is possible to get a Degree called B.Sc. in Arts which enables some of these anomalies to take place and it is also true that a B.A. Degree may be obtained at McGill without Mathematics if three languages are taken. Perhaps this information will give some actual facts as to the need of laying down some kind of regulations concerning what subjects must be taken in a degree if it is to be considered valuable for high school teaching.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) S. Laird  
Dean

True Copy

Secretary

McGill University

Montreal

March 4th., 1925

Dr. G. S. Parmelee,  
Secretary, Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee,

The minimum work which is done by a student who takes his B.A. Degree in the subjects you mention is as follows:-

First Year Latin:--This covers grammar, prose composition, reading of texts and translation at sight along with some Roman History. This means a year's work in advance of the Matriculation requirements. Latin or Greek is compulsory in the First Year but not beyond, and very few take the latter.

First Year Mathematics:--Algebra and Plane Geometry complete and Trigonometry considerably beyond the solution of plane triangles. It is possible, however, for a pupil to avoid Mathematics altogether by taking three foreign languages and some of them, particularly girls, do this.

French:--This subject is not compulsory in the First or any year, except in the B.Sc. Course in Arts. As a matter of fact, however, mostly every student for the B.A. degree does take it.

Science:--It is possible for a student to get his B.A. Degree without any Science at all, but this is rarely the case as in the First Year, for instance, the options are so arranged that the student who did not take a science would have to take either German or Greek, and a very few indeed would do this. In the other years no science is compulsory.

Under the head of professional training for teachers, two courses have to be taken, Course I dealing with the Principles of Education, Psychology of Education, and History of Education, three lectures during the first half of the session. This is usually taken by students in their Third Year.

Course II deals with Methods of Teaching and School and Class Management, and three lectures a week are given to it during the second half of the session and the lectures are generally taken by students in their Fourth Year. In connection with the lectures a certain amount of reading has to be done on which the students are examined:--

Course I:--"Education", by Thorndike, published by

Dr. G. W. Parmelee

McMillan Co.; "Introduction to Scientific Study of Education", by Judd, published by Ginn and Co.; "Principles of Education", by Chapman and Counts, published by Houghton Mifflin Co.; "Principles of Secondary Education", by Inglis, published by Houghton Mifflin Co.; (Only Part I and II of this book are taken in Course I. This means up to and including page 384); "Brief History of Education", by Gubberley, published by Houghton Mifflin Co.

Course II: "Principles of Secondary Education", by Inglis, (Section III from page 384 to end); "Teaching the Common Branches", by Charters, (Revised Edition), published by Houghton Mifflin Co.; "Introduction to High School Teaching", by Colvin, published by McMillan Co.; "School Efficiency", by Bennett, published by Ginn and Co.; "Educational Measurements and the Classroom Teacher", by Gilliland and Jordan, published by Century Co.; "teaching Poetry in the Grades", by Haliburton and Smith, published by Houghton Mifflin Co.; "Methods of Teaching in High Schools", by Parker, published by Ginn and Co.

In addition to these certain books are prescribed for reference.

Practice teaching is carried on in certain Montreal schools, the minimum requirement of fifty half days is always exceeded, fifty-six being the minimum. The teaching is carried on under the direct supervision of Dean Laird who also gives the theoretical part.

The pupil teachers spend the mornings of these days in one of the schools selected under the Montreal Board where they are required to practice and observe and teach at least one, and not more than two, lessons daily. In the afternoon they are required to teach criticism lessons for two hours and then a criticism of at least five lessons thus taught is carried out in a seminar where points of teaching, class management and general results are discussed and understood. The students are, therefore, in schools during these fifty-six half days from 8.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

This practice teaching is done before the session opens in September and in May and June after the close of the examinations, and this applies only in the case of students in the Fourth Year. They thus have some practice teaching before they take Course II and more after they have finished it.

As under our present Course of Study so many options are allowed, it would seem necessary to specify instruction in certain subjects in the case of those who intend to become teachers, unless it should be decided to grant what may be called Specialists' Certificates as is done in the Province

Dr. G. W. Parmelee

of Ontario. For a high school principal, however, it would be seen imperative that he should have a teaching knowledge of the principal subjects at least which are taken up in such a school.

Dean Laird informs me that in his class of thirty-one this year there are two who have had no French in the University; four have had no Latin (they must have taken Greek instead); five had no History, and one had no Mathematics.

Yours very truly,

(signed) J. A. Nicholson

Registrar

True Copy

Secretary.

MADE IN  
BEFORE



273/25

March 11th., 1925

Dr. J. A. Nicholson,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Nicholson,

Please accept my thanks for your letter of March 4th., in which you give me full information in regard to the academic and professional courses that are required as a minimum from your graduates, who take the course in Education.

Yours truly,

(signed) G. W. Parmelee

Secretary

True Copy

Sec.

MADE IN CANADA  
BOWEN

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

(February 1926, sent on request of  
the Chairman of the sub-committee.)

Your sub-committee reports as follows:-

BROOKBURY. This new consolidated school was opened on November 1st., last, and the official opening took place in the evening. There was a very large attendance of ratepayers from the whole township of Bury, who were entertained at the Community Hall situated nearly opposite the school. The Protestant Committee was represented by Mr. V. E. Morrill, and the Department of Education by the Inspector General. The school building is an excellent one in every respect, well situated on elevated ground, neatly designed externally, fully equipped in the interior, and supplied with running spring water. Each of the three class-rooms has a water tap. The staff this year consists of two graduates of the University of Lennoxville, holding high school diplomas. The school has been accepted by Inspector Hunter.

CANTERBURY. In the same township of Bury, the school commissioners have received an almost unanimous petition from three districts for the establishment of a consolidated school at that section of the township known as Canterbury. The commissioners are well disposed towards the proposal, but in view of the fact that the taxation for the building of the Brookbury school was spread over two years only (1925-26 and 1926-27) on the whole municipality, together with the fact that other special taxation is being met at present by the ratepayers, the board prefers to delay the matter for the present, but it is probable that it will be undertaken in 1927.

EAST BOLTON. A recent report from Inspector Taylor shows that the commissioners are still unanimous in forwarding the proposed consolidation of this municipality. At present they are obtaining completed plans and information as to costs of materials, and intend to hold a general meeting of the ratepayers when all details are ready. The necessary formalities in connection with the required loan may be expected to be complete at a date that will enable the contractorws to begin work on the building in the early Spring.

BROWNSBURG. In a letter dated Nov. 16th, 1925, the Honourable the Secretary of the Province approved the grant of \$10,000, towards the cost of this consolidated school, payable in four equal annual instalments from the fiscal year 1926-27. Here also work is expected to begin in

FEBRUARY 1926 REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION

the Spring. The formalities in connection with the required loan have been completed, and the order-in-council obtained.

MORIN. This new consolidated school, at Morin Heights, is now near completion, and the commissioners expect that it will be occupied during the present month.

The Department reports that the number of cases where school boards find it convenient and profitable to convey pupils from one district to another is increasing. This is not consolidation in the proper sense of the word, but at the same time is advantageous. It merely means the union of two districts into one Elementary school, but the one salary saved by the plan more than meets the cost of conveyance, and with the larger number of pupils under one teacher more effective work is done.

Besides the cases mentioned in the October report on Consolidation, namely, Ormstown, Stanstead, Shipton etc., as possibilities in the near future, the township of Durham in Drummond County is considering the question. The chairman of the school board is arranging for a meeting of the ratepayers at which the Department will be represented. Mr. Bullock also reports that a meeting was held at South Roxton on Friday evening the 5th inst., favourable to the consideration of the schools of Ste. Pudentienne, and that a second meeting is to be held in the course of the week beginning the 15th.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(signed) A. K. Cameron,

Chairman, Sub-committee on Consolidation

February 10th, 1926

Sherbrooke, Feb. 9th, 1926

REPORT OF A SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON COURSE OF STUDY

GRADE VII

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Scripture                                    | (1) |
| 2. English                                      | (4) |
| 3. French                                       | (1) |
| 4. History                                      | (1) |
| 5. Arithmetic                                   | (2) |
| 6. Geography                                    | (1) |
| 7. Drawing                                      | (1) |
| 8. Book-Keeping & Penmanship                    | (1) |
| 9. One unit to be selected from "Optional List" |     |

Minimum 13, units,

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Agriculture       | (1) |
| 2. Household Science | (1) |
| 3. Manual Training   | (1) |

Maximum 14, units



GRADE VII1

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. English                                      | (4) |
| 2. French                                       | (2) |
| 3. History                                      | (1) |
| 4. Arithmetic                                   | (2) |
| 5. Geography                                    | (1) |
| 6. One unit to be selected from "Optional List" |     |

Minimum 11 units

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- |                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Latin                     | (1)     |
| 2. Music                     | (1)     |
| 3. Drawing                   | (1)     |
| 4. Book-Keeping & Penmanship | (1)     |
| 5. Household Science         | (1) (X) |
| 6. Manual Training           | (1) (X) |

Maximum 13 units

GRADE IX

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. English                                      | (4) |
| 2. French                                       | (2) |
| 3. History                                      | (1) |
| 4. Arithmetic                                   | (2) |
| 5. Geography                                    | (1) |
| 6. One unit to be selected from "Optional List" |     |

Minimum 11 units,

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- |                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Latin                     | (2)     |
| 2. Music                     | (1)     |
| 3. Drawing                   | (1)     |
| 4. Book-Keeping & Penmanship | (1)     |
| 5. Household Science         | (1) (X) |
| 6. Manual Training           | (1) (X) |

Maximum 13 units.

GRADE X

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. English  | (2) |
| 2. French   | (2) |
| 3. Arithmetic   | (1) |
| 4. General Mathematics, or Algebra, or Geometry                       | (1) |
| 5. General Science, or Physics, or Chemistry, or Botany, or Geography |     |
| 6. Two units to be selected from "Optional List" (See Notes 2 & 2)    |     |

Minimum 9 units,

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- |                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. History            | (1)     |
| 2. Latin              | (2)     |
| 3. Algebra            | (1)     |
| 4. Geometry           | (1)     |
| 5. Music              | (1)     |
| 6. Geography          | (1)     |
| 7. Physics            | (1) (X) |
| 8. Chemistry          | (1) (X) |
| 9. Botany             | (1)     |
| 10. Drawing           | (1)     |
| 11. Accounting        | (1)     |
| 12. Household Science | (1) (X) |
| 13. Manual Training   | (1) (X) |

Maximum 12 units

GRADE XI

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

- 1. English (2)
- 2. French (2)
- 3. General Mathematics, or Algebra Pt.1, or Geometry Pt.1, (1)
- 4. General Science, or Physics, or Chemistry, or Botany, or Geography, (1)
- 5. Two units to be selected from "Optional List" "See Notes 1 & 2)

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- 1. History (1)
- 2. Latin (2)
- 3. Algebra Pt.1, (1)
- 4. Geometry Pt.1 (1)
- 5. Algebra Pt.2 (1)
- 6. Geometry Pt.2, & Trig (1)
- 7. Music (1)
- 8. Geography (1)
- 9. Physics (1) (X)
- 10. Chemistry (1) (X)
- 11. Botany (1)
- 12. Drawing (1)
- 13. Accounting (1)
- 14. Household Science (1)
- 15. Manual Training (1)

NOTE 1 If "General Mathematics" or "General Science" has been selected from the "Compulsory List", the subjects which are optional with these on that list, with the exception of Geography, may not be selected from the "Optional List" of Grades X and XI, to make up the necessary subjects of these grades.

NOTE 2 Those superior schools only which are approved by the Inspector of Superior Schools as having adequate equipment and staff shall be permitted to present candidates in subjects marked with a cross in the "Optional List"

NOTE 3 Pupils who have taken the earlier grades in schools outside the Province of Quebec, where less attention is given to the study of French, may, with the consent of the Principal of the school, follow the course in French in whatever grade is suited to their attainment, and may qualify for the certificates of Grades IX, X, and XI, by passing the examinations of these grades in Latin, instead of French. In such cases the Principal shall certify to the Inspector of Superior Schools the amount of work done in French and the conditions under which the examination exemption has been granted.

NOTE 4 The Principal of each superior schools shall, with the concurrence of the school board, determine what optional subjects are to be taken with the compulsory subjects to constitute the course of study in his school.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS

- 1. The School Leaving Examination papers shall be set and the answers ~~examined~~ of the pupils valued, under the supervision of the Inspector of Superior Schools, by the Departmental Examiners, as in the case of Grades IX and X.
- 2. Fifty percent shall be the pass standard in each subject.
- 3. In subjects which represent two units, such as English, French and Latin, failure in one of the papers will be overlooked, provided that the pupil has taken fifty-five percent of the marks obtainable in the two papers.
- 4. Notwithstanding a pupil's failure in one of the compulsory subjects of the grade, he shall be entitled to the School Leaving Certificate, if he obtains sixty-five percent of the marks obtainable in the examination as a whole.
- 5. The examination may be taken in parts, in which case credit will be given for every subject in which fifty percent has been obtained, provided that the requirements for the certificate are completed within two years.
- 6. In addition to the eight compulsory units, a pupil may take three other units, selected from the "Optional List" but ten units is the maximum number that may be taken into account in arranging his standing. In cases where eleven units are offered, he will be given credit for the ten units in which he has taken the highest marks.

8. Manual Training and Household Science may not be selected to make up the minimum of eight compulsory units, but they may be taken as forming part of the three additional units which a pupil may offer. The examinations in these subjects shall be written and practical tests, approved by the Inspector of Superior Schools, and conducted by the local High School Staff.

MUSIC

It is not expected that the course in Music can be taught at present in many of the Superior Schools of the Province. Any pupil of a Superior School, however, who studies music under a competent teacher shall receive credit for this subject as a unit of his high school course, on submitting the certificates indicated below for the various grades:-

The examinations and certificates shall be those of the McGill University Faculty of Music, Local Centre Examinations, as follows:-

GRADE XI

Practical Examination	Intermediate Grade Certificate
Theoretical "	Junior Grade Certificate
or vice versa, Intermediate in Theoretical and Junior in Practical.	

GRADE X

Practical Examination	Junior Grade Certificate
Theoretical Examination	Elementary Grade Certificate

GRADE IX

Practical Examination	Elementary Grade Certificate
Theoretical Examination	Lowest Grade Certificate

GRADE VIII

Practical Examination only,	Lowest Grade Certificate
-----------------------------	--------------------------

October 1st, 1925.

A. K. Cameron, Esq.,  
The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited,  
Cor. St. Catherine St. & Delorimier Ave.,  
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Cameron:-

I am very much interested in the draft resolution which accompanied your letter of September 28th and I hope that as a result of the discussion which you propose it may be possible to find a standard of entrance which will satisfy all requirements.

You are doubtless aware that one of the principal subjects at present under the consideration of the Universities' Conference is that of matriculation standards and that discussion on the matter is already going on. I am enclosing, in case it might interest you, a Report of the Universities' Conference of the present year.

There are, of course, certain difficulties involved in the fact that in 1927 Arts and Commerce will be the only courses which can be entered by junior matriculation; Science in that year will require senior matriculation and our other Faculties already require at least two years in Arts. In the case of Medicine, Law and Dentistry the courses have to be designed in accordance with the requirements of the professional associations with which those faculties are connected. I should personally, however, be very glad if the school training could be so arranged as to give all would be students a sufficient grounding in Mathematics and Latin to enable them to enter either Arts or Science, and if the negotiations which

A. K. Cameron, Esq., - 2 -

you propose bring about such a result they cannot  
but do good to our entire system of education.

We shall, of course, be only  
too pleased to appoint a committee to act with any  
which the Protestant Committee may name.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



ASSOCIATED FACTORIES AT PRESTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON AND CALGARY



PRESTON FACTORY



HEAD OFFICE, PRESTON



MONTREAL FACTORY

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EVERYTHING IN SHEET METAL FOR BUILDINGS, STEEL TRUSS BARN AND READY MADE BUILDINGS

COR. ST. CATHERINE ST. AND DELORIMIER AVE.

Montreal, Sept. 28, 1925  
CANADA.

ALL AGREEMENTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR  
OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

CABLE ADDRESS: "METALGOODS"  
CODES: A. B. C. 5TH EDITION, WESTERN UNION

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

Enclosed you will find copy of resolution which I will propose at the next meeting of the Protestant Committee.

After a careful investigation during the past eight or nine months I have come to the conclusion that this matter is of sufficient importance to call for a general discussion and, I believe that as a result of this discussion the authorities of McGill will see the advantage of adopting a standard of matriculation to all faculties and I hope ~~as well~~, that the Protestant Committee will make this the basis of entrance to McDonald College as well.

AKG/B.

Yours sincerely,

RESOLUTION TO BE PRESENTED TO NEXT MEETING OF PROTESTANT  
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION RE MCGILL  
UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION REQUIREMENTS

Sept. 26, 1925.

MOVED BY,

SECONDED BY,

FIRST, Whereas, the regulations of McGill University covering matriculation to the faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts call for examination standing in Latin and matriculation to the faculties of Science and Commerce do not require examination standing in Latin; students in high schools and academies following courses of study leading to matriculation to one of the above faculties are required at the end of the second year's training in such high schools and academies to decide to which faculty they wish to matriculate.

SECOND, and whereas, the training in high schools and academies given students preparing to enter McDonald College to train as teachers does not entitle these students to matriculation to any of the faculties of the University.

THIRD, and whereas, it has been brought to the attention of this Committee that in <sup>numerous</sup> cases students after preparing to enter Science or Commerce find when beginning University training or during the first or second year of training a desire to enter one of the other faculties, are prevented from doing so because of the lack of a standing in Latin or, having entered one of the classical courses, is prevented from transferring to Science because of a lack of mathematical training.

FOURTH and whereas in many cases students who have taken the teachers training course after teaching for a time, desire to pursue a University course are debarred from doing so, either extra-mural or by attendance at lectures, because of lack of matriculation standing.

It is the considered opinion of this Committee that these regulations work great hardship to countless students. It is not reasonable to expect a boy or girl at the end of the second year of high school training to decide wisely what course in the University ~~it is wise~~ to follow. Under the present regulations a student deciding to change from one faculty to another is subjected to very great loss of time and to a great deal of extra expense. In numerous cases students after entering University have dropped out altogether rather than lose the time and bear the extra expense of entering another faculty when deciding not to pursue the training in the faculty to which they have matriculated.

This applies also to the teachers who decide or might decide to take up University work. During the first year of University training is early enough to ask the average student to decide what particular special training is desired for future activities. There are many authorities who are of opinion that this decision should not be made until the end of the second year in the University, that is, the

decision in the opinion of these authorities should not be made until four years later than is now called for by present regulations.

For the above reasons and others that might be adduced, be it resolved and it is hereby resolved, that this Committee respectfully suggest to the authorities of McGill University,-

1st. that there should be one standard of matriculation to all faculties

2nd. that the authorities of the University by conference with University authorities in the other Provinces should, as far as possible, endeavor to arrive at a standard of matriculation that would admit to all the faculties of any of the other Universities in the different Provinces in Canada.

3rd. that a conference be held by a sub-Committee of this general Committee and the McGill authorities to reach an agreement whereby the matriculation requirements to the various faculties may also be made the standard for entrance to McDonald College Training School for Teachers.

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE  
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-  
PUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-  
RECTOR OF PROTESTANT  
EDUCATION.

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number.

No. 450/25

Replies should be addressed  
in "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT.

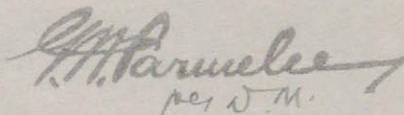
October 8th, 1925

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have to inform you that the Protestant Commi-  
ttee of the Council of Public Instruction will meet in  
Quebec on Friday October 16th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary

Enclosures:-

1. Copy of record containing professional and academic training of candidates for first class high school diplomas.
2. Copy of report on Rural School Consolidation.
3. Copy of resolution re McGill University Matriculation requirements.

October 10th, 1925.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Secretary, Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

I enclose you herewith several copies of an official reply sent by the Principal to Mr. A. K. Cameron in response to the latter's letter enclosing copy of his proposed resolution. I am also sending you a number of copies of the Report of the Universities' Conference referred to.

Sir Arthur, who cannot, unfortunately, be at the meeting, has asked me to request that all members be apprised of the University's attitude and to say that, subject to the terms of his letter to Mr. Cameron, McGill will be most pleased to cooperate by appointing a committee should your own Committee feel it desirable to proceed further with Mr. Cameron's proposal.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

October 12th, 1925.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Sir:-

The Principal has asked me to say that he is very sorry that by reason of absence in the West he will be unable to be present at the meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, on Friday, October 16th, next.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number.

No. 450/25

Replies should be addressed  
in "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-  
PUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-  
RECTOR OF PROTESTANT  
EDUCATION.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT.

October 13th, 1925

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Colonel Bovey:-

I have received your letter of October 10th.,  
and I have sent to each member of the Protestant Committee a  
copy of the letter of Sir Arthur Currie to Mr. Cameron in re-  
lation to the university matriculation examinations.

I received by the same post, copies of the  
Minutes and Proceedings of the 10th National Conference of  
Canadian Universities. I have sent copies of this to the var-  
ious members of the Committee.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE  
SUPERINTENDENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number.

No. 2000/24  
Replies should be addressed  
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Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT.

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-  
PUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-  
RECTOR OF PROTESTANT  
EDUCATION.

April 11th, 1925

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

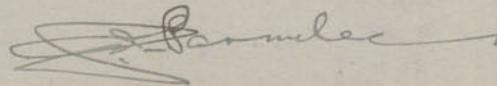
Dear Sir:-

I am returning to you today, under another cover,  
the photograph which you sent to me for the group photograph  
of the Protestant Committee.

Mr. Notman informs me that he has already sent to  
you a large group which I hope you have received.

I am sorry to notice that under the name of Dr. Rex-  
ford, the word "chairman" does not appear, through oversight  
in the proof reading. I would suggest that you have the word  
lettered in before the picture is framed so that it may be  
uniform in this respect, with the previous photographs.

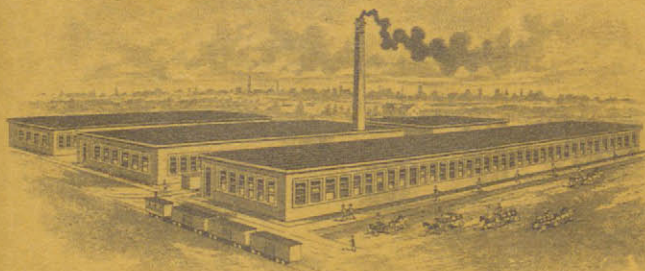
Yours faithfully,



Secretary



ASSOCIATED FACTORIES AT PRESTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON AND CALGARY



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CABLE ADDRESS: "METALGOODS"  
CODES A.B.C. 5TH EDITION, WESTERN UNION

Montreal, Feb. 7, 1925  
CANADA.

ALL AGREEMENTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR

OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

Up to time of writing I have not heard from Dr. Parmelee as to when the next meeting of the Protestant Committee will be called. At this meeting there will be a report on consolidation at East Bolton. This report will take time and will call for considerable discussion. Mr. Morrell of Sherbrooke intends bringing forward a resolution with reference to course of study in elementary schools. This will also give rise to considerable discussion and, I do not believe that these matters could be disposed of and the McDonald College matter as well in an afternoon sitting. It might be arranged to take up these matters at the morning session and delay the McDonald College discussion until 2.30 to suit your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Arthur Currie,

Chairman.

Sir:-

In response to a request from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, it was decided by your Board to make a survey of the health conditions and the system of Medical Inspection of Schools as at present conducted in the schools under the control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. This is a report of conditions as found, together with recommendations as to how these conditions might be improved.

At the outset, Dr. Boucher, Director of the Department of Health, placed every facility at our disposal for seeing the work of medical inspection of schools as carried on in the schools of Montreal under his Department. From both himself and his staff, we have received every possible assistance. The staff of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners also did everything in their power to assist.

In general, the sanitary conditions of the schools are satisfactory.

The Board is to be congratulated upon its excellent programme for physical instruction. It is well planned and evidently well executed. If the medical inspection service could be made as complete, the children of these schools would be provided for, from the physical standpoint, in a manner not surpassed anywhere.

The grounds of many of the schools are too small and might be better surfaced. If some arrangement as to expense and supervision could be made, it would be a fine thing for the children of this city to have such places for supervised playgrounds the year round. Such an arrangement is therefore strongly urged.

There still remains a regulation as to drinking-cups. We have not seen any in the schools visited, so it is evident that they are being satisfactorily eliminated.

Provision should be made in the schools for facilities for those children who must take their lunch at school; - a place for washing and drying hands and face, and provision in winter for a hot drink.

The matter of school lunches is felt to be a problem for the individual school and, in many ways, is more social than medical. It should be carefully studied and considered.

#### OBJECTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

Medical Inspection of Schools has been developed in order to minimize the amount of time lost from school on account of preventable diseases; to discover and have corrected any physical or mental defects in the school child which may interfere with his proper physical and mental development; and to impart to the children know-

ledge of the facts concerning personal hygiene and proper health habits.

That is to say, there are three main objects:-

1. Control of Communicable Diseases;
2. Discovery and correction of physical and mental defects;
3. Health Education.

#### MONTREAL SYSTEM OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION

##### A. Administration

Part of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health.

##### B. Medical Staff

1. School Medical Officers - Duties:- From October to April, to examine each child four times during his school life, i.e., in the first year, after two and five years in school and before he leaves; this represents 55% of the pupils registered. From April to June, to make a complete survey of all the children with defects, to find the number who have had treatment for defects previously found. In 1923, 61.2% of defects found were treated.

The month of September is for completion of vaccination, inspection of sanitation of schools and for making a general survey of the children in regard to contagious and parasitic diseases.

During the year, the medical officer sees any child brought to his attention as in need of special examination. In 1923, they made 27,203 such examinations. The larger schools are visited weekly, smaller ones every two weeks, and the smallest, once a month.

Present staff:- 11 full-time medical officers;  
5 part-time medical officers.

##### C. Dental Staff

1. School Dental Officer - Duties:- Visits the schools and instructs as to the care of the teeth. In 1923, there were 278 visits to the schools.

Present Staff:- 1 Dental Officer.

##### D. Public Health Nursing Staff

1. School Nurses - Duties:- They attend the school with the medical officer and assist at the examination of the children, doing most of the clerical work. At their other visits to the school, they first look after suspect cases of communicable or skin disease, dress slight wounds, see that quarantined cases have not returned to school, prepare for visit of physician. Inspect in classrooms or office for pediculosis and uncleanliness - such routine inspections are made about four times a year.

Home visits to secure action in regard to defects, etc., numbered 12,250 in 1923.

Present Staff:- 1 Supervisor;

32 School Nurses.

Records - A card is made out for each child by the school nurse, and an effort is made to have this card follow the child through school. The cards are kept in the medical inspection room.

When defects are found, written notification on forms provided is sent to the parents.

Statistics are compiled in central office and published as part of the Health Department's annual report.

#### SUMMARY

The service provides for the repeated routine examination of the children for physical defects by the school medical officers;

Supervision by the school nurse of the general cleanliness and of cases of pediculosis; Some visits to homes by school nurse;

Owing to lack of nursing staff, it is impossible to have a nurse visit the schools daily; this means that there is no provision for the examination of children for re-admission and no frequent routine classroom inspections which are essential in regard to the control of communicable diseases. For the same reason, health instruction to the children and in the home is very limited.

In other words, in so far as the present service does not cover the field, it is unsatisfactory and its very lack of completeness lessens the value of the work done. That is, the discovery of physical defects loses much of its value when there is no opportunity to follow up in the school and in the home to secure attention to the same.

These points are brought out in the Department of Health report for 1923 which says:- "It is desirable that classes should be visited more frequently"; and "Nurses have but little time at their disposal for visits at home".

Briefly summarized, the outstanding deficiencies in the present service, and what seem to be the chief reasons for these, are:-

1. Lack of understanding between the Health and School authorities, due to the fact that there is no written agreement as to the responsibilities and duties of the two staffs in relation to Medical Inspection of Schools;
2. Inadequate number of school nurses, with the result that they have not

- the time to do the work that a school nurse should do, i.e., to see all children absent from school for forty-eight hours or more before re-admission; to do routine classroom inspection; to give health instruction. Most important of all, the home follow-up work is negligible to what it should be;
3. Lack of routine mouth examination by school dental officer, due to lack of staff;
  4. Lack of facilities for the work. Many schools have unsuitable rooms or no room; many have no scales, nor measuring rods;
  5. Lack of co-ordination of the work of school physician, nurse and physical instructor;
  6. In regard to records, the educational authorities assume no responsibility; this causes difficulty in having a child's medical record follow him through school. This is due to the fact that the school staff feel they have no responsibility in this regard;
  7. Lack of connection between the parents and the Medical Inspection of Schools staff, due to the fact that the parents are not present in the school when the child is examined and that the nurse has not time to visit in the home;
  8. Lack of special classes for physically and mentally handicapped children;
  9. Full-time employees should be paid a sufficient salary, so that their entire time and energy are devoted to this duty. This is not the case at present. A salary sufficient to secure properly trained workers must be paid if an efficient, satisfied staff is to be built up. Present salaries are inadequate.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE

I - Conference of School and Health authorities to draw up regulations concerning Medical Inspection of Schools which would define the object of the work and the responsibilities and duties of both staffs.

Draft of Regulations as a basis for conference is attached - Appendix I.

Under this heading is to be stressed:-

- (a) The fact that school medical inspection is a part both of the community health programme and of the school service, and that there must be responsibilities and duties for all if the best results are to be secured for the child.
- (b) Proper records must be kept. A record which shows that a child examined was found "fit" is in many ways as valuable as the record of one found with defects. The record, to be of the most value to the child, must follow him through school and it is a duty toward the child to facilitate this.
- (c) As good work depends to some extent upon proper facilities for doing the work, a properly equipped room should be available in each school -Appendix II.

II - The employment of sufficient additional properly trained personnel - Appendix III.

An adequate school medical inspection service costs money. Attached is a draft organization of the necessary personnel, their duties, and the budget which would give a reasonable service with assured results. This is the practical, not ideal, requirement of such a service.

Such a staff would make possible the examination by physician or nurse of every child absent from school for 48 hours or more before re-admission, so as to check the introduction of cases of communicable disease into the school.

The school nurse would have time to do regular classroom inspections and see all the children regularly, checking up health conditions and, at the same time, taking the opportunity of teaching "health" to the children. At the present time, there is an outstanding need for the spread of health knowledge. Also, she could conduct special classes for the senior girls in mothercraft and give the future mothers some knowledge upon which to draw in later years - Appendix IV.

There would be time for home follow-up work.

To secure the best results with the children and in the home, it is advisable to have French-speaking nurses attend to French-speaking families and English-speaking nurses to English-speaking families.

Examination of the mouths of all school children yearly by a school dentist who shall give to each class a talk on the care of the teeth at the end of such examination. As dental conditions develop rapidly, a yearly examination is required. The parent is notified of faulty conditions found.

If the existing dental clinics are unable to cope with the care of the primary teeth, and as this is strictly preventive work, a few school dental clinics should be established for this purpose - care of the primary teeth and the six-year molars. The whole arrangement of the permanent teeth depends upon preserving the six-year molar which is the keystone of the dental arch.

III - The work of school medical inspection and physical training should be co-ordinated. A plan for this should be drawn up so that there would be an understanding of the linking together of the services and as to how the work in individual schools could be unified in the best interests of the child. The Physical Training instructors should be used as teachers of health.

IV - The parents must be brought into closer touch with the service. The following methods are suggested:-

(a) That parents be invited regularly to be present when their child is given his examination. Only from the parent can an accurate history of the child's

illness and habits be obtained. The parent likely needs advice as to the health habits of the child and a word from the physician will help greatly.

- (b) Home visits from the School Nurse should establish a sympathetic understanding as to what is being done for the children;
- (c) Establishment of organizations of the type of Parent-Teacher association gives an opportunity of interesting parents in the work of the school, and at their meetings they become acquainted with the school staff and the school inspection staff. Discussion of the work, the answering of questions and the personal meeting help a great deal;

V - Special classes for the physically and mentally handicapped child.

- (a) Mental:- There is a group of children, somewhere between 1% and 2% of the school population who on account of their lack of mental capabilities cannot get along in the ordinary classroom. The result is they create difficulties for the teacher and make but little progress. Special classes for the mental defectives are needed to give these children a fair chance and to remove them as a source of worry from the regular classroom.
- (b) Physical:- There are groups of children who suffer from some physical condition which interferes with their ability to secure from their school work a reasonable benefit and, in attempts to secure it, they are further damaging themselves physically.

1. Physically subnormal - The largest group who, for one reason or another, are below the standard of physical fitness, often spoken of under the heading "Malnutrition". If such children have their physical defects corrected, and are then put into open-air schools where they have fresh air, a two-hour period of rest and a mid-day meal, most of them will become normal. As a start in this work, Forest schools which are of small expense should be inaugurated. They are opened as soon as the weather permits in the spring and carried on into the autumn. Children stay all day. Play and work, with noon meal and two-hour rest period, put many of them into good physical and mental condition. Open-air schools are needed to carry on this work in the winter. They are better as part of a central school, drawing pupils from the neighbouring schools. When new buildings are under construction is the best time to make this provision.

This is very definitely tuberculosis prevention work, for these physically subnormal children are the ones who so often develop the disease unless cared for.

2. Sight-Saving Classes:- For those children who are unable to carry on in the

ordinary classroom after having had their eyes examined and glasses fitted when necessary. Particularly for progressive myopias. In separate classes where they are not allowed to strain their eyes, they receive their education.

3. Crippled Children - These are cared for at the School for Crippled Children. In some places, home instruction is given by visiting teachers to children who are temporarily absent, from such conditions as a broken leg, so that there is no loss of school advancement. That is an educational problem mostly but it does help the patient to have something to do.
4. Speech and Hearing Defects - In cases where there has been early recognition of speech and hearing defects, they can be greatly helped. One visiting teacher, taking individuals or groups, can accomplish a great deal.

In providing care for the physically handicapped, one must be careful to consider the greatest good for the greatest number with the money available, so in order to provide for the greatest and most urgent need as to special classes, we would suggest their importance in the following order:-

- a - Forest Schools;  
Open-Air Schools;
- b - Classes for Mental Defectives;
- c - Sight Saving Classes;
- d - Special teacher or class for speech and hearing defects;
- e - Visiting Teachers.

*A. Grant Fleming*

A. Grant Fleming, M. B.  
Managing Director

Montreal, 22nd December, 1924.



APPENDIX IREGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREALI - Inspection

- I - (1) The Department of Health shall determine how often the members of the inspectional staff shall visit the schools.
- (2) The hours of work of the members of the inspectional staff shall be determined by the Department of Health.
- (3) -a, Subject to the approval of the Principal of the School concerned, the medical and dental inspection shall be made in the classroom. Complete and special physical examinations are to be made in a suitable separate room in the building, set aside for this purpose and under the control of the medical inspectional staff.
- b, A standard equipment for such rooms to be provided and paid for by
- 
- c, Subject to the approval of the School Boards, the Department of Health may install in a suitable room in each of the school buildings, a dental chair for the examination of the pupils' teeth and the treatment of the teeth of the children of the indigent.

II - Powers and Duties of the Director  
of the Department of Health

- II - (1) In such of his duties as affect the general organization and management of the Public Schools, the Director of the Department of Health shall be subject to the authority of the local Superintendent of Schools, or of the District Inspector or the Principal of the School concerned when, owing to other duties, the Chief Inspector is not accessible.
- (2) The Director of the Department of Health shall give the local Superintendent of Schools such assistance as he may require in organizing special classes and preparing the syllabuses.
- (3) The Director of the Department of Health shall, in a written report to the Department of Health and to the School Boards from time to time, bring under their notice any matters pertaining to his duties that require their attention.
- (4) At the close of each school year, or at such other times as he may be requested to do so, the Director of the Department of Health shall make a report to the Department of Health and the School Boards on the general health of the school children and any conditions of environment that come under his notice that injuriously affect the health of the pupils. In such reports

he shall make recommendations when, in his judgment, action should be taken by the Boards.

III - Duties of the School Medical Inspectional Staff

III-(1) -a, A complete physical examination of every pupil shall be made as soon as practicable after his first admission to school.

-b, A complete physical examination shall consist of an examination of the head, eyes, ears, nose, throat, teeth and cervical glands, of the heart, lungs, spine and joints, and of the skin of the face, neck and hands. The examination of the eyes and ears shall include testing for sight and hearing. The heart and lungs shall be examined over the clothing, except when the parent or guardian authorizes the removal in his or her presence or in the presence of the nurse, of such clothing only as shall be found necessary for the examination. The presence or absence of vaccination scars shall also be recorded.

(2)-a, The special examination referred to in "I(3)(a)" above shall deal with any new cases which may be referred to the School Medical Officer in charge by the District School Inspector, the Principal or the School Nurse, and with any other cases which a previous examination has shown to need attention, or which may otherwise come to the notice of the inspectional staff.

-b, A classroom inspection of every pupil shall be made at least once every month by the School Nurse as to the general condition of the mouth, throat, eyes and ears, and the skin of the face, neck and hands.

-c, On completing the inspection provided for in "III(1)(a) and (2)(a)" above, the School Medical Officer in charge shall, when he deems necessary, notify the parent or guardian, on a form to be sent through the Principal, of defects in the physical condition of his child or ward.

-d, A record of all the physical examinations of the pupils shall be made by the Inspectional staff, and shall be kept by the Principal in the classroom of the child concerned, on suitable cards, in suitable files provided by the Department of Health. The School Principal is responsible to see that this card accompanies the child when he moves to another school or classroom.

(3) In the event of the Director of the Department of Health reporting to the School Boards that the physical condition of a teacher or a janitor of the school is such as to endanger the health of the

pupils at the school, the Superintendent of Schools may order a physical examination of such teacher or janitor and may exclude him from the school until he presents to the District School Inspector a certificate in writing from the Director of the Department of Health that his physical condition would no longer be dangerous to the pupils.

- (4) Subject to the instructions of the Department of Health, a School Nurse shall visit the pupils' homes and shall confer with their parents or guardians. Her duties are not to include the checking of absentees unless there is reason to suspect illness.
- (5) In cases of emergency, the School Medical Officer or a School Nurse may render first aid, and may bandage wounds and apply antiseptic dressings to cuts, wounds and bruises, but shall not give nor prescribe medicines or other treatment.

#### IV - Duties of the School Dental Inspectional Staff

- IV - (1) Once every year and at such other times as the Director of the Department of Health may direct, the School Dental Officers shall make an examination of the teeth of all the pupils attending the schools.
- (2) When the School Dental Officer in charge finds that the teeth of a pupil require dental attention, notice of the facts shall be sent to the parent or guardian through the Principal.

#### V - Duties of the Principal

- V - (1) It shall be the duty of the Principal of a school visited by a member of the Medical Inspectional Staff to require every pupil to submit to such examination as such officer is empowered to make.
- (2) -a(i) The Principal shall exclude from school any pupil who has been reported to him by the School Medical Officer or School Nurse in charge as having symptoms of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken pox, mumps, whooping cough, or other communicable disease.
- (ii) In other cases, the Principal shall act on his own judgment and shall immediately notify of such action the Department of Health.
- (iii) The pupil so excluded shall not return to school until he presents to the Principal a certificate in writing signed by the Medical Officer of Health or other qualified medical practitioner

approved by said officer that all danger from exposure to contact with such pupil has passed.

-b(i) When a pupil is discovered with pediculosis or with such a skin disease as scabies or ring-worm, the Principal, on the report of the School Medical Officer or the School Nurse that the child cannot attend school without danger to the other pupils shall immediately send the pupil home.

(ii) The pupil so excluded shall not be re-admitted until, in the judgment of the School Nurse, or said School Medical Officer, he may be re-admitted without danger to the other pupils.

(3) The Principal shall confer with the School Medical Officer in charge in regard to the physical exercises that are to be taken by the pupils whose condition, in the judgment of the Principal or said officer, demands such conference, and, on the report of said School Medical Officer after conference with the family physician, the Principal shall modify or prohibit for such pupils the course in Physical Culture prescribed for the Forms to which they belong.

(4) Subject to instructions from the local Inspector of Public Schools, concurred in by the Medical Officer of Health, the Principal shall:-

- a, Arrange for conferences between the members of the Staff in his school and the Medical Inspectional staff, to discuss School Hygiene and special cases of pupils who require medical or surgical attention.
- b, Arrange for the assistance of his teaching staff in the early detection of communicable diseases and outstanding physical defects of pupils in their respective classrooms.
- c, Arrange for special group instruction by the inspectional staff for the pupils.

## STANDARD EQUIPMENT FOR \_\_\_\_\_ SCHOOL

Tables  
 Chairs  
 Cupboard for Supplies  
 Clothes Cupboard  
 Couch  
 Screen  
 Scales & Weights  
 Towel Rack Paper  
 Basin for running water  
 Soap Dish  
 Mirror  
 Scissors  
 Measuring Rod  
 Compress Bowls  
 Glass Jars for Absorbent  
 Glass Jar for Tongue Depressors  
 Enamel Tray  
 Eye Testing Cards  
     Illiterate  
     Snellen Letters No. 1  
 Pen Tray  
 Waste Basket  
 Ruler  
 Spike file  
 Time Table for Principal and nurse  
 Doctor "In" and "Out" card  
 Nurse "In" and "Out"  
 Diphtheria Culture Outfit, piece  
 Blotting Paper, large, piece  
     "          "          small      "  
 Ink, blue black, oz. 4  
 Paper clips, bpx  
 Penholders piece  
 Pen Points piece  
 Pencils piece  
 Rubber Bands assorted box  
 Memorandum Pad  
 Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz  
 Oil of Cloves, oz. 1  
 Sulphur Ung. 4 oz.  
 Tincture Iodine, 2 oz.  
 Gauze, 5 yds, wrapped piece  
 Cotton Absorbent, 1 lb. Roll  
 Gauze Bandages, 1" piece  
     "          "          1 1/2"      "  
     "          "          2"          "  
 Adhesive Tape, Zinc Oxide, 5-yd. roll, piece

Miscellaneous

Applicators, wooden bdle. 36  
 Cheese Cloth for Dusters  
 Medicine Glass, piece  
 Nail Brush, piece  
 Old Dutch Cleanser, box  
 Paper Bags, bdle 25  
 Paper Handkerchiefs, bdle. 100  
 Paper Towels roll  
 Shelf Paper sheet  
 Soap Castile bar  
 Soap Green Liquid pint  
 Tongue Depressors box 500  
 Tooth picks box  
 Twine heavy ball  
 Twine Cotton, light-weight ball  
 Wrapping Paper, sheet

Drugs

Aromatic Spirits Amm. 4 oz.  
 Bismuth Formic Iodide, 1 oz. box  
 Boracic Acid, 1/2 lb.  
 Boracic Ung. tube  
 Collodion, 2 oz.  
 Formalin, 25%, 8 oz.  
 Hydrarg. Ammonia Ung. 4 oz.

APPENDIX IIIA DRAFT PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

A plan of organization which has been found to meet the requirements of this work is:-

## (a) Administrative Staff -

1. Technical Staff:- Duties - To organize, direct and supervise the work;
2. Clerical Staff:- Duties - To keep necessary records, tabulations, etc.

## (b) Medical Staff -

1. School Medical Officers:- Duties - To make a complete physical examination of all children during their first year in school in order to discover any defects which may interfere with a child's proper physical or mental development.

To make a special examination of any child at any time when there is indicated a need for such special examination.

To examine at regular intervals, any children whom it may be advisable to keep under observation.

To instruct parents and children in proper healthy living.

To inspect school premises as to sanitation.

To co-operate with the school principal in all ways for improving the health of the children.

To co-operate with the physical instructors in their work.

SPECIAL DUTIES:- To select children for special classes or for reference to special School Medical Officers, and to provide medical supervision for certain special classes.

## 2. Special School Medical Officers:-

- A. Psychiatrist - To make proper mental examination of cases referred to him by the medical or school staff, and to advise as to their proper care. To supervise any special classes for mental defectives.
- B. Oculist - To make special examinations in regard to eye conditions and to advise as to their proper care. To supervise any special classes for sight conservation.
- C. Other specialists, if there is a need.

## (c) Dental Staff:-

1. School Dental Officers:- Duties - To examine the mouths of the school children once a year. To give instruction in regard to the care of the teeth. To carry on any operative dental work that may be undertaken.
2. Dental Assistants:- Duties - To assist dentist, doing all recording for him

so that his time is free for his special work. In some places, trained Dental Hygienists are employed who periodically clean the teeth of the children and do the simplest of the treatments.

(d) Public Health Nursing Staff:-

1. School Nurses:- Duties - To assist the School Medical Officer at the time of the examination of the children.

To arrange for the children to be present, to undress them, to weigh and measure them, and otherwise assist.

To make regular inspections, at least monthly, of all children in the classroom in order to discover cases of disease, observe cleanliness, keep in touch with children who have been found with defects and to give short health talks to the class.

To attend the school daily to see cases of suspect communicable disease, to see before re-admission all children who have been absent from school for forty-eight hours or more, in order to prevent re-admission of cases of communicable disease.

To keep under observation certain cases.

To visit in the homes to secure action in regard to physical defects found in the children, to instruct the mothers as to the need of proper food, sleep, fresh air, etc. In other words, to link the home to the school in matters of health.

To conduct any special group instruction of the children in such subjects as mothercraft.

The problem of pediculosis is usually assigned to the school nurse, although it can hardly be considered a health problem.

RECORDS

In the school, a record of the physical condition of each child is kept. Written reports to parents of defects found.

The school medical officer, dentist and nurse keep the records necessary to secure the best results from the work.

As many of the tabulations as possible are made in the central office. School principals and others interested are regularly furnished with reports of the work in their schools.

## STAFF REQUIRED FOR SCHOOLS UNDER PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

(making allowance for size and distribution. It would not be possible to provide as complete a service for the few small outlying schools as has been outlined with this staff.)

## ADMINISTRATION:-

Director (full-time)	\$4,500.00	
Clerical Staff & Supplies	10,000.00	\$14,500.00

## MEDICAL STAFF:-

5 part-time medical officers (\$125. per mo. for 10 mos., \$1,250.)	6,250.00	
Fees for Special Medical Officers in connection with special classes	500.00	6,750.00

## DENTAL STAFF:-

1 Dental Officer (Part-time inspection \$120. per mo. for 10 mos., \$1,200.)	1,200.00	
1 Dental Assistant (\$60. per mo. for 10 mos. (\$600.))	600.00	1,800.00

## NURSING STAFF:-

1 Superintendent (full-time)	2,400.00	
17 School Nurses (full-time) (\$1,500. avg. salary)	25,500.00	27,900.00

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TOTAL \$50,950.00

plus any amount spent on dental treatment clinics.

Full-time means that service is given all day and that no outside duties nor practice is to be undertaken. To receive one month's holiday and to work all school holidays that are not general holidays, and Saturday morning.

Part-time means six half days a week.

C O S T

At present the Child Hygiene Section of the Department of Health spends \$77,000. a year of which \$76,000. is salaries.

If we say that \$70,000. of this is spent on school work and that it is spent pro rata on the schools, then 32/117 of \$70,000. is spent on the service for the schools of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners - \$20,000.



approximately.

To provide the medical, dental and nursing service outlined would require an additional \$30,000.00.

BELL-FAST-BOND



## HYGIENE AS A SCHOOL SUBJECT.

After reading the four books of the Gulick Hygiene Series, and while appreciating that they are much better than the old-time physiology, the following criticisms are made:-

## I. "GOOD HEALTH"

- (a) The teaching in regard to fresh air and ventilation is what was accepted years ago. The modern knowledge concerning this important subject is not evident.
- (b) Statements about microbes in air are inaccurate.
- (c) There is a lack of health instruction on personal hygiene. A great deal of space is devoted to the abuse of alcohol and tobacco. These are important subjects but the matter of chief moment to the young school child is personal hygiene and it should take up nine-tenths of the book.

## II. "EMERGENCIES"

- (a) Teaching people to undertake treatment of sprains and wounds is dangerous. It goes far beyond the emergency treatment stage. The teaching should be what to do until the doctor comes.
- (b) The book is written for use in the United States and the atmosphere is not congenial to a Canadian.
- (c) The illustrative stories are extremely gruesome.

## III. "TOWN AND CITY"

- (a) This is essentially a book on civics with the United States used as a background. The reported conversation of doctors as to the use of alcohol borders on the absurd.

## IV. "THE BODY AT WORK"

- (a) This is a book of elementary physiology and as such is very good.

The first two books might well be replaced by a book on Personal Hygiene. Such a book must be attractive to the child and is better confined to the few essentials rather than spread over many points. It must be up to date in its scientific teaching.

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 OUTLINE OF COURSE IN MOTHERCRAFT (with demonstration).

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Growth & Development of the Baby | 6. Feeding - first nine months         |
| 2. Sleep & Fresh Air                | 7. Feeding-after the first nine months |
| 3. Water for drinking               | 8. Signs of Healthy & Sick Baby        |
| 4. Bathing                          | 9. Common Colds                        |
| 5. Clothing                         | 10. Review.                            |

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

In the past, too much stress has been placed upon physiology, and lately, the other extreme has been reached of no physiology and all "health habits".

The object of health education should be to have the children acquire good health habits. If such habits are to be anything more than tricks, or a competition, they must have a sound basis of knowledge.

Health authorities believe that health education is the responsibility of the educational body. But until it is taught in the normal schools and properly placed on the school curriculum, the school medical inspection and the physical training services are ready to assume some responsibility to fill in the gap - because of its general health importance.

In many places, use has been made of Junior Red Cross as a method for teaching health. It is worthy of consideration.

January 10th, 1925.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

With reference to the notice of the meeting of the Protestant Committee to be held in the Medical Building of McGill University on Friday, the 16th day of January, I am very sorry that it will be impossible for me to attend as I am leaving for New York on the night of Thursday, the 15th.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Quebec, January 8th, 1925

I have to inform you that ~~the regular~~ meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction will be held in the Medical Building of McGill University, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of January, at 10 o'clock a.m.

As I have practically no business to mention on the agenda paper beyond that of unfinished business, or matters arising from the Minutes, I should be glad to have you send me, as soon as possible, a note covering anything you wish to bring before the meeting.

I will not issue the agenda paper until Tuesday next, in order that there may be a chance for reply.

Yours faithfully,

*H. Paruelles*  
Per D.M.

Secretary

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
MADE

# Department of Public Instruction

Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number

No. 750/24

Replies should be addressed  
to "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

September 20th, 1924

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt  
of your photograph for inclusion in the group photo-  
graph of the members of the Protestant Committee of  
the Council of Public Instruction.

Yours faithfully,



secretary

September 5, 1924.

Charles McBurney, Esq;  
Supt. of Public Instruction,  
Quebec.

My dear Mr McBurney:

I have given a good deal of thought to our conversation concerning the study of Classical Literature, and although the road may be a long one it seems to me possible that we should some time be able to make a little progress.

Just at present we are working on the annual report, and if it is possible I should like to get your opinion on the amount and value of the lecturing in Classical Languages at present carried out in the Provincial Schools both in French and English. I need not of course say that you will not be quoted.

There is another point on which perhaps you might be able to give me some entirely unofficial help. I should like to get any reports regarding the discussion last year regarding the School Question. As you know Sir Arthur is one of the Commission, and I am trying to get together as much of the communication as I can before the meeting.

I shall be very glad of any help that you can give me.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



Meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council  
of Public Instruction, Parliament Building, Quebec.

September 23rd, 1924, 10 a.m.

.....

1. Minutes
2. Apologies for absence, Gavin J. Walker, Esq.,
- ~~3. Reports of sub-committees~~
3. The Secretary reports the resignation of Robert Bickerdike, Esq., as a member of the Council of Public Instruction, owing to indifferent health.
4. Report of sub-committee on the Distribution of Superior Education Grants.  
  
Application of school board of Agnes and Megantic to raise the status of school to that of high school.  
  
Similar application from Three Rivers school board
5. Report regarding irregularities during June examinations, Dr. Nicholson, (500/24)
6. Report on equipment grant and recommendations re its continuance under other conditions.
7. Consideration of proposal to amend the basis upon which intermediate and high school grants are given by additional grants of so much per pupil in attendance ~~XX~~ non-resident in the municipality concerned.
8. Letter from Mr. Bindoff asking for special grant for Mcmasterville school, (975/23)
9. Report on History text-book, (950/24)
10. Report of sub-committees on:-  
    (a) Course of study and text-books  
    (b) Status of teachers, including resolutions of the Teachers' Association, held over from last meeting.
11. Resolution of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, re-affirming its position of last year on the subject of reducing the cost of text-books.
12. Mr. Daboyce will move that regulation 9 (m) be amended by adding the following classifications:-  
    1. Percentage of scholars/living in the municipality and going to school,  
    2. Average attendance of scholars,  
    3. Efficiency and quality of teaching staff.
13. Other business
14. Time and place of next meeting

WILL THE MEMBERS KINDLY RETAIN THIS AGENDA PAPER

FOR USE AT THE MEETING



September 17th, 1924.

750/24.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

With reference to your letter of September 10th I am sending you herewith an unmounted photograph, which is all I have at present. I hope you will find this satisfactory.

I am very sorry about the delay but I have no record of a previous request for a photograph for inclusion in the group photograph of the members of the Protestant Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE  
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE  
ENGLISH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number

No. 750/24  
Replies should be addressed  
to "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER  
FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

September 10th, 1924

Sir Srthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have to inform you that I have not  
yet received a photograph of yourself, as I requested  
in my letter of May 23rd.

I should be pleased, therefore, if you  
would send me one at an early date, in order that I may  
complete the arrangements for the group photograph of  
the members of the Protestant Committee.

Yours truly,



secretary

ack  
Sept 3/24

# Department of Public Instruction

## Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE  
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE  
ENGLISH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give  
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this number

No. 750/24

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Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER  
FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

August 29th, 1924

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to change the date of his Dinner to the two Committees of the Council of Public Instruction, from Wednesday, Sept. 24th., to Tuesday, September 23rd., at 7 or 7.30 o'clock.

Therefore, upon the authority of the Chairman, the Protestant Committee will hold its next regular meeting on Tuesday, September 23rd., in order that all the members present may be able to accept the invitation which the Lieutenant-Governor will send later.

Yours truly,

Overthym March.  
P. Seey

# Department of Public Instruction

Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

780/24

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

Aug. 15th, 1904.

To Members of  
The Protestant Committee,

Dear Sir or Madam,

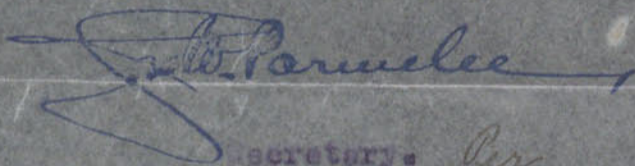
I have the honour to inform you that it is the desire of His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, to entertain the members of the Roman Catholic Committee, and of the Protestant Committee, of the Council of Public Instruction together at Spencerwood on the evening of September 24th next. The Roman Catholic Committee holds its regular meeting on that date and the Superintendent is anxious that, unless there are particular objections, the Protestant Committee should hold its meeting on the same date in order that the invitation of the Lieutenant Governor may be accepted.

Accordingly, the Chairman of the Protestant Committee has asked me to send this preliminary notice to each member of the Committee, asking that you keep September 24th open, in case the proposed arrangements are concluded. The regular notice will, of course, be sent to you in due time.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir or Madam,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary: Per  
L. M. H.

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE  
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE  
ENGLISH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number

No. 350/24

Replies should be addressed  
to "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER  
FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

May 8th, 1924

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have to inform you that the next regular  
meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of  
Public Instruction will be held at the Parliament Build-  
ings, Quebec, on Friday, May 16th, at 10 a.m.

Yours faithfully,

*G. W. Parmelee*  
Per W.M.

encl/

Secretary

# Department of Public Instruction

## Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE  
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE  
ENGLISH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number

No. 350/24  
Replies should be addressed  
to "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q."

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

May 8th, 1924

Dear Sir:-

You will remember that at a recent meeting of the Protestant Committee, Mr. Cameron introduced a motion in respect to the attendance of the members of the Committee at its stated meetings.

Mr. Cameron explained that he had no desire to press the motion but that he had given notice of it in order to bring before the Committee the important question with which it dealt.

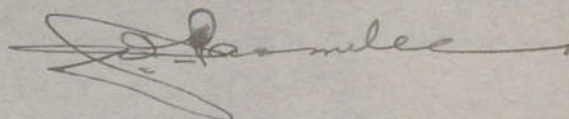
By unanimous consent, the motion was withdrawn, but I was instructed to send a general letter to all the members of the Committee before the next meeting, to impress upon them the necessity of attendance at all the stated meetings, unless illness or very urgent business prevented.

As you ~~are~~ know, the stated meetings of the Committee are so few in comparison with the work that has to be done, that it is necessary to refer many important matters to sub-committees for a thorough consideration and report before they are dealt with by the general committee.

It happens that members who are very regular in attendance, and thus au fait with the progress of business during several successive meetings, are appointed on many sub-committees, while those who are absent from time to time are likely to escape their proper share of this extra work which falls so heavily upon the few.

In accordance with the instructions of the Committee I am writing you this letter to urge that you give to the important work which is assigned by law to the Protestant Committee, of the Council of Public Instruction, the value of your counsel and assistance at all meetings of the Committee, unless, indeed, such reasons as I have already suggested make it impossible for you to do so.

Yours faithfully,



encl/

Secretary

November 28th, 1923.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

I received on the 24th of November a notice of a meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction called for Friday, November 30th, at 10 a.m. in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec.

In this connection I wish to draw your attention to the enclosed cutting which appeared in this morning's Gazette.

In the first place as this resolution stands it would appear to disqualify me as a member of the Council of Public Instruction, or if that is beyond the power of the Council, to at least place me on the list of persons whom they consider should be disqualified. It was quite impossible for me to attend the last two meetings and it will be impossible for me to attend this one. Friday is always, owing to my engagements here, extremely difficult and an almost impossible day for me to go to Quebec.

In the second place, I should like to point out that if attendance is to be made compulsory it would scarcely seem fair for it to be made compulsory at a place which is more inconvenient for the majority of the members. There appear to be only five members of the entire committee for whom Montreal would not be more convenient than Quebec as a place of meeting.

Yours faithfully,

# Department of Public Instruction

## Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE  
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE  
ENGLISH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number  
No. 2250/23  
Replies should be addressed  
to "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P.Q.

J.-N. MILLER  
FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

November 22nd, 1923

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

The next meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction will be held in the Parliament Buildings, here on Friday, November 30th, at 10 a.m.

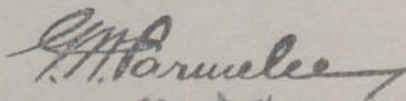
It is my custom, as you know, to send copies of such reports as I have, to all members on the Monday preceding any meeting, but the documents already prepared are so numerous and important that I am sending all that are now ready to you herewith.

They are the following:-

1. Special statistics re Protestant rural schools
2. Comparative statement re decreases in rural schools & pupils
3. Report of the U.S.L.E. Board re illegal possession of papers
4. Suggested regulations re U.S.L.E. Board
5. Resolutions of the P.A.P.T. Convention
6. List of members of the Protestant Committee

Copies of any other documents requiring special consideration which I may receive will be sent with the agenda paper on Monday the 26th.

Yours faithfully,

  
per D. M.

encl/

Secretary



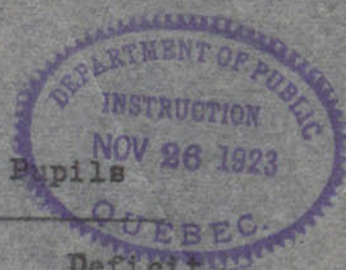
# Department of Public Instruction

Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

## Cost to Superior Schools of Educating Pupils from outside the Municipality.



Name of School	Total Enrolment	Enrolment of Outside Pupils	Average Cost per Pupil	Total Fees Recd Outside Pupils	Deficit from Outside Pupils.
Ayer's Cliff (150%)	98	33	\$53.65	\$484.50	\$1285.95
Aylmer (300%)	187	28	36.78	616.35	413.39
Bedford (120%)	117	18	48.78	169.75	708.29
Buckingham (600%)	163	11	38.70	200.00	225.70
Danville	114	35	60.74	436.50	1689.40
Commissioners' (Same)	448	43	101.14	518.50	3830.52
East Angus (134%)	165	11	42.70	43.50	249.70
Granby (Same)	227	79	44.89	540.00	3006.31
Huntingdon (400%)	234	73	39.75	2333.00	514.00
Inverness (250%)	44	7	65.00	114.50	340.50
Lachine (200%)	673	4	51.60	No Record	No Record
Lachute (200%)	259	95	40.82	2999.50	878.40
Longueuil (Same)	409	None	50.11	None	None
Magog (150%)	189	26	24.71	190.20	552.26
Montreal West (167%)	448	36	119.96	766.00	3552.56
Outremont (150%)	1425	108	65.50	2325.00	4749.00
Ormstown (210%)	188	82	32.53	894.60	1772.86
Richmond (125%)	238	69	34.34	944.40	1425.06
St Lambert (200%)	616	67	63.44	700.00	3550.48
Shawville (125%)	203	68	37.00	1221.95	1294.05
Sherbrooke (Same)	537	54	79.39	406.80	3380.26
Sutton (Same)	126	41	44.00	334.75	1469.25
Valleyfield (Same)	198	26	38.20	124.65	868.55
Verdun (200%)	759	11	57.03	320.00	307.33
Waterloo (105%)	177	49	37.35	433.06	1397.15
Westmount	1809	99	128.60	No Record	7071.40
Arundel (160%)	105	5	30.51	28.00	124.55
Beebe (200%)	141	22	31.50	410.00	283.00
Brownsburg (Same)	75	2	23.92	5.00	42.84
Bulwer (Same)	63	4	45.66	None	182.68
Campbell's Bay (200%)	65	9	26.00	130.50	103.50

# Department of Public Instruction

Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

## Cost to Superior Schools of Educating Pupils from outside the Municipality.

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

Name of School	Total Enrolment	Enrolment of Outside Pupils	Average Cost per Pupil	Total Fees Recd Outside Pupils	Deficit from Outside Pupils.
Dunham (Same)	41	7	\$36.53	\$132.00	\$123.71
Farnham (200%)	124	8	47.28	91.15	287.09
Gaspe (400%)	67	34	42.00	226.00	1202.00
Gould (200%)	40	2	47.33	16.25	78.41
Howick (Same)	80	21	43.50	122.00	602.50
Hudson (Same)	126	None	69.53	12.00	None
Hull (300%)	274	14	50.18	49.00	653.52
Kenogami (Same)	51	2	77.40	10.50	144.30
Kingsey (Same)	17	1	80.59	None	80.59
Lacolle (Same)	26	None	70.00	None	None
Lake Megantic (250%)	79	2	2.83	25.00	6.60
La Peche (400%)	79	4	5.00	95.00	None
La Tuque (Same)	105	None	79.00	None	None
Leeds (300%)	17	1	78.39	2.25	76.14
Marbleton (300%)	33	8	36.97	67.00	228.76
Milan (400%)	42	6	39.42	23.75	212.77
Port Daniel (Same)	42	2	26.16	112.00	12.32
Rawdon (Same)	72	4	23.12	None	92.48
St Ag. des Monts (Same)	89	None	54.08	None	None
Sawyerville (300%)	78	19	33.49	402.50	232.81
Scotstown (200%)	152	21	35.02	127.00	608.42
Shawinigan Falls (Same)	159	None	67.03	None	None
Shigawake (175%)	43	8	37.00	175.00	121.00
South Durham (200%)	49	7	30.61	98.00	116.27
Stanbridge East (Same)	79	4	29.00	24.00	92.00
Thetford Mines (Same)	78	None	55.20	None	None
Way's Mills (Same)	60	2	38.00	10.00	28.00
	12602	1392	\$48.62	\$19511.41	\$50268.63

Note:-

The figures in brackets after the name of the school indicate the percentage of the monthly fees for non-resident pupils in comparison with those for resident pupils

## Department of Public Instruction Quebec, P. Q.

JANUARY, 23rd 1923.

*To the Secretary-Treasurers,  
Protestant Superior Schools of Quebec.*

DEAR SIRS,

I am aware that the Protestant Superior Schools of the Province are educating many children from municipalities that do not contribute in taxes to the support of these schools, which are maintained largely by the rate-payers of the municipalities in which they are situated. It is desirable that every Protestant Superior School should be a centre to which pupils from the surrounding public schools may come to continue their studies; but it is likewise desirable that there should be an equitable distribution of the cost of maintaining such schools amongst the municipalities that are directly benefitted thereby.

In order that I may have full and accurate information as to the burden that the Superior Schools are carrying for the education of the children in surrounding municipalities, and as a basis for possible future legislation, I ask you to fill out the following form and return it to me at once.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. PARMELEE,  
*Secretary.*

- 1.—Name of the Superior School.....
- 2.—Name and address of Secretary-Treasurer.....
- 3.—Total number of pupils in (a) Grades I-VII.....  
(b) Grades VIII-XI.....
- 4.—Total number of pupils from outside your school municipality in (a) Grade I-VII.....  
(b) Grades VIII-XI.....
- 5.—Monthly fee for pupils from your municipality, (a) Grades I-VII.....  
.....(b) Grades VIII-XI.....
- 6.—Monthly fee for pupils from outside your municipality, (a) Grades I-VII.....  
.....; (b) Grades VIII-XI.....
- 7.—Total monthly fees received from pupils from outside your municipality last year.....
- 8.—Cost of education per pupil, reckoned on the basis of your total attendance and your total expenses for last year.....

Signed.....  
*Secy.-Treasurer.*

SPECIAL STATISTICS  
PROTESTANT RURAL SCHOOLS. 1921--1922



(1) NUMBER OF PUPILS:-

	11	Schools with less than 5 pupils
	83	" " 5 to 10 pupils
	121	" " 10 to 15 "
	134	" " 15 to 20 "
	<u>258</u>	" " over 20 "
TOTAL	607	

Argenteuil, Brome, Hull and Pontiac were the counties with the larger number of schools with an attendance of over 20

(2) LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR:-

	229	Schools open 10 months
	92	" " 9 "
	201	" " 8 "
	33	" " 7 "
	20	" " 6 "
	15	" " 5 "
	17	" " less than 5 months.

Of the 48 schools in Brome, 47 were open 8 months. Of the 39 schools in Stanstead county, 30 were open 8 months. Of the total of 121 schools in the Province with an 8 month term, 61 were in Brome and Missisquoi counties, and 60 in Compton and Stanstead counties. The remaining 80 were scattered throughout the Province.

(3) DIPLOMAS:-

There were 332 teachers with diploma, ~~332~~ and 290 without.

The counties with the larger number of uncertificated teachers were:- Argenteuil, 30 out of 50; Compton, 29 out of 47; Hull 32 out of 39; Labelle, 17 out of 23; Megantic, 15 out of 24; Pontiac, 23 out of 51; Stanstead, 23 out of 39;. These seven counties had 60% of the un-certificated teachers.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

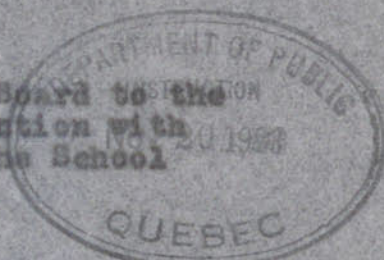
SHOWING THE DECREASES IN THE NUMBER OF PROTESTANT RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND PROTESTANT RURAL ELEMENTARY PUPILS IN THE TEN-YEAR PERIODS FROM 1891--1892 to 1921--1922.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>RURAL SCHOOLS</u>	<u>DECREASE</u>	<u>PUPILS</u>	<u>DECREASE</u>
1891-92	855	----	18,280	---
1901-02	813	42	16,911	1,369
1911-12	733	80	13,547	3,364
1921-22	607	126	11,743	1,804

Special decreases during thirty years were as follows:-

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1891-92</u>	<u>1921-22</u>	<u>DECREASES</u>
<u>BROME</u>			
Schools	79	48	31
Pupils	1819	930	889
<u>COMPTON</u>			
Schools	102	45	57
Pupils	2484	634	1850
<u>HUNTINGDON</u>			
Schools	54	37	17
Pupils	1518	932	586
<u>MEGANTIC</u>			
Schools	46	23	23
Pupils	873	271	602
<u>MISSISQUOI</u>			
Schools	66	26	40
Pupils	1625	456	1169
<u>RICHMOND</u>			
Schools	42	24	18
Pupils	788	343	445
<u>SHEFFORD</u>			
Schools	44	14	30
Pupils	937	210	727
<u>STANSTEAD</u>			
Schools	76	41	35
Pupils	1725	658	1067

Report of the University School Leaving Examination Board to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction with regard to the illegal possession of papers set for the School Leaving Examination in June, 1923.



The University School Leaving Examination of 1923 began on Monday, June 18th, and it was not until the Wednesday following that certain facts were reported regarding the paper in Algebra which led the members of the Board to fear that something was wrong. By the forenoon of Thursday it was quite evident that some at least of the examination papers had been obtained in advance and that information regarding the questions contained therein was being distributed to a greater or less degree within a certain circle.

The Secretary thereupon took it upon himself to have fresh papers prepared for the High Schools in Montreal and vicinity for the following day (Friday, June 22nd), and after consulting with the members of the Board in the City at the time called a meeting to decide as to further action. At this meeting the Secretary's action was approved, and it was further decided that substitute papers should be provided for the remainder of the examination period for candidates in the Montreal High Schools, and the High Schools at Outremont, Westmount, St Lambert, Verdun, and Montreal West, as it was not thought that any information which had got out would have reached beyond this area. In the case of the Montreal High Schools, the papers were called for before each examination period, morning and afternoon, by the Chief Invigilator for each school, as had been done before, whilst in the schools not under the jurisdiction of the Montreal Board of School Commissioners, they were sent by special messenger to the several deputy examiners each morning, or in some instances, the evening before.

At the same meeting an Investigation Committee was appointed for the purpose of finding out, if possible, where, how and by whom the papers had been obtained.

This Committee was composed of, Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of the University, Mr James Mahon, B.A., Dr J.A. Nicholson, Registrar of the University, all members of the School Leaving Examination Board, Mr I. Gammell, B.A., Rector of the Montreal High Schools, and Dr Ira A. Mackay of the Faculty of Law of McGill University, who throughout the investigation proceedings acted as Chairman of the Committee.

It was also recommended that the Secretary should obtain from the schools presumably affected statements showing the records of the candidates therefrom during the year, as ascertained by periodical examinations or otherwise, so as to compare them with the results of the official examination in June, with a view to further action if necessary.

In so far as the investigation was concerned, the Committee had obvious difficulties to contend with from the outset. It had no means of compelling witnesses to attend and give evidence. Only volunteer and hearsay evidence was, therefore, available, and even among those who volunteered, or were requested to attend, the recognized rule of school honour that no pupil should betray his comrades operated in no small degree to prevent the furnishing of as full information as would otherwise have been secured. Besides this the investigation had to be held at the close of the examination when the pupils were more or less scattered, because to hold it during the course of the examination would have been to disturb a considerable number of those who were writing. As a matter of fact, it was thought wise not to precipitate action, as such a course is usually calculated to drive the real culprits to cover and so to defeat the very purpose for which inquiry is instituted. The individual members of the Committee, however, followed up as best they could such clues as came to their attention, and thereafter three sessions were held, at which sixteen witnesses were examined.

The investigation disclosed the fact that information to a limited degree was available on the night of June 18th regarding the Latin papers of the following day, but that it was not as widespread as that which was being passed along regarding the Algebra and History papers of Wednesday and the French papers of Thursday, presumably because there was more time for the latter to circulate. There was absolutely no evidence to show that any advance information had been obtained regarding the English papers, in which the candidates were examined on Monday, June 18th. This led the Committee to conclude that the papers must have been gotten possession of in some way at the end of the first day of the examination.

The evidence which was given by the witnesses examined showed that the information regarding some of the examination papers in question was more or less wide-spread within a certain radius, that attempts were made by certain individuals to sell copies of at least some of these papers, but, so far as could be ascertained, without much success, and that the greater part of such advance information as may have been obtained was gained by means of hints and suggestions passed around by word of mouth or by telephone. The Committee was also informed on hearsay evidence that some papers had also been out before the examination of the two previous years. The only paper, however, mentioned in this connection was that in Chemistry, which came fairly late in the examination period.

The investigation revealed the fact that at least eight pupils had advance information regarding one or other of the papers which were set for June 19th, 20th, and 21st, and that certain persons outside of those who were taking the examination had offered information for sale, but there was no evidence, direct or indirect, which would enable the Committee to form an opinion as to where, or how, or by whom the papers were improperly obtained.

They did not, however, close the investigation but suspended it, until the opening of the next school year and the University session, when it was thought that some further light might be thrown on the situation.

In the meantime the results of the examination were made up as usual and compared with the statements which had been received on request from the Principals of the different High Schools presumably affected as to the standing of their candidates during the year. A comparison between these results did not disclose, except in a very few instances, any wide divergence between the two, and in view of this fact it was decided at a meeting of the Board held on July 17th, 1923, to publish the results and the list of candidates in order of merit as hitherto. This decision was arrived at all the more readily because of the fact that the greater number of the candidates (perhaps fully 90%) had no previous knowledge of the contents of the papers.

Early in October last, another effort was made to unravel the mystery with some success for positive and direct evidence was



secured from two persons to the effect that Lionel Maron, 1195 St Urbain Street, Montreal, and Eddie Aronson, 340 Villeneuve Street West, Montreal, were the persons who obtained these papers in the first instance, that they met these two by appointment on the night of Monday, June 18th, and accompanied them to a certain hotel in the City where they engaged a room for the purpose of making copies of the original papers in their possession, and of using the telephone to arrange for sales. The witnesses referred to further declared that Maron and Aronson had informed them as to where they had obtained the papers. The persons directly implicated were summoned to answer these charges but both positively denied that they had anything to do with the matter, the one taking up the position that he could not remember anything connected with the events alleged by the other two to have taken place, and the second denying that he had any knowledge whatever of the matter further than that he had heard hints regarding the papers from some of the candidates.

The Committee was, therefore, unable to proceed any further in this direction and the mystery is still unsolved.

There is no evidence pointing to either the printing establishment or the University office as the source from which these papers were obtained. The fact that the English papers written on the first day of the examination were not out would seem to indicate very clearly that it was not in either of these places that the leakage occurred, as the papers could have been as easily obtained at the printer's or at the University six weeks before the examination as they could have been after the first examination, because they were printed and deposited in the Registrar's office quite that long before.

Other conceivable sources of leakage were the Post Office and the deputy examiners. As regards the former, it should be stated that one package of papers which was sent for a matriculation candidate never reached its destination and that a copy of each of the papers which had been sent to that examination centre was handed in to the Secretary of the Board on Thursday, June 21st, by a priest attached to St Patrick's Church who said that they had been left at the Presbytery for him by an unknown person some days before. The papers sent to the examination centre in question and the papers handed in by the priest were exactly the same, namely, English (two papers), Algebra, History,

French (indirect method), Geometry, Greek, and Physical Geography. It is quite evident, however, that this could not have been the source, or at any rate the only source, from which information was obtained, because there were no Latin or direct method French papers in this package, and it is certain that the contents of these were known in advance. Moreover, if this were the source the questions in the English papers would have been as commonly known as any of the others and all the evidence goes to show that they were not known at all. Again, it is not conceivable that any person in the Montreal area would go to any trouble to get the Greek papers as this subject is not studied in any of the schools. All the circumstances, therefore, connected with this set of papers would go to show that it is not at all likely that this was the source from which the information was obtained.

Taking all these facts into consideration and also the direct evidence submitted, the Committee was strongly convinced that the papers were obtained from the envelopes in which they were contained by actual theft or through the connivance of some person who had access to the place in which they were kept after they had been placed in the possession of a deputy examiner, but on account of the refusal to tell the truth on the part of Maron and Aronson no positive conclusion could be reached, nor do they think that any can, except by process of law, with the witnesses under oath.

At a meeting of the Board held on October 13th last the Committee made an interim report, which was supplemented by further information at a meeting held on the 24th of that month, and after a full discussion thereon the Secretary was requested to draw up a new set of rules (for consideration at a later meeting), to govern the examination in every particular, with a view to the prevention, in so far as possible, of a similar occurrence in the future.

At the meeting held on October 24th, the proposed rules were submitted and after slight amendment were adopted. They are now submitted for the consideration of the Protestant Committee.

At the same meeting the Secretary was instructed to draw up a report, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, showing the result of the investigation, for transmission to the Protestant Committee for such further action as they may deem advisable.

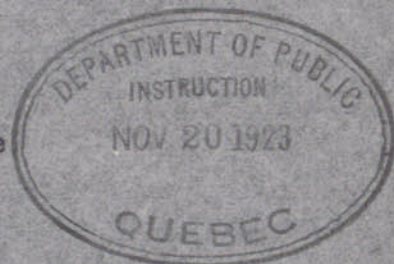
Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J.A. Nicholson

Secretary, School Leaving  
Examination Board.

November 5th, 1923.

Suggested arrangements to be made and regulations to be followed in connection with the School Leaving Examination of the Province of Quebec.



1. A meeting of the School Leaving Examination Board for the appointment of examiners and the members of the Revising Board shall be held, as at present, about the first of February each year.
2. The Secretary of the Board, who is the Registrar of the University, shall then notify the examiners to send in their papers by a certain date, as at present, (The Examination Time Table will be made out by the Secretary).
3. When the papers have been received the Revising Board will be called together to pass upon them, as at present.
4. The papers will then be sent to the Inspector of Superior Schools at Quebec, to be printed under the same conditions as those which have been prepared for the other Grades of the High Schools which are officially examined. The proofs when ready shall be sent all together, by express or registered mail, to the Secretary of the Board, who on receipt of the parcel will notify the different examiners that they are ready for correction. The corrected proofs will then be returned to the Inspector of Superior Schools, again by express or registered mail. When second proofs are required the same procedure will be followed.
5. When printing the papers The Inspector of Superior Schools will order as many extra as will be required for the Matriculation Examination of McGill University, according to the instructions of the Registrar, and 1000 more to be bound up later on with the report on the examinations. The University will pay its share of the cost of the printing of the papers in question, as is the case at present.
6. The lists giving the names of the candidates to be examined in Grade XI shall be sent by the Principals of the several schools to the Inspector of Superior Schools, instead of to McGill University, as at present.
7. At the proper time the papers for Grade XI will be sent out to Presiding Officers with those for Grades VIII, IX, and X, in accordance with the numbers asked for on the lists sent in, and all the instructions to Presiding Officers with regard to the Grade XI examination, as for all others, shall be issued by the Inspector of Superior Schools
8. The papers for the Montreal schools shall be sent to the Secretary of the Board at McGill University who shall appoint the necessary number of invigilators for each examination centre. The Chief Invigilator for each examination centre shall call at the Registrar's office for these papers before every examination and shall also bring back the written answers at the close of each examination. These papers from the time they are received from the Inspector of Superior Schools shall be kept in a securely locked cabinet in the University vault.
9. When making up the parcels for the different centres, as small a number of people as possible shall be employed (preferably not more than two), and the parcels shall be made up and kept in one particular place until they are delivered to the Express Company or sent to the Post Office, as the case may be. Each package shall be sealed with wax and officially stamped. All packages shall be sent to Presiding Officers by express or by registered mail, the latter only in cases where the express office is inconveniently distant from the Examination centre.
10. The Inspector of Superior Schools when sending out the examination papers to the Presiding Officers shall send also two lists of the names of the candidates with the examination number assigned to each and shall at the same time, send a copy of each of these lists to the Secretary of the Board, along with the original lists received from the schools.
11. The Presiding Officers shall be instructed to send the answer books for Grade XI to the Secretary of the Board at McGill University at the

end of every third day, and all the details to be attended to thereafter entering the marks, receiving examiners' reports, notifying candidates of the result, issuing the list of successful candidates, the publication of the report, etc., shall be attended to by the Secretary of the Board.

12. The examination papers for Grade XI shall bear the following heading:-

University School Leaving Examination  
( "Quebec")  
and  
Junior Matriculation Examination  
(McGill University)

If thought desirable, the papers used in the schools under the Quebec system could have the first part of the heading only, and the latter would apply only to the examination papers sent out by McGill University to their matriculation centres.

13. At each centre there shall be a Presiding Officer and such assistants for the purpose of invigilation as may be required, it being understood that no presiding officer, or invigilator, shall have under him at one time more than 30 candidates.

14. Presiding Officers and invigilators shall be appointed by the several School Boards concerned (except in the case of the Montreal schools as already provided for under Sec.8), subject to the approval of the Department of Public Instruction. Such approval may be assumed unless the Board is notified to the contrary. No Presiding Officer or invigilator shall preside over his own pupils or pupils prepared in his own school.

15. The duties of Presiding Officers shall be as follows and they shall be notified accordingly when the examination papers are forwarded:-

(1) On receipt of the package containing the examination papers, the Presiding Officer shall become responsible for the safe-keeping of it and its contents until the examination is concluded. He shall see that the seal is intact. If any thing appears to be wrong, or if on opening the package any envelopes containing examination papers which should be enclosed are not to be found, he shall notify the Inspector of Superior Schools at once.

(2) The question papers shall be kept by the Presiding Officer under his personal custody in a locked receptacle in a secure place in his own residence or place of business. They are never to be kept in a school or in any place to which he has not access in his own right at any hour of the day or night. He shall keep in his possession all the keys for the locks which are used, and shall spare no effort to insure the safe-keeping of the papers. In case of mishap he will be held responsible to the Department. The envelopes containing the question papers are to be taken to the examination room only as they are needed.

(3) The Presiding Officer shall see that all necessary arrangements are made by the School Board in due time for the examination; that a clock is placed in each room used for examination purposes; that all diagrams, maps, books and papers, or other articles having reference to the subjects of the examination are removed from the room, and he shall also see that the necessary number of invigilators have been appointed.

(4) Presiding Officers and invigilators shall exercise necessary vigilance at all times while the candidates are engaged in writing and they shall not give their attention to any work other than that which pertains to their duties. They shall take all necessary care to render it impossible for the instructions to candidates to be violated without their knowledge. They shall see that no person except themselves is present with the candidates in the room during the examination and shall take care that no conversation or noise which might disturb the candidates is carried on in the vicinity of the examination room.

(5) At the commencement of the examination The Presiding Officer or invigilator shall inform each candidate of the number which he is to write on his answer books, in addition to his name, throughout the

whole examination, unless this had been already done by the principal of the school from the second copy of candidates' names and numbers sent to the Presiding Officer which is intended to be handed to the Principal and utilized for this purpose. He shall then see that they are placed so as to prevent copying or communication of any kind between them. One candidate only shall be placed at a desk and he shall occupy this seat during the whole examination.

No person shall be admitted to the examination whose name is not on the list furnished by the Inspector of Superior Schools unless he can satisfy the Presiding Officer that he has complied with all necessary requirements within the proper time. Each candidate must be known to him personally or positively identified.

(6) The Presiding Officer or invigilator shall then call the attention of the candidates to the rules printed on the cover of the answer book and shall make such explanations as he may deem necessary to secure a proper understanding of them. They should also be told to observe carefully any instructions which may be given at the head of the several examination papers.

(7) At the hour appointed for the examination in the time table provided, the candidates being in their allotted places, the Presiding Officer or invigilator shall, in the presence of the candidates, open the sealed envelope containing the papers and shall distribute them.

(8) Before opening this envelope, he shall hand it to two witnesses, who shall be invigilators or teachers in the school, and shall ask them to examine it carefully, seals and edges, to satisfy themselves that it had not been already opened or tampered with.

(8) No examination shall on any account be postponed to a later, or held at an earlier time, than that specified on the time table.

(9) No explanation whatever shall be given by the Presiding Officer, or invigilator as to the meaning or purport of any question. He may, however, publicly announce corrections of errors when authorized by the proper authority to do so, and not otherwise.

(10) No candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room after the expiration of one hour from the commencement of the examination, or to leave it until an hour has elapsed. When a candidate does leave the room he shall not be permitted to return during the examination in that subject except in cases of illness when the Presiding Officer may make such arrangements as in his judgment may seem wise.

(11) At the expiration of the time allowed for the examination the Presiding Officer or invigilator shall direct the candidates to hand in their answer books immediately. He shall then enclose the answers in the envelopes especially marked for each examination, and no person other than himself shall have access to them. He shall be responsible for their safe-keeping until they are transmitted to the Department or to the Secretary of the University School Leaving Board at McGill University, as the case may be.

(12) At the close of the examination the Presiding Officer and each invigilator shall sign and return the following declaration:-

(To be signed in duplicate by the Presiding Officer and his invigilators at the close of the examination, one copy to be forwarded to the Inspector of Superior Schools, Quebec, and another to the Registrar, McGill University.)

I (or we) hereby solemnly declare that to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief the examination at..... has been conducted strictly in accordance with the special regulations prescribed for such examination; that the envelopes containing the printed examination papers furnished by the Department of Education, through the Inspector of Superior Schools, were kept in my possession in a place to which no person else had access and under the strictest surveillance, from the time that they were received until they were taken to the examination room; that they were taken to the examination

room only as they were needed; that they were opened in the presence of the candidates after they had been closely inspected by two witnesses (viz.....); that the answers were collected at the time specified; and that these answers, as forwarded, have been written by the pupils themselves, without assistance from any person, memoranda or books, during the time of the examination, and have not subsequently been accessible to unauthorized persons.

I further solemnly declare that each candidate writing at the examination was either known to me (or us) personally or positively identified.

Signature.....  
Presiding Officer

Date.....  
.....  
Invigilator

.....  
Invigilator

16. The following rules and directions shall be printed on the outside cover of the answer books for the guidance of candidates:-

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS  
(Province of Quebec)

Fill in the following.

Subject.....

Grade.....

Date of examination.....

Candidate's Number.....

Number of books handed in.....

Candidate's name in full.....  
surname other names.

Observe the following rules.

1. Mark your number, subject, and particulars as to Grade and date on all books used and place additional books inside first book when handing in.
2. Use the left hand pages for rough work only and write answers on right hand pages only. No other paper can be used. Nothing is to be entered in the margin but the number or letter of the question you are about to answer.
3. Candidates are only permitted to ask questions of the presiding examiner in cases of supposed errors in the papers.
4. This book must not be torn or mutilated in any way and must not be taken from the examination room. All your writing must be handed in.
5. Candidates requiring additional books or other supplies should rise without leaving their places.
6. A candidate shall not be permitted to leave the examination room within one hour after the distribution of the papers and when he does leave he will not be permitted to return during the examination in that subject.

CAUTION

Candidates are strictly forbidden to hold any communication with one another in the examination room, and any candidate violating this rule is liable to immediate expulsion from the room at the

discretion of the Presiding Officer or invigilator.

Any candidate who at any time improperly obtains, uses, or communicates any information relative to the examination, whether within the examination room or not, or who attempts so to do, shall be immediately excluded from taking any further part in the examination, and shall not be admitted to any departmental or matriculation examination for a period of one or two years, according to the gravity of his offence. Candidates guilty of such misconduct also render themselves liable to permanent exclusion from any university to which admission may be obtained by means of this examination.

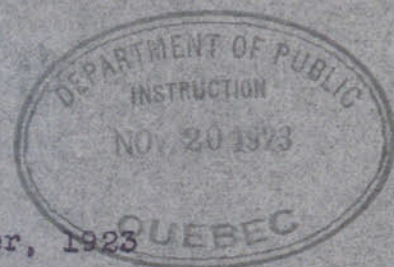
If the offence is committed in the examination room the Presiding Officer or invigilator shall expel the offender from the room forthwith. In all other cases the circumstances shall be reported to the authorities in charge of the examination for such action as may appear to be necessary.

Approved at a meeting of the School Leaving Examination Board, held on October 24th, 1923.

(Signed) J.A. Nicholson,  
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE P.A.P.T.

October, 1923



1. WHEREAS by Art. 2577 of the School Law of the Province of Quebec members of the Protestant Central Board of Examiners may be appointed by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction,

WHEREAS by Art. 2578, the Central Board of Examiners may consist of ten members:

WHEREAS that quota has not been reached:

WHEREAS the teachers are the people essentially interested in the findings of this Board:

That the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers memorialize the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction asking the Protestant Committee to appoint as a member of this Board one of the members of the P.A.P.T. who should be a teacher in active service in one of our superior or elementary schools.

2. In view of the fact that:-

- (1) Question papers for the examination of candidates for the University School Leaving Certificates in June 1923 were found in possession of candidates before the date set for the examination:
- (2) Candidates so discovered were allowed to take the examinations and were ranked with the others:
- (3) In the enquiry that followed we understand it is established that somewhat similar conditions had existed in previous years:
- (4) No assurance has been given to teacher and pupils that the same thing may not occur again.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:-

We request the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction to make a thorough investigation into the question of the School Leaving Examinations under the following heads:-

- (a) The preparation and printing of the papers
- (b) The custody of the papers in each subject prior to the examination in that subject
- (c) The invigilation of pupils while they are writing on the said papers
- (d) The appointment of Deputy ~~XXXXXX~~ Examiners

3. That this Convention approve of the resolution submitted to the Protestant Committee to amend Art. 24-g ~~XXXXXXXX~~ by adding the words, "or a certificate of having satisfactorily taken one unit of work in the Extension Department of McGill University, a unit being the equivalent of the number of hours' lectures per week given intra-murally in the same subject during the University year."
4. That our representative on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction be instructed to endeavour to obtain an interpretation of Art. 24-g, clause 2, (re examination in Oral French) of the Regulations of the Protestant Committee with regard to the examination in Oral French so that a First Class Certificate of McGill Summer School in French, or a Certificate of the Summer School conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Committee itself, be recognized by the Central Board of Examiners.

That our representative should also endeavour to secure an official list of books under the heading of "Principles of Education and Methods of Teaching."



FRENCH SECTION

5. It was unanimously resolved: That five topics out of ten be used for teaching colloquial French in Grade XI, as was done last year.

HISTORY SECTION

6. Resolved: That this Convention protest the action of the Protestant Committee in removing Canadian History from the Secondary School course and request that this subject be restored to the course as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION OF CONVENTION

7. That this Convention express its appreciation to the Protestant Committee of the advantages given to Principals and High School teachers of the rural parts, at Macdonald College, in August last, and its gratification in learning that this course is to be continued next summer.



Members of the Protestant Committee of the  
Council of Public Instruction

November, 1923

Hon. C.F. Delâge, LL.D., (ex-officio)	Quebec, P.Q.
Rev. E.I. Rexford, D.C.L., LL.D., D.D.,	Diocesan College, Montreal, P.Q.
Prof. A.W. Kneeland, M.A., B.C.L.,	Macdonald College, P.Q.
Rev. A.T. Love, B.A., D.D.,	106 Ste. Anne St., Quebec,
Gavin J. Walker, Esq.,	Lachute, P.Q.
W.M. Rowat, Esq., M.D., C.M.,	Athelstan, P.Q.
Howard Murray, Esq., O.B.E.,	604 Royal Trust Building, Montreal,
Robert Bickerdike, Esq.,	61 St. Peter St., Montreal,
W.S. Bullock, Esq., M.L.A.,	Roxton Pond, P.Q.
Rt. Rev. Lennox Williams, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec,	Quebec, P.Q.
Hon. W.G. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.L., M.P.,	224 St. James St., Montreal
Herbert Marler, Esq., M.P.,	701 Transportation Building, Montreal
Milton L. Hersey, Esq., M.A.Sc., LL.D.,	84 St. Antoine St., Montreal,
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,	McGill University, Montreal,
A. Kirke Cameron, Esq.,	384 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount,
Victor E. Morrill, Esq.,	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Hon. Jacob Nicol, B.A., K.C., M.L.A.,	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
<u>ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</u>	
W.L. Shurtleff, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,	Coaticooke, P.Q.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, M.L.C.,	Fort Coulonge, P.Q.
Sinclair Laird, Esq., M.A., B.Phil.,	Macdonald College, P.Q.
Prof. Carrie M. Derick, M.A.,	85 Crescent St., Montreal,
J.A. Nicholson, LL.D.,	McGill University, Montreal,
P.C. Duboyce, B.A., LL.B.,	Richmond, P.Q.
Miss Mabel Fraser, B.A.,	71 St. Cyrille St., Quebec,
SECRETARY	Dr. G.W. Parmelee, Department of Public Instruction, Quebec

ESTIMATES

OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1926.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, etc. (Through the Department of Public Instruction)	TOTAL	R.C.	PROT.
	\$		
<u>SUPERIOR EDUCATION.</u>			
			cts.
For distribution amongst Roman Catholic Institutions; For classical colleges	190,000.00		
For primary elementary and primary complementary Schools	71,000.00		
For distribution amongst Protestant Institutions	56,852.40		
"Universite Laval," Quebec	25,000.00		
"Universite de Montreal"	25,000.00		
McGill University, Montreal	25,000.00		
Bishop's College, Lennoxville	2,500.00		
High Schools, Quebec and Montreal	2,470.00		
Polytechnic School, Montreal	80,000.00		
The Quebec Technical School	40,000.00		
The Montreal Technical School	50,000.00		
Director of Technical Education	5,000.00		
Aid towards the maintenance of Technical Schools out- side of the cities of Quebec and Montreal and Professional courses.	20,000.00		
Montreal Technical Institute	5,000.00		
Normal Schools	260,000.00		
Towards salary of an Inspector of Protestant Superior Schools.	700.00		
"Ecole des hautes etudes commerciales de Montreal"	65,000.00		
Special aid towards Protestant education in the Province, to be applied as recommended by a resolution of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction.	8,000.00		
Grant to help and maintain a chair of surveying in the city of Quebec.	5,000.00		
Schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind:			
Catholic Institution for boys, Montreal	25,000.00		
Catholic Institution for girls, Montreal	25,000.00		
Mackay Institute, Montreal	<u>4,600.00</u>	54,600.00	
Special grant to School Municipalities, to encourage the construction and maintenance of new academies for boys		25,000.00	
To encourage the teaching of French by French specialists, in the Protestant Academies, in conformity with the recommendations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, as approved by Order-in-Council		8,000.00	

<u>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Cont'd)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> \$ cts.	<u>R.C.</u>	<u>PROT.</u>
Public schools	275,000.00		
Rural Public Schools	125,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least two hundred and twenty-five dollars.	125,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least two hundred and fifty dollars.	60,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least two hundred and seventy five dollars.	30,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least three hundred and twenty-five dollars.	10,000.00		
Schools in poor municipalities, especially in the colonization centres..... \$29,000.00			
Transferred from Protestant Superior Education for Protestant Poor Schools <u>1,000.00</u>	30,000.00		
Elementary School Fund to be employed under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, towards the development of elementary instruction in poor municipalities; to aid schools intended to benefit the working classes in the cities and towns; to improve the condition of the teachers in elementary and model schools, to supply school books gratuitously and generally to diffuse over the whole Province, in a more effectual manner, elementary instruction, the whole in conformity with such regulations as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may be pleased to make	250,000.00		
Grant to village and rural school municipalities, who employ male teachers for boys from 10 to 18 years old	14,000.00		
For teaching of drawing in Primary Schools	5,000.00		
Inspection of Schools	150,000.00		
Superannuated Teachers	8,000.00		
Teachers' Pension Fund in lieu of stoppages on Superior Education grant under article 3012.	2,000.00		
Association of Protestant Teachers	200.00		
Teachers' Pension Fund	47,000.00		
Encouragement to Literature and Fine Arts:			
Books for prizes, binding, etc. \$10,000.00			
Literature 7,500.00			
Fine Arts <u>7,500.00</u>	25,000.00		
Council of Public Instruction	6,000.00		
Supplementary aid to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.	2,000.00		

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Cont'd).

TOTAL

R.C.

PROT.

Towards the Publication of a French Journal and of an English Journal on Public Instruction, upon the conditions and in the manner determined by the Provincial Secretary.	14,000.00		
Scholastic Museum	600.00		
Departmental annual financial and statistical reports	3,500.00		
Pedagogical Lectures	11,500.00		
Gratuity to Teachers	20,000.00		
Grant to the most deserving municipalities, subject to report of Inspectors	14,000.00		
Gratification for 10, 15 and 20 years in teaching (formerly taken from elementary school fund \$150,000.)	40,000.00		

THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATIONS ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:

Grant respecting the creation of scholarships for students taking post-graduate courses in Europe.	18,000.00		
The Academy of Music of Quebec - Scholarships to students to enable them to complete musical studies in Europe.	5,000.00		
Night Schools and dress-cutting Schools	45,000.00		
"Monument National", Montreal, under the control of "La Societe Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montreal" Payment subject to an Order-in-Council.	4,000.00		
Repairs and maintenance of Normal Schools	6,000.00		
Agricultural Schools	85,000.00		
Domestic Economy	40,000.00		

# COURSE OF STUDY FOR PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

Authorized by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec

1923-24

SUBJECT.	GRADE VIII	GRADE IX	GRADE X	GRADE XI
	<i>The Opening Exercises in all Grades consist of Scripture Reading and Prayer, with Singing.</i>			
BOOK-KEEPING..	Day Book and Personal Ledger. (Ont. Pub. Sch. Book-keeping.)	Book-keeping, Day book, Cash Book, Journal, posting and closing of Ledger Accts. (Ont. Pub. Sch. Bk-keeping).		
ENGLISH.....	(a) For Close Study:— Mason's Intermediate Grammar, pp. 18-74, 81-112, 142-156; P.S. Composition, pp. 138-175; Alexander's Speller, pp. 89-121; Selections of Prose and Poetry, Pt. I, (Gage); Memory Work. (See Memo.) (b) For reading and discussion: The Lady of the Lake; Westward Ho.	(a) For Close Study:— Mason's Intermediate Grammar, pp. 1-18, 74-81, 112-218, Review. High School Composition, pp. 1-87. Alexander's Speller, complete. Selections from Thornton's Poetry for Schools; Quentin Durward; Memory Work. (See Memo.) (b) For reading and discussion:— The Deserted Village (Copp, Clark Co.); Tale of Two Cities (Macmillan).	(a) For Close Study:— High School Composition, pp. 88-198. Poems of the Romantic Revival, pp. 1-28, 57-82, 163-200; The Merchant of Venice; Memory Work. (See Memo.) (b) For reading and discussion:— Silas Marner; Selected English Short Stories (First Series).	(a) For Close Study:— High School Composition, pp. 198 to end; Macbeth; Poems of the Romantic Revival, pp. 107 to 200; Memory Work. (See Memo.) (b) For reading and discussion:— Richard II; Henry Esmond; Selected English Essays.
ARITHMETIC.....	Smith's Advanced. Chaps. X, XI, XII.	Complete Arithmetic. Smith's Advanced. Finish book to p. 454.		
HISTORY.....	British History to 1714 (Warner-Fryer).	British History from 1603 to date (Warner-Fryer).	West's World Progress, pp. 1-304.	(a) British, Warner & Martin, Vol. III, complete, with appendices. (b) Canadian, Grant, 1763 to date.
GEOGRAPHY.....	Canadian School Geography (Dent) pp. 1-89.	Canadian School Geography (Dent), pp. 1-89.	Tarr's New Physical Geography, Chaps. VII to XI, Appendices E. F. G.	Tarr's New Physical Geography, Chaps. I to XIV, Appendices, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.
GEOMETRY.....		Hall & Stevens, pp. 1 to 55.	Hall & Stevens, pp. 56 to 138.	Hall & Stevens, pp. 1-203, 219-265, 267-269, 274-276; Theorems 66, 70, 71, 72.
ALGEBRA.....		Hall & Knight, simple rules; Easy equations of one unknown quantity; Easy factoring.	Hall & Knight, Factoring, Fractions, G. C. M., Simple Equations, Easy Quadratics.	Hall & Knight pp. 1-269, omitting exercises marked with an asterisk.
FRENCH.....	Curtis & Robert, Part V.	(a) For intensive work:— Berthon's Grammar, Sections 43-85; 89-104; 109-113; 180-201, with review of verbs used in preceding years. Omit Sections 53, 61, 62, 80. Dent's First Exercises (Corresponding exercises to sections of Grammar studied). (b) For reading and discussion:— Criquelette (Modern Language Press).	(a) For intensive work:— Berthon's Grammar, Sections 61-62; 86-88; 98-148; 165-233. Review of previous year's work; Dent's First Exercises, corresponding exercises. Le Trésor du Vieux Seigneur (Dent). (b) For reading and discussion:— Le Voyage de M. Perrichon	(a) For intensive work:— Berthon's Grammar, complete; Dent's First Exercises; Les Braves Gens (Hachette). (b) For reading and discussion:— Les Quatre Contes Choisis (Daudet).
LATIN.....	Henderson & Little's New First Latin Book, pp. 1-104.	Henderson & Little's New First Latin Book, pp. 105-199. Fabulae Faciles, 41-100.	Henderson & Little's New First Latin Book, pp. 200-237 and Review. Caesar: De Bello Gallico, Book IV, Chaps. 20-38, and Book V, Chaps. 1-23, as in Matriculation Caesar (Copp, Clark Co.) Prose Composition.	Henderson & Little's New First Latin Book, complete. Caesar: De Bello Gallico, Book IV, Chaps. 20-38, and Book V, Chaps. 1 to 23, as in Matriculation Caesar. Virgil's Aeneid, Book I. Exercises in unseen translation. Prose Composition.
SCIENCE.....			Chemistry or Physics or Botany. (See Memo.)	Chemistry or Physics or Botany. (See Memo.)
DRAWING.....	Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 7. (See Memo.)	Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 8. (See Memo.)		

I. Pupils who pass successfully the Grade XI Examinations, having gained the required standing on the papers in matriculation subjects will be accepted for matriculation by the Universities of Bishops and McGill.

II. The examination for admission to the short course elementary class of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, shall be that of the tenth grade.

But candidates who have passed grade IX may be admitted to the term after Christmas if they have taken the full work of grade X until Christmas, or taught a school until Christmas. (See bulletin of Protestant Central Board of Examiners).

III. To be eligible for admission to the intermediate class of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, a pupil must hold a School Leaving or University Matriculation certificate.

IV. For information concerning Grade-Subjects, Time-Limits, &c., see Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers.

# Department of Public Instruction

ADOPTED MARCH, 1923

Quebec, March, 1923.

## LIST OF TEXT BOOKS

AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND APPROVED BY THAT COMMITTEE, MARCH, 1923.

These lists go into effect July 1st, 1923, for a term of four years, unless otherwise specified in particular cases.

In any case where a book cannot be purchased from the local dealer at the printed retail price it will be sent postage paid by the publisher or his agent, on receipt of the price marked in the column headed "price postage paid". Discounts, sufficient to permit of the books being sold to the pupils at the authorized prices have been arranged with the Publishers; but the full discount is not guaranteed unless the orders are sent direct to the Publishers or Agents whose names are given after each book. The addresses of publishers or agents are given on the last page.

**GEOGRAPHY:**—The Publishers, W. J. Gage & Co., have agreed to supply the pupils who already have the New Elementary Geography with the revised maps and letter press for Europe to be used in the present revision, at the actual cost of paper and printing, not to exceed 10 cents, so that it will not be necessary for them to purchase a new text. The complete order of each school for this revised portion should be sent to the Publishers by the dealers or by the teacher.

The authorized text-books are classified into four lists as follows:—

**LIST No. I.**—Text books to be purchased by the pupils, in their several grades, according to the requirements of the Course of Study. This is the principal list for all Protestant schools of the Province. It is to be followed by all schools outside of Montreal and the suburbs of Montreal, and it is to be followed by the schools of Montreal and suburbs of Montreal except where an option is permitted under the provisions of LIST No. III below, and by the French Protestant schools except where an option is permitted under the provisions of LIST No. IV.

**LIST No. II.**—Supplementary text-books and material for all schools, to be purchased by the school boards. The school boards are required to purchase these supplementary texts for use in each grade, when prescribed in the Course of Study. The supplementary texts remain the property of the school board, and it is the duty of the head teacher to see they are kept in the school, in good order, and duly placed in charge of the board at the end of the school year. It is the duty of the board, also, to have a complete set of all class books for the use of the teacher. The Teacher's Manuals in Oral French, and the Wall Sheets, are indispensable and are to be provided by the School Boards.

**LIST No. III.**—The text-books of List III may be used in the schools of Montreal and suburbs of Montreal, under authority of a resolution of the school board, in place of the texts authorized in Lists I or II, in the subjects or grades for which they are intended. A copy of the resolution adopting any or all of these options is to be sent by the secretary-treasurer, within one month, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**LIST IV.**—This contains the French Readers which may be used in the French Protestant schools.

### LIST I

TITLE	PUBLISHER OR AGENT	Retail Price	Price post-paid
<b>(1) READERS.</b>			
New Phonic Primer No. 1.	Nelson & Sons. (Renouf)	0 20	0 20
New Phonic Primer No. 2.	" "	0 25	0 25
Royal Crown Reader Book 1.	" "	0 30	0 30
" " " Book 2.	" "	0 35	0 35
" " " Book 3.	" "	0 40	0 40
" " " Book 4.	" "	0 45	0 45
" " " Book 5.	" "	0 50	0 50
" " " Book 6.	" "	0 50	0 50

**Note.**—The edition of the Royal Crown Readers to be used is the one revised in 1923.

The following Imperial Readers are for optional use not in place of the Royal Crown Readers but as additional readers where such may be desired.

Imperial Reader No. 1.	Renouf Pub. Co.	0 18	0 18
" " No. 2.	" " "	0 25	0 25
" " No. 3.	" " "	0 30	0 30

TITLE	PUBLISHER OR AGENT	Retail Price	Price post-paid
<b>(2) SPELLER.</b>			
Alexander's Speller. (Canadian edition).	Renouf Pub. Co.	0 30	0 30
<b>(3) COPY BOOKS.</b>			
Philips' Semi-upright.	Renouf Pub. Co. Nos. 1-6, 6a, 7, 7a, 8, 8a, 10, 10a.	each 0 09	0 09
<b>(4) ARITHMETICS.</b>			
The Public School Arithmetic, Book I (Smith & Roberts).	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 55	0 55
“ “ Book II	“ “	0 50	0 50
The Dominion High School Arithmetic.	“ “	0 80	0 80
Primary Exercises:			
Nos. 1 and 2.	Renouf Pub. Co.	each 0 07	0 07
Nos. 3 to 8.	Renouf Pub. Co.	each 0 15	0 15
<b>(5) ENGLISH GRAMMAR.</b>			
Easy Exercises in English	Renouf Pub. Co., Years 3 to 8.	each 0 15	0 15
Complete in one volume	“ “	0 80	0 80
Mason's Intermediate	Copp Clark Co.	0 65	0 65
<b>(6) ENGLISH LITERATURE TEXTS.</b>			
The Golden Staircase, Nos. I and II,	Nelson s.	each 0 15	0 15
Golding's Story of Livingstone	“ (Renouf)	0 45	0 45
Quentin Durward.	“ “	0 50	0 50
Grimm's Fairy Tales	Macmillan	0 50	0 50
Andersen's Fairy Tales	“ “	0 50	0 50
Robinson Crusoe	“ “	0 50	0 50
Ivanhoe	“ “	0 50	0 50
Tale of Two Cities,	“ “	0 50	0 50
Richard II	“ “	0 50	0 50
Henry Esmond	“ “	0 50	0 50
Selections from Dickens and Ruskin,	Copp Clark Co.	0 40	0 40
Poems of the Romantic Revival.	Copp, Clark Co.	0 75	0 75
Narrative & Lyric Poems (Second Series)	Copp Clark Co.	0 50	0 50
Lady of the Lake	“ “	0 40	0 40
The Deserted Village	“ “	0 40	0 40
Macbeth	“ “	0 40	0 40
Merchant of Venice	“ “	0 40	0 40
Silas Marner	“ “	0 50	0 50
Tales of Romance, Book III.	Longmans	0 65	0 59
Tales of the Round Table, Book IV,	Longmans.	0 65	0 59
Treasure Island (School Edition),	Mc Clelland & Stewart	0 60	0 60
Westward Ho,	Oxford Press	0 50	0 50
Selected English Short Stories, First Series,	“ “	0 60	0 60
Selected English Essays, J. M. Dent	“ “	0 50	0 50
Thornton's Poetry for Schools (1923-24 only)	Renouf	0 70	0 70
Selections of Prose and Poetry.	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 55	0 55
<b>(7) COMPOSITION BOOKS.</b>			
High School Composition. (Quebec Edition)	Copp Clark Co.	0 60	0 60
<b>(8) GEOGRAPHY.</b>			
New Elementary Revised, (1923-25 only)	W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd.	1 10	1 10
Tarr's New Physical Geography,	Macmillan Co., (Subject to change after 1926)	1 75	1 75
The Canadian School Geography,	J. M. Dent.	0 85	0 85
“ “ Atlas,	“ “	0 90	0 90
<b>(9) BOOK-KEEPING.</b>			
Ontario Public School.	W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd.	0 60	0 60
Blanks and Pupil's Outfit	“ “ “	0 60	0 60
<b>(10) HISTORY.</b>			
Weaver's History of Canada (Revised 1919).	Copp Clark Co and Wm. Briggs.	0 75	0 75
Grant's High School History of Canada.	Renouf Pub. Co.	0 80	0 80
Warner's Short History of Great Britain.	W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd.	0 80	0 80
World Progress,	Allyn & Bacon.	2 00	2 00
<b>(11) FRENCH.</b>			
Curtis & Roberts' Oral Lessons. Renouf Pub. Co			
Part I.		0 10	0 10
Part II.		0 10	0 10
Part III.		0 15	0 15
Part IV.		0 15	0 15
Part V.		0 15	0 15
Part VI.		0 25	0 25





## LIST III

(Optional Texts for Montreal and Suburbs)

TITLE	PUBLISHER OR AGENT	Retail Price	Price post-paid
<b>(1) ARITHMETICS.</b>			
Arthy's Revised Graded Arithmetic.	Educ. Book Co. & W. J. Gage		
Book I.....		0 38	0 38
Book II.....		0 38	0 38
Book III.....		0 43	0 43
<b>(2) HYGIENE.</b>			
Gulick Health Series (Ginn.)	Renouf Pub. Co.		
I. Good Health.....		0 70	0 70
II. Emergencies.....		0 70	0 70
III. Town and city.....		0 85	0 85
IV. The Body at Work.....		0 85	0 85
<b>(3) MUSIC. Renouf Pub. Co.</b>			
Melody Reader.....		0 20	0 20
Royal Songster. (Nos. 2 and 4) Canad. ed.....		each 0 10	0 10
Empire Songster.....		0 15	0 15
School Song Book, (Supplied).....		0 05	0 05
High School Song Book, Renouf Pub. Co.....		0 35	0 35
Novello's School Songs, Nos. 137 and 138.....		each 0 25	0 25
Assembly Songs, Vol. I, Novello, (Am Ed.) Hollis Dann.....		1 50	1 50
School and Community Song Book, W. J. Gage.....		0 50	0 50

### LIST IV.—(Readers for French Protestant Schools).

The French Protestant Schools of the province may use the Acadian Readers in place of the ones mentioned in List I.

Acadian Reader No. I, Part 1, Nelson & Sons, Renouf Pub. Co.....	0 25	0 25
Acadian Reader No. I, Part 2, " ".....	0 35	0 35
Acadian Reader No. I, (complete) " ".....	0 50	0 50
Acadian Reader No. II, " ".....	0 60	0 60
Acadian Reader No. III, " ".....	0 80	0 80
Acadian Reader No. IV, " ".....	0 80	0 80

### ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS

- THOMAS NELSON & SONS,  
77 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- RENOUF PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
25 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.
- THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY,  
517 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- W. J. GAGE & CO. LTD.  
84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA,  
Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.
- J. M. DENT & SONS,  
215-219 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
- OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,  
25 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,  
210 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
- McCLELLAND & STEWART,  
215 Victoria St., Toronto.
- ALLYN & BACON,  
50 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

# COURSE OF STUDY FOR RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Authorized by the Protestant Committee, March, 1923

SUBJECT.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.
MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.	The first half hour of each day is to be devoted to the Opening Exercises, (Scripture Reading, Singing and Prayer—). Instruction in Scripture and in Morals, including readings and lessons upon Godliness, Truthfulness, Honour, Respect for Others, Good Manners, Temperance, Health, Kindness to Animals, etc. (For details, See Teacher's Manual)			
ENGLISH.....	The meaning of words and the subject matter of the lesson. Special attention to be given to pleasantness and brightness of tones, fluency, clearness and correctness of pronunciation, and to the writing and spelling in all written work.			
	Copying words and sentences. Oral and written reproduction. Memoriter work. Primers I and II. Class Reader, Book I. The Golden Staircase, Pts I & II.	Copying words and sentences; Dictation. Oral and written reproduction. Memoriter work. (a) Close Study:— Class Reader, Bk. II. Easy Exercises in English for the Third Year. (b) Reading and discussion:— Grimm's Fairy Tales.	Copying. Word-building. Dictation. Special study of simple selections of best prose and poetry. Simple analysis. Parts of speech. Memoriter work. Composition. (a) Close Study:— Class Reader, Bk. III. Easy Exercises in English for Fourth and Fifth Years. Alexander's Speller. (b) Reading and discussion:— Robinson Crusoe; Tales of Romance; Tales of the Round Table, Bk. IV; Andersen's Fairy Tales. Supplementary Reading.	Dictation. Special study of selections, including definitions and derivations. Analysis and Synthesis of sentences. Memoriter work, Composition. Letter writing. (a) Close Study:— Class Readers, Bks. IV & V. Narrative and Lyric Poems, Second Series, (Copp, Clark Co.); Alexander's Speller. Easy Exercises in English for the Sixth and Seventh Years. (b) Reading and discussion:— Golding's Story of Livingstone; Selections from Dickens and Ruskin; Treasure Island; Ivanhoe. Supplementary reading.
WRITING.....	Special attention to pen holding and arm movements.			
	Copying letters, words and sentences. Copy Books, Nos. 2 and 3.	Copy Books, Nos. 4 and 5.	Copy Books, Nos. 6 and 7. Simple business forms. Addressing envelopes, etc.	Copy Books, Nos. 8 and 10. Simple business forms, including promissory notes, receipts, business letters, bills, acc'ts., etc.
ARITHMETIC.....	Mental Arithmetic. Addition and Subtraction with objects and with numbers of three figures. Reading and writing numbers up to 1,000. Primary Exercises in Arithmetic. Pts. 1 and 2.	Mental Arithmetic. Four simple rules to short division inclusive. Multiplication Tables. Avoirdupois weight, long and liquid measures. Primary Exercises in Arithmetic, Pts. 3 and 4.	Review. Mental Arithmetic. Long Division. H.C.F., L.C.M., Simple examples in fractions and in compound numbers in ordinary use. Primary Exercises in Arithmetic. Pts. 5 and 6. The Public School Arithmetic, Bk. I (Smith & Roberts).	Review. Mental Arithmetic. Fractions. Decimals. Percentage and its applications, (interest, discount, taxes, loss and gain, etc.) Mensuration. Primary Exercises in Arithmetic, Pts. 7 and 8. The Public School Arithmetic, Book II (Smith & Roberts.)
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.	Elementary principles and terms. Divisions of land and water. Map of the school neighbourhood. Use of sand maps.	Local topography extended to county, province, etc. The earth as a whole, its shape, motions, and the effects of these: year, day and night. Elementary talks on mountains, moisture, drainage areas, and the relation of these to man's activities. Outline study of Canada.	Study of the Western Hemisphere. Map drawing. Outline of Canadian History to 1763.	Review of North America. Study of the Eastern Hemisphere. Special study of the British Empire. Map Drawing. Outline of Canadian History since 1763, including points of contact with British History.
FRENCH.....	Names of objects in conversation. Familiar salutations, phrases, and expressions.	Oral Lessons in French, Pt. I.	Oral Lessons in French, Pt. II.	Oral Lessons in French, Pt. III & IV.
NATURE STUDY AND AGRICULTURE....	Special attention to be given to the plants, forest trees, animals, birds, insects, and minerals of the Province.			Elementary Agriculture as in "Hatch & Haselwood."
DRAWING.....	Prang's Graphic Drawing Bk. I.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Bk. II.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Bk. III.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Bks. IV and V.
MUSIC.....	Elementary instruction in the rudiments of music, as in the "Dual Notation Course." Special attention to be given to the singing of suitable songs by the school.			

1923-24

# COURSE OF STUDY FOR PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

SUBJECT.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	The first half hour of each day is to be devoted to Opening Exercises, (Scripture Reading, Singing and Prayer....). Instruction in Scripture and in Morals, including readings and lessons upon Godliness, Truthfulness, Honour, Respect for Others, Good Manners, Temperance, Health, Kindness to Animals, etc. (For details, See Memo.)						
WRITING.....	Copying letters, words and sentences.	Copying words and sentences; pen-holding and hand movement; copy-books, Nos. 2 and 3.	Copy-books, Nos. 4 and 5.	Copy-books, Nos. 6 and 6a.	Copy-books, Nos. 7 and 7a. Simple business forms, addressing envelopes, etc.	Copy-books, Nos. 8 and 8a. Simple business forms, including Promissory Notes and short business letters.	Copy-books, Nos. 10 and 10a. Book-keeping, as in Grade VI, Bills, Accts., etc.
ENGLISH.....	Primers I and II; The Golden Staircase, Part. I. Oral Composition. Memory work. (See Memo.)	Royal Crown Reader, Book I; The Golden Staircase, Part II. Composition. Memory work. (See Memo.)	(a) For Close Study:— Royal Crown Reader, Book II. Renouf's Easy Exercises in English for Third Year Pupils; Composition; Memory Work (See Memo.) (b) For Reading and Class Discussion:— Grimm's Fairy Tales.	(a) For Close Study:— Royal Crown Reader, Book III. Renouf's Easy Exercises in English for Fourth Year Pupils; Composition; Memory Work. (See Memo.) (b) For Reading and Class discussion:— Tales of Romance (Longmans); Andersen's Fairy Tales (Macmillan).	(a) For Close Study:— Alexander's Speller, pp. 1-24; Renouf's Easy Exercises in English for Fifth Year Pupils; Royal Crown Reader, Book IV; Memory Work. (See Memo.) (b) For Reading and Discussion:— Tales of the Round Table, (Longmans); Robinson Crusoe (Macmillan).	(a) For Close Study:— Alexander's Speller, pp. 25-56; Lang's Int. Grammar to p. 100; P. S. Composition, pp. 51-91; Royal Crown Reader, Book V; Memory work. (See Memo.) (b) For Reading and Discussion:— Golding's Story of Livingstone; Selections from Dickens and Ruskin, (Copp, Clark Co.)	(a) For Close Study:— Alexander's Speller, pp. 57-88; Lang's Int. Grammar, complete; P. S. Composition, pp. 92-137; Royal Crown Reader Book VI; Narrative and Lyric Poems, Second Series, (Copp, Clark Co.); Memory Work. (See Memo.) (b) For Reading and Discussion:— Ivanhoe; Treasure Island.
HISTORY.....						Weaver's History of Canada. (Revised, 1919) to 1763.	Weaver's History 1763 to date.
GEOGRAPHY.....		Elementary terms; divisions of land and water; map of school neighbourhood.	Local topography extended to County, Province and Dominion by use of sand maps; Mountains, Drainage areas, Chief cities, Provinces and Capitals.	Preliminary talks on mountain formation, moisture, rivers, etc.; North America; Canada in detail; Map Drawing. (New Elem. Geo. Revised, 1923).	North and South America; Map Drawing. (New Elem. Geog., Revised, 1923).	Europe with special study of the British Isles; Map Drawing. (New Elem. Geog., Revised, 1923).	Asia, Africa and Australia; Map Drawing. (New Elem. Geog., Revised, 1923).
ARITHMETIC.....	Simple operations with objects and numbers.	Addition and Subtraction with objects and with numbers; Notation and Numeration; Multiplication Table to "Six times". Mental Arithmetic.	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Short Division, Roman Numerals, Mental Arithmetic.	Review, Long Division. H. C. F., L. C. M., Simple exercises in Fractions; Commercial Tables in common use; Simple Exercises in Reduction; Mental Arithmetic, The Public School Arithmetic, Book I. (Smith & Roberts), Chaps. I to VI.	The Public School Arithmetic, Book I (Smith & Roberts), Chaps. VII to the end.	Smith's Advanced, chap. IV. Chap. V, to page 178, chap. VI. Review.	Smith's Advanced. Chaps. V, VII, IX. Review.
FRENCH.....			Curtis & Robert, Part I (Optional. (See Memo.)	Curtis and Robert, Parts I and II; or, Curtis and Robert, Pt. II (City Schools).	Curtis & Robert, Parts. II and III; or Curtis and Robert, Pt. III (City Schools).	Curtis & Robert, Part III and part of IV; or Curtis and Robert, Pt. IV (City Schools).	Curtis & Robert, Part IV and part of V; or Curtis and Robert, Pt. V (City Schools).
HYGIENE.....	Simple lessons in personal Hygiene. Physical exercises and games. (Stratheona Trust Book.—For teachers only).	Personal hygiene as in "How to be Healthy" (for teachers only) to p. 54; or, "Gulick Series". (For teachers only) Physical exercises. (Stratheona Trust Book).	Simple lesson in personal hygiene as in "How to be Healthy" (for teachers only) pp.53-102; or "Gulick Series" (for teachers only). Physical Exercises. (Stratheona Trust Book).	Simple lessons in personal hygiene as in "How to be Healthy" (for teachers only) pp. 102-147; or "Gulick Series" (for teachers only). Physical Exercises (Stratheona Trust Book).	"How to be Healthy", pp. 148-207 (for pupils); or Gulick Series". Physical Exercises. (Stratheona Trust Book).	"How to be Healthy" complete (for pupils); or "Gulick Series". Physical Exercises (Stratheona Trust Book.)	"Gulick Series" (Montreal and Suburbs).
NATURE STUDY AND AGRICULTURE.....	In Grades I-V the teacher should be provided with books dealing with birds, animals and flowers. A course of lessons will be arranged based on these books. (See Memo.)	(See Memo.)	(See Memo.)	(See Memo.)	(See Memo.)	Hatch & Haselwood, to page 89.	Hatch & Haselwood, page 89 to end.
DRAWING.....		Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 1.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 2.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 3.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 4.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 5.	Prang's Graphic Drawing Book No. 6.
MUSIC.....	Dual Notation Course. (See Memo.)	Dual Notation Course. (See Memo.)	Dual Notation Course. (See Memo.)	Dual Notation Course. (See Memo.)	Dual Notation Course. (See Memo.)	Dual Notation Course. (See Memo.)	Dual Notation Course (See Memo.)

NOTE:—This course is for the first seven grades of the Superior Schools and for such Elementary Schools as have at least two teachers.

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

QUEBEC, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give  
at the head of your letter  
this number

No. 370/23

Replies should be addressed  
to "The Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, Que-  
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE  
DEPARTMENT

May 18th, 1923

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

The regular quarterly meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction will be held in Sherbrooke, in the City Hall, at 9 o'clock p.m. D.S.T. on Thursday the 24th of May inst.

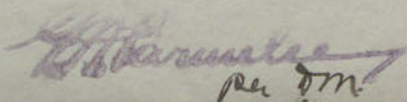
It is proposed to dispose of the Minutes and routine business at a short session so as to leave the following day free for a morning session, and the afternoon for visiting education institutions in the vicinity of Sherbrooke. Mr. Morrill has prepared an itinerary for the visits of these schools, a copy of which will be sent to you with the agenda paper and other reports, on Monday next.

The Principal of Bishop's University invites the members of the Committee to a late supper on Friday night, about 8 p.m. on return from the motor trip to schools. I presume a reply to this invitation can be phoned from Sherbrooke on Friday morning.

The Principal of Stanstead Wesleyan College also invites all the members to visit that institution. On account of the distance from Sherbrooke a visit to Stanstead cannot be made on Friday, but I suggest that such members as can do so should go to Stanstead on the following day.

As there is no dining car on the C.P.R. train leaving Montreal at 5.10 D.S.T. and arriving in Sherbrooke at 8.40 p.m. D.S.T. arrangements should be made for dinner on arrival in Sherbrooke. Mr. Morrill informs me that the New Sherbrooke Hotel will keep its dining room open for the accomodation of all the members who will write or wire in advance.

Yours truly,

  
G. W. Parmelee

Secretary

Meeting of the Protestant Committee  
of the Council of Public Instruction

Sherbrooke, May 24th, 1923

1. Minutes
2. Apologies for absence
3. Reports of sub-committees:-
  1. Course of Study
  2. Special committee on Grants to Elementary Education and other subjects requiring the attention of the Government.
  3. Distribution of unexpended balance of the Superior Education Fund,
  4. Status of Teachers (report attached hereto)
  5. School for Teachers and training for high school diplomas.
4. Professor Kneeland revives his motion in regard to bursaries for attendance at the School for Teachers.
5. Mr. Murray will move for the discharge of committee under item 5, above
6. Memorandum of Inspector Parker, (attached hereto)
7. Memorandum concerning Consolidation (attached hereto)
8. Report on School Grants and statement concerning Superior Education Fund
9. Application of McGill for \$7000.00 usual grant for School of Commerce.
10. Application of Bishop's for the sum of \$1000.00 usually paid for extension commercial work. Bishop's asks that this sum be granted in consideration of the engagement of a Professor of Education for the training of high school pupils.
11. Letter from Dean Laird suggesting provision for special work in Singing, Drawing and Oral French for the under graduates of McGill who are taking the course in Education.
12. Resolution passed at the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists recommending the establishing of short courses in Agriculture for the teaching staffs, wither at the colleges or through extension workers at local centres.
13. Dean Laird will give notice of motion to re-consider the age limit for entrance to the intermediate class of the School for Teachers.
14. Statement from the Dept. of Public Instruction regarding the condition of the Protestant Elementary Schools.
15. Other business
16. Time and place of next meeting.

N.B. Will the members kindly retain this paper for use at the meeting.



PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR PROTESTANT COMMITTEE

May 25, 1923.

Leave Sherbrooke for Assot Consolidated School  
 Leave Consolidated School

1 p.m.  
 2 p.m.

Route I.

Round trip from Lennoxville, 14 miles. Some of the poorer rural schools.

Belvidere, leaving this school at	3.45 p.m.
Christie's "	3.15
Albert Mines "	3.33
Capelton "	4.00

Route II.

Round trip from Lennoxville, 26 miles. Average type of rural school.

Belvidere, leaving at	2.45 p.m.
Saffield "	3.10
Minton "	3.38
Mc Kerney's (via E. Hatley)	4.15

Route III.

Round trip from Lennoxville, 25 miles. Better type of rural school.

Hartingville, leaving the school at	2.50 p.m.
Milby, "	3.00
Ives Hill, "	3.30
Compton (via Moe's River)	4.15

Route IV.

Round trip from Lennoxville, 36 miles.

Hatley Centre (Elementary) leaving at	2.45 p.m.
Old Church School (Elem.) "	3.15
East Hatley (Intermediate)	4.00
or	
Mansawippi (Elem.)	4.00

The members of the Committee are invited to supper at Bishop's University on return to Lennoxville.

To the Chairman and Members of the Protestant Committee:-

The Status of Teachers Committee met in Montreal on Friday afternoon, May 4th. The full time of the meeting was given to the consideration of Regulations 24g and 31b.

Certain changes were suggested in connection with Regulation 24g, but after due consideration your Committee came to the conclusion that it should not recommend any changes in this Regulation at the present time.

We gave considerable attention to proposed changes in Regulation 31b. We felt that the course leading to a Second Class High School Certificate as laid down in this Regulation was quite inadequate and did not correspond to two years university work, the amount previously required for such a certificate. Your Committee felt that the standard should be raised and the course made more specific and definite. With this in view, the "six units" was made to read "eight units" and the subjects were arranged in such a way that Mathematics, Latin and French became compulsory, as well as one course in English, one in History, and one in Science, and the whole to be divided equally between First and Second Year courses. It is hoped that by this means the diploma will be the equivalent to entrance to Third Year Arts in any university and will be accepted as such. In this way teachers taking advantage of this Regulation will be accomplishing a double purpose: (1) They will secure a Second Class High School Certificate, and (2) They will be enabled to enter Third Year Arts in any university. It will also be noted that two other minor changes were made: (1) The insertion of the words "Or any other recognized university", and (2) "four hours' lectures per week" made to read in a more general light than it does at the present time. The first of these minor changes was introduced so that any other university embarking on a plan similar to that adopted by McGill University would be recognized by the Central Board of Examiners and its courses accepted. The second was to make the hours of lectures per week equivalent to the hours now given intra-murally in similar subjects at any university. It was pointed out that the number of hours per week varied at different universities and was subject to change at any time.

Regulation 31b reads at the present time as follows:-

"Teachers holding the Model School Diploma, with professional training, may obtain a Second Class High School Diploma after ~~satisfactorily~~ satisfactorily taking six units of work in the Faculty of Arts of McGill University, provided that not more than three of the units shall be courses of the First Year in Arts, a unit being the equivalent of four hours' lectures per week during the university year."

With the proposed changes Article 31b would read:-

"Teachers holding a Model School Diploma, with professional training, may obtain a Second Class High School Diploma after satisfactorily taking eight units of work (not more than four of which shall be in courses of the First Year in Arts) in the Faculty of McGill University, or at any other recognized university, provided that of these units at least one, and not more than two, shall be taken from under each of these heads: Mathematics, French, Latin, Science, English Language and Literature, and History, a unit being the equivalent of the number of hours' lectures per week given intra-murally in the same subject during the university year."

(signed) W. Allen Walsh

Convener, Status of Teachers Com.

True copy



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF  
 PROTESTANT RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND  
 PUPILS IN THE YEARS 1891-92, 1901-02,  
 1911-12 and 1921-22. (Ten year periods ).

As the official statistics do not classify the rural schools separately the enrolment figures in the earlier years had to be obtained by an approximate elimination of town and superior school enrolment. The differences, however, are not likely to exceed five per cent. Counties such as Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga and Sherbrooke are omitted.

	RURAL SCHOOLS.	Decrease	Pupils.	Decrease
1891-92	855		18,280	
1901-02	813	42	16,911	1,369
1911-12	733	80	13,547	3,364
1921-22	584	149	11,743	1,804

In 1892-93 in the four counties of Argenteuil, Hull, Labelle and Pontiac there were 4,658 pupils in the Protestant rural schools; in 1921-22 the number was 3,806.

Other decreases were as follows:-

	1891-92	1921-22
<b>BROME:</b>		
Schools	79	48
Pupils	1819	930
<b>COMPTON:</b>		
Schools	102	45
Pupils	2484	634
<b>HUNTINGDON:</b>		
Schools	54	37
Pupils	1518	932
<b>MEGANTIC:</b>		
Schools	46	23
Pupils	873	271
<b>MISSISQUOI</b>		
Schools	66	26
Pupils	1625	456
<b>RICHMOND:</b>		
Schools	42	24
Pupils	788	343
<b>SHEFFORD:</b>		
Schools	44	14
Pupils	937	210
<b>STANSTEAD:</b>		
Schools	76	41
Pupils	1725	658

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL PROTESTANT SCHOOLS AND PUPILS  
OF THE PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1891-92, 1901-02, 1911-12 AND  
1921-22.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	1891-92	1901-02	1911-12	1921-22
Elem.	906	887	829	684
Intermediate	49	44	50	52
High	21	29	34	46
Totals.	976	960	913	782

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS.

1891-92	32,062
1901-02	37,073
1911-12	48,998
1921-22	65,053

The growth in the City of Montreal and surrounding counties is indicated in the following figures:-

	1891-92	1901-02	1911-12	1921-22
Montreal	7,612	9,352	17,935	33,047
Chambly Co.	191	465	455	1,412
Hochelaga Co.	977	2,781	6,229	600
Jacques Cart.	309	383	984	4,115
Laval, Co.	000	0000	000	254
Westmount Co.	000	000	000	4,684
Totals.	9,089	12,981	25,603	43,522

Protestant Union School

Montreal, P. Q.

2900/22

M E M O R A N D U M  
I N S P E C T I O N O F H I G H S C H O O L S

Number of schools,---- High Schools,-----38  
Intermediate Schools 4-----Total 42

Number of pupils in attendance-----11076

Number of teachers holding Academy Diploma-----	91
" " " " Model "-----	140
" " " " Elementary "-----	90
" " " " No Diploma-----	10

Number of SPECIALISTS in MUSIC, PHYSICAL CULTURE, HOUSEHOLD  
SCIENCE, (without Diploma) ----- 12

Total number of teachers----- 343  
Number of FRENCH SPECIALISTS employed----- 28

Average salary paid to teachers holding Academy Diploma-----	\$1900.
" " " " " " Model "-----	\$1889.
" " " " " " Elementary "-----	\$ 847.
" " " " " " No Diploma-----	\$1008.

Average salary paid to PRINCIPALS-----\$2074.  
" " " " FRENCH SPECIALISTS-----\$1550.

Condition of School Buildings:-

EXCELLENT 62%      GOOD 17%      FAIR 16%      BAD 5%

Notes:-

The School Board of Cowansville has purchased a tract of land upon which will be erected during the summer of 1923, a modern, up-to-date school building.

During the past year the School Boards of St. Lambert, Outremont, and Verdun, have spent large sums in enlarging their High School buildings.

The School Boards of Huntingdon, Ormstown, Valleyfield, Cowansville, Sutton, Shawville, Aylmer, Lachute, Richmond and Waterloo are educating large numbers of pupils from the surrounding rural municipalities for which education adequate compensation is not made. Attempts to consolidate have not met with success. These schools, built and equipped by the ratepayers of the town or village at a large expense, provide efficient instruction for the pupils from the rural districts. Should not these schools receive a grant from the Poor Municipalities Fund in view of the fact that they are educating pupils from the rural municipalities for a very slight compensation?

Respectfully submitted

(signed) John Parker

Inspector of Superior Schools

January 29th, 1923

Consolidation of our rural schools still moves slowly. This is not due to any lack of effort on the part of the Department nor to lack of success in established consolidated schools. Many meetings have been held at favourable points, and general approval of the plan obtained in most cases, but difficulty arises when the question of site has to be determined. Each district desires to be the chosen centre. An exceptional difficulty arose in the township of Newport in Compton county. One half of that township is near to Sawyerville and the pupils who had finished Grade VIII in the elementary schools could readily attend the Intermediate School at Sawyerville. The people at the Island Brook end, however, were too far from either Sawyerville, Cookshire or Bury to take advantage of this means of giving education to their children. During the last six years four public meetings were held in the interest of establishing a consolidated Intermediate school at Island Brook. Nothing was accomplished, however, until last May, when the people at the Island Brook end petitioned to be erected into a separate school municipality. This was granted, and went into effect on July 1st, 1922. A fine two-room school was built at Island Brook; the outside pupils are conveyed to it, and the school has begun with the best prospects of success.

The slowness with which the plan spreads is certainly not due to lack of success in the existing consolidated schools. Bulwer, St. Andrews East, Way's Mills, Ascot, and Hudson are examples of this success. At each of these centres there has been not only a greatly awakened educational life in the community and an opportunity given to many pupils to receive a higher education than they would otherwise have obtained, but it is worthy of note that the consolidated schools also tend to hold the Protestant population together.

Consolidation is not possible, of course, in every rural municipality. Quite a number of the Protestant schools are too isolated, or otherwise too unfavourably situated, to make the plan feasible. But the number of favourable situations is considerably larger than the number of existing consolidations, and an outline of the conditions in some of the municipalities where unsuccessful efforts have been made to obtain consolidation may be instructive. These conditions vary; perhaps the one point where they are alike is in respect to the differences of opinion which arise when the question of a central site comes up.

In Pontiac county four public meetings have been held during the last few years in the township of Bristol. Many letters also have been written to the commissioners. In this municipality there are nine elementary schools. Their respective enrollments this year are 42, 33, 32, 29, 25, 22, 21, 16 and 13 pupils. Here the problem is not that of uniting small schools. The enrollment in most of them is high. But of the nine teachers only three have elementary (Macdonald College) diplomas. These three receive \$600.00, but so also do four of the teachers without diploma. One teacher without diploma, indeed, receives the highest salary, \$700.00, and another \$450.00. But if the salaries are arranged unfairly to the qualified teachers they are at least high, compared with the general rural rate in the Province. The fact that the salaries are up to the standard is due to the other fact that the municipality is well able to pay them. The assessed valuation, below the real value, is nearly a million dollars (\$932,486.00) and the rate is 60%.

Why, then, are so many of the teachers unqualified? Simply because Bristol does nothing whatever to supply itself from among its own pupils. All pupils beyond Grade VII have to go to Shawville or to Aylmer for the work of the higher grades. But with nearly 250 pupils every year, Bristol if it had an Intermediate school of its own could soon have a yearly contingent of candidates for the School for Teachers, and in view of the good salaries some of these would be available for Bristol. The whole issue has been fully placed before the people. They were urged to have an Intermediate school with consolidation if possible, and if this were not possible to have, at least, a school within the borders of the township which could be reached daily by all pupils beyond Grade VII. The township is compact and there would be no difficulty about the matter of conveyance. Many of the ratepayers are in favour of a consolidated Intermediate school, but these are divided as to where it should be placed. In the meantime the commissioners, while in general apparently favourable, do nothing.

To Eardley township in Hull county only one visit was made, several years ago. There the general disposition was favourable, but the four schools do not form a square. They are stretched along one road, and the distances from the ends to the centre appeared too great. Since that time, however, the board has been paying good salaries. This year the four teachers, each with diploma from the School for Teachers, are being paid \$600.00. Eardley at one time had a fair Protestant population. This was incidentally shown by the fact that three Protestant churches were passed at that visit, almost side by side, but not one of them now had a resident pastor. Enquiry brought out the fact that there were occasional services by outside ministers.

In Argenteuil there is a good consolidation at St. Andrews East, but both Chatham No.1 and Chatham No.2 should adopt the system. Neither people nor boards, however, have ever been favourable.

In Huntingdon county very little progress has been made, but quite recently there has been an awakening to the question in Chateauguay county, notably at Howick and Ormstown township. In both cases part of the union at any rate could be effected with the existing Superior Schools.

In Missisquoi county the most notable case is that of Dunham township. Here several meetings have been held, both in the township and at Cowansville. The simplest solution would be that of conveying some of the pupils to Cowansville and some to Dunham Village? This might necessitate one or two elementary schools to continue, but it would decidedly benefit the majority. Here again, while there is a strong element in favour of the principle, action seems impossible to obtain.

In Sutton township a partial consolidation was obtained some eight years ago, in the face of strong opposition from the two districts whose pupils were to be conveyed to the elementary school at Glen Sutton (Glenton). As soon as the system went into operation, however, the opposition died away. The average attendance in the two districts which were closed had been about 50% for 29 years. It rose at once to over 90%, and the school has given good satisfaction. This case encouraged the hope that the rest of Sutton township would be consolidated; in part at least at Sutton Village at the existing Superior School. Several meetings have been held but with no result. Even the Sutton township commissioners have taken no interest in the matter, despite the fact that their schools have been rapidly declining in quality.

At two other places in Brome county, however, there are more encouraging conditions. At Mansonville the pupils from several schools in Potton are now being conveyed, and in East Bolton there is every likelihood of a consolidation if the question of site does not kill it. At Foster an excellent consolidation might be made of part of Brome township and West Bolton, other parts of both being conveyed to Knowlton. Two large meetings were favourable, but no action is taken by the boards.

But one case in the county of Richmond is significant of many others. It is that of the township of Shipton. This township has been steadily losing its Protestant population for years. It is now reduced to eight elementary schools with a total enrollment of 85 pupils. Two of the schools have 8 pupils this year, one 7, one has 6, and one has 5. Though the annual salary is only \$400.00, every teacher this year has a diploma. Under the head of competency Inspector Rothney reports four as "good" three as "fair" and one as "poor". The school term is eight months.

The township surrounds the village of Danville. Today the majority of the pupils of Shipton are within three miles of Danville. If consolidation were effected not more than two outlying districts would be too far from the centre, and one of them could be united with the village of Asbestos and the other with Denison's Mills. For more than half a century Shipton has been dependent upon Danville for its superior education and has contributed nothing more than the fees of those who attended the high school. Consolidation is advisable there if anywhere, and the Danville and Shipton boards are at one in the matter. But the ratepayers of Shipton are bitterly opposed. A meeting was held at Danville last Spring. Almost every ratepayer of Shipton attended. They were opposed to Consolidation in either form, that is, (1) by arrangement, each municipality maintaining its identity, or (2) complete union. The one argument was that it was a "scheme"

on the part of Danville to make a "profit" out of the township. The secretary-treasurer of the Shipton board is also the secretary-treasurer of the Danville board, and he presented the real figures on this point but without avail. Briefly, these figures for last year were as follows:-

Leaving aside the cost of heating the building, the cost of the caretaking and the cost of maintaining the elementary grades, the salaries for the two teachers in the higher grades amounted to \$2500.00. The high school grant that year was \$500.00 and the net cost of the higher grades, therefore was \$2000.00. There were 33 pupils in these higher grades. Thus the cost per pupil was \$60.60. Sixteen of the pupils in these upper grades were supplied by Danville, and seventeen from Shipton. Four of the outside pupils (in highest grades) paid \$20.00 per annum; thirteen paid \$14.00 per annum. The total amount contributed by the Shipton pupils was \$262.00. The Danville people contributed in fees and taxes 87 % of that \$2000.00 for 16 pupils; Shipton contributed 13 % of the \$2000.00 for 17 pupils.

This plain statement made no impression on the Shipton ratepayers, though the five Shipton commissioners were firm in their declaration that consolidation was the one remedy for the township. It may be remarked here also, that not often do commissioners take so firm a stand against their ratepayers.

On the Gaspé coast several consolidations are possible, particularly at New Carlisle and Gaspé Village.

GENERAL. Except where the union is proposed with an existing superior school, as in the case of Shipton, the financial side of consolidation can generally be dealt with easily. In every community, of course, there are those who object to any increase in the school tax, however small that tax may be. Those whose children have been educated (the older members of the community with some accumulated means) are the most difficult to deal with in this matter. But in most municipalities there is generally a fair proportion of the ratepayers who declare that they are ready to pay more for a better school. Then the special grants for conveyance are a considerable help in this respect, and the increased grants from the Superior Education Fund provide an effective encouragement when an Intermediate school has to be undertaken. In every case, however, aid is also asked towards the cost of the new building required, and on this point no definite statement can be offered.

The two chief factors which delay the adoption of consolidation are:-

1. The natural conservatism of the farmers of eastern Canada. The spirit of use-and-wont is common to Ontario and the maritime provinces as well as to Quebec.
2. The difficulty of reaching a common decision as to the site even when general approval of the plan has been obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) J. C. Sutherland

N.B. For the personal and confidential information of the members of the Protestant Committee.

Feb.6th, 1922.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Made to the Protestant Committee  
at meeting held February 24, 1922.

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Your Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Murray, Hersey, Cameron, Morrill and Bullock, first consulted with the Department as to the manner in which the need of the Protestant Committee for funds to administer both to Superior and Elementary Schools, should be placed before the Government. It was felt that only in a general way could the manner of allocating such funds be suggested to the Provincial Treasurer, as it was expedient the Protestant Committee should be left free to meet the needs as a review and study of the general requirements might be made. In a general way the pressing needs are:-

1. Additional assistance to both Superior and Elementary Schools where Commissioners or Trustees are taking active steps to improve their School facilities.
2. Bonuses to Schools where properly qualified teachers are obtained as against uncertificated teachers especially where adequate salaries are being paid.
3. Assistance to School Municipalities for consolidation of Schools including transportation.
4. Special assistance to Schools in Gaspe and Bonaventure.

Pending our approaching the Treasurer, Dr. Parmelee and Mr. Bullock had covered the matter very completely with members of the Cabinet and in the interim an arrangement had been arrived at on the Roman Catholic side whereby twenty classical colleges were to receive a sum of \$10,000 each, and moreover the School for Higher Commercial Studies which had been receiving \$50,000. a year by arrangement in 1916 with which this Committee is conversant, is

to receive \$65,000 per year.

This equivalent compensation to Protestant Schools for Superior Education would be in the neighborhood of \$40,000. or slightly less. On the basis of one-sixth it would be \$36,000.

On Wednesday, February 1st, your Sub-Committee met the Premier; Treasurer and Secretary and urged that instead of the Government allocating this compensating fund to Schools or Colleges for Superior Education, the duty of administering this fund should be delegated to the Protestant Committee.

The Premier was informed that the needs which we knew of through surveys already made by the Committee, indicated that not even \$100,000. would satisfy all the pressing and acute demands which now exist.

It is but fair to say that there was some hesitancy on the part of the Government in placing this fund, constituting a large annual payment, in the hands of an authority which while acting under statutory authority was not directly responsible to the electorate. This being a general and recognized principle of government your Sub-Committee was not prepared to offer any argument against it except the dire needs as we see them, of the Schools under our administration.

We think however that we can safely report to the Committee that our request will be met and that this sum will be available for distribution as the Committee may determine, but it should be kept in mind that this sum of \$40,000 flows from a distribution on the Roman Catholic side for Superior Education and also that it is expected next year that Elementary Education will receive its proper attention by the Government, in a financial way.

Respectfully Submitted.



# Department of Public Instruction

ADOPTED FEBRUARY, 1923

Quebec, March, 1923.

## LIST OF TEXT BOOKS

AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND APPROVED BY THAT COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY, 1923.

These lists go into effect July 1st, 1923, for a term of four years, unless otherwise specified in particular cases.

In any case where a book cannot be purchased from the local dealer at the printed retail price it will be sent postage paid by the publisher or his agent, on receipt of the price marked in the column headed "price postage paid". Discounts, sufficient to permit of the books being sold to the pupils at the authorized prices have been arranged with the Publishers; but the full discount is not guaranteed unless the orders are sent direct to the Publishers or Agents whose names are given after each book. The addresses of publishers or agents are given on the last page.

The authorized text-books are classified into four lists as follows:—

**LIST No. I.**—Text books to be purchased by the pupils, in their several grades, according to the requirements of the Course of Study. This is the principal list for all Protestant schools of the Province. It is to be followed by all schools outside of Montreal and the suburbs of Montreal, and it is to be followed by the schools of Montreal and suburbs of Montreal except where an option is permitted under the provisions of LIST No. III below, and by the French Protestant schools except where an option is permitted under the provisions of LIST No. IV.

**LIST No. II.**—Supplementary text-books and material for all schools, to be purchased by the school boards. The school boards are required to purchase these supplementary texts for use in each grade, when prescribed in the Course of Study. The supplementary texts remain the property of the school board, and it is the duty of the head teacher to see they are kept in the school, in good order, and duly placed in charge of the board at the end of the school year. It is the duty of the board, also, to have a complete set of all class books for the use of the teacher. The Teacher's Manuals in Oral French, and the Wall Sheets, are indispensable and are to be provided by the School Boards.

**LIST No. III.**—The text-books of List III may be used in the schools of Montreal and suburbs of Montreal, under authority of a resolution of the school board, in place of the texts authorized in Lists I or II, in the subjects or grades for which they are intended. A copy of the resolution adopting any or all of these options is to be sent by the secretary-treasurer, within one month, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**LIST IV.**—This contains the French Readers which may be used in the French Protestant schools.

### LIST I

TITLE	PUBLISHER OR AGENT	Retail Price	Price post-paid
<b>(1) READERS.</b>			
New Phonic Primer No. 1.	Nelson & Sons. (Renouf)	0 20	0 20
New Phonic Primer No. 2.	" " "	0 25	0 25
Royal Crown Reader Book 1.	" " "	0 30	0 30
" " " Book 2.	" " "	0 35	0 35
" " " Book 3.	" " "	0 40	0 40
" " " Book 4.	" " "	0 45	0 45
" " " Book 5.	" " "	0 50	0 50
" " " Book 6.	" " "	0 50	0 50

**Note.**—The edition of the Royal Crown Readers to be used is the one revised in 1923.

The following Imperial Readers are for optional use not in place of the Royal Crown Readers but as additional readers where such may be desired.

Imperial Reader No. 1.	Renouf Pub. Co.	0 18	0 18
" " No. 2.	" " "	0 25	0 25
" " No. 3.	" " "	0 30	0 30

TITLE	PUBLISHER OR AGENT	Retail Price	Price post-paid
<b>(2) SPELLER.</b>			
Alexander's Speller. (Canadian edition).	Renouf Pub. Co.	0 30	0 30
<b>(3) COPY BOOKS.</b>			
Philips' Semi-upright.	Renouf Pub. Co. Nos. 1-6, 6a, 7, 7a, 8, 8a, 10, 10a	each 0 09	0 09
<b>(4) ARITHMETICS.</b>			
Smith's Modern Advanced.	Renouf Pub. Co.	0 <del>20</del> <sup>90</sup>	0 <del>20</del> <sup>90</sup>
Primary Exercises:			
Nos. 1 and 2	" " "	each 0 07	0 07
Nos. 3 to 8	" " "	each 0 15	0 15
<b>(5) ENGLISH GRAMMAR.</b>			
Easy Exercises in English	Renouf Pub. Co., Years 3 to 8	each 0 15	0 15
Complete in one volume	"	0 80	0 80
Mason's Intermediate	Copp Clark Co.	0 65	0 65
<b>(6) ENGLISH LITERATURE TEXTS.</b>			
The Golden Staircase, Nos. I and II,	Nelson s,	each 0 15	0 15
Golding's Story of Livingstone	"	0 45	0 45
The Harp of Youth	"	0 65	0 65
Grimm's Fairy Tales	Macmillan	0 50	0 50
Andersen's Fairy Tales	"	0 50	0 50
Robinson Crusoe	"	0 50	0 50
Ivanhoe	"	0 50	0 50
Tale of Two Cities,	"	0 50	0 50
Richard II	"	0 50	0 50
Henry Esmond	"	0 50	0 50
Selections from Dickens and Ruskin,	Copp Clark Co.	0 40	0 40
Selections from Irving and Hawthorne (1923-24 only)	Copp Clark Co.,	0 40	0 40
Narrative & Lyric Poems (B. C. Ed.)	Copp Clark Co.,	0 35	0 35
Lady of the Lake	" "	0 40	0 40
The Deserted Village	" "	0 40	0 40
Macbeth	" "	0 40	0 40
Merchant of Venice	" "	0 40	0 40
Silas Marner	" "	0 50	0 50
Tales of the Round Table, Book IV,	Longmans	0 65	0 59
Treasure Island (School Edition),	Mc Clelland & Stewart	0 60	0 60
Westward Ho,	Oxford Press	0 50	0 50
Selected English Short Stories, First Series,	"	0 60	0 60
Selected English Essays, J. M. Dent	"	0 50	0 50
Thornton's Poetry for Schools (1923-24 only)	Renouf	0 70	0 70
<b>(7) COMPOSITION BOOKS.</b>			
High School Composition. (Quebec Edition)	Copp Clark Co.,	0 60	0 60
<b>(8) GEOGRAPHY.</b>			
New Elementary Revised, (1923-25 only)	W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd.,	1 10	1 10
Tarr's New Physical Geography,	Macmillan Co., (Subject to change after 1926)	1 75	1 75
The Canadian School Geography,	J. M. Dent	0 85	0 85
" " Atlas,	"	0 90	0 90
<b>(9) BOOK-KEEPING.</b>			
Ontario Public School.	W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd.	0 60	0 60
Blanks and Pupil's Outfit	" " "	0 60	0 60
<b>(10) HISTORY.</b>			
Weaver's History of Canada (Revised 1919).	Copp Clark Co and Wm. Briggs	0 75	0 75
Grant's High School History of Canada.	Renouf Pub. Co.	0 80	0 80
Warner's Short History of Great Britain.	W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd.	0 80	0 80
World Progress,	Allyn & Bacon	2 00	2 00
<b>(11) FRENCH.</b>			
Curtis & Roberts' Oral Lessons.	Renouf Pub. Co		
Part I		0 10	0 10
Part II		0 10	0 10
Part III		0 15	0 15
Part IV		0 15	0 15
Part V		0 15	0 15
Part VI		0 25	0 25

TITLE	PUBLISHER OR AGENT	Retail Price	
		Price	postpaid
Berthon's Grammaire Française, J. M. Dent & Sons, .....		0 60	0 60
First Exercises in French " " .....		0 40	0 40
Le Trésor du Vieux Seigneur " " .....		0 20	0 20
Lectures Faciles (Lazare), Renouf Pub. Co., .....		0 60	0 60
Criquette (Modren Language Press), Renouf Pub. Co., .....		0 25	0 25
Le Voyage de M. Perrichon, Copp Clark & W. J. Gage .....		0 35	0 35
Les Braves Gens, Oxford University Press .....		0 60	0 60
Les Quatre Contes Choisis " " .....		0 60	0 60
<b>(12) LATIN.</b>			
Henderson & Little's New First Latin Book. Copp Clark Co. ....		0 75	0 75
Fabulae Faciles. Renouf Pub. Co. ....		0 85	0 85
Matriculation Caesar. Copp Clark Co. ....		0 50	0 50
Virgil's Aeneid. Book II. " " .....		0 45	0 45
Cornelius Nepos' "Lives" (Elementary Classics), Macmillan .....		0 65	0 65
<b>(13) PHYSICS.</b>			
Merchant & Chant's High School Physics. Copp Clark Co. ....		1 25	1 25
<b>(14) BOTANY.</b> Bergen & Caldwell's Practical Botany, Renouf Pub. Co. ....			
		1 80	1 80
<b>(15) CHEMISTRY.</b>			
Evans's Elementary Chemistry. W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd. ....		0 75	0 75
<b>(16) AGRICULTURE.</b>			
Hatch & Hazelwood's. Elementary Agriculture. W. J. Gage Co. Ltd. ....		0 60	0 60
<b>(17) MATHEMATICS.</b>			
Hall & Knight's Elementary Algebra. Macmillan Co. ....		1 40	1 40
Hall & Steven's Geometry. 1—VI. " " .....		1 40	1 40
Hall & Knight's Trigonometry " " .....		1 40	1 40
<b>(18) DRAWING.</b>			
Prang's Graphic Drawing Books Nos. 1-4. Renouf Pub. Co. ....	each	0 20	0 20
" " " " " 5-8 " " .....	each	0 25	0 25
<b>(19) HYGIENE.</b>			
How to be Healthy. W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd. ....		0 60	0 60
(NOTE.—Up to and including Grade IV this Book is "for teacher only.")			
<b>(20) MUSIC.</b>			
Dual Notation Course, Renouf Pub. Co. ....		0 20	0 20
Graded Song Book, Junior, (Vocal Ed.), Renouf Pub. Co. ....		0 20	0 20
Graded Song Book, Intermediate (Vocal Ed.) " " .....		0 25	0 25
Empire Songster (Revised 1923) " " .....		0 15	0 15

## LIST II

(Supplementary texts to be purchased by school boards)

<b>(1) PHONICS.</b>			
Teacher's Handbook to Phonic Primer, Nelson (Renouf Pub. Co.) .....		0 15	0 15
<b>(3) PHYSICS.</b>			
(Merchant & Chant). Laboratory Manual to H. S. Physics. Copp Clark Co. ....		0 50	0 50
<b>(3) FRENCH.</b>			
Teachers' Manuals to Oral Lessons in French, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in separate books. Renouf Pub. Co. Each .....		0 35	0 35
Wall Sheets to accompany Oral Lessons in French, parts 1, 2, 3, all bound together on roller. Renouf Pub. Co. ....		2 00	2 15
<b>(4) BOTANY. Problems in Botany, Eikenberry, Ginn &amp; Co. (for teacher only) .....</b>			
		0 85	0 85
<b>(5) CANADIAN CIVICS, Jenkins. Copp Clark Co. (for teacher only) .....</b>			
		0 50	0 50
<b>(6) MUSIC. Renouf Pub. Co.,</b>			
Graded Song Book, Junior (Piano Ed.) .....		1 00	1 00
Graded Song Book, Intermediate (Piano Ed.) .....		1 00	1 00
"C" Tuning Fork .....			
3rd. Step Modulator. ....			
Dual Notation (Teacher's Edition) .....			

## LIST III

(Optional Texts for Montreal and Suburbs)

TITLE	PUBLISHER OR AGENT	Retail Price	Price post-paid
<b>(1) ARITHMETICS.</b>			
Arthy's Revised Graded Arithmetic.	Educ. Book Co. & W. J. Gage		
Book I.....		0 38	0 38
Book II.....		0 38	0 38
Book III.....		0 43	0 43
<b>(2) HYGIENE.</b>			
Gulick Health Series (Ginn.)	Renouf Pub. Co.		
I. Good Health.....		0 70	0 70
II. Emergencies.....		0 70	0 70
III. Town and city.....		0 85	0 85
IV. The Body at Work.....		0 85	0 85
<b>(3) MUSIC. Renouf Pub. Co.</b>			
Melody Reader.....		0 20	0 20
Royal Songster. (Nos. 2 and 4) Canad. ed.....	each	0 10	0 10
Empire Songster.....		0 15	0 15
School Song Book, (Supplied).....		0 05	0 05
High School Song Book, Renouf Pub. Co.....		0 35	0 35
Novello's School Songs, Nos. 137 and 138.....	each	0 25	0 25
Assembly Songs, Vol. I, Novello, (Am Ed.) Hollis Dann.....		1 50	1 50
School and Community Song Book, W. J. Gage.....		0 50	0 50

### LIST IV.—(Readers for French Protestant Schools).

The French Protestant Schools of the province may use the Acadian Readers in place of the ones mentioned in List I.

Acadian Reader No. I, Part 1, Nelson & Sons, Renouf Pub. Co.....		0 25	0 25
Acadian Reader No. I, Part 2, " ".....		0 35	0 35
Acadian Reader No. I, (complete) " ".....		0 50	0 50
Acadian Reader No. II, " ".....		0 60	0 60
Acadian Reader No. III, " ".....		0 80	0 80
Acadian Reader No. IV, " ".....		0 80	0 80

### ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS

- THOMAS NELSON & SONS,  
77 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- RENOUF PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
25 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.
- THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY,  
517 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- W. J. GAGE & CO. LTD.  
84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA,  
Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.
- J. M. DENT & SONS,  
215-219 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
- OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,  
25 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,  
210 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
- McCLELLAND & STEWART,  
215 Victoria St., Toronto.
- ALLYN & BACON,  
50 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

- Report of the Sub-Committee on  
Text-books and Course of Study.

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Owing to the fact that although your Sub-Committee has worked faithfully in revising the list of text-books and the Course of Study, the work is not yet quite finished, so it is not possible to present a Course of Study for authorization at this meeting. We shall do so, however, at the meeting in May.

The aim of your Sub-Committee has been to make changes only where these are considered desirable, particularly in such subjects as English, French and Latin where texts for reading should not be used for a longer period than four years. Yet, even in these subjects much of the old matter (perhaps indeed the greater part of it), has been retained.

It has been also the aim of your Sub-Committee to enrich and strengthen the course slightly, more particularly in English, by adding a little additional reading matter in most of the grades. This will account for the appearance of some of the text-books in the following list for which we ask the authorization of the Committee:-

ENGLISH

- "The Golden Staircase", Part I
- "The Golden Staircase", Part II
- "Tales of the Round Table", Book IV (Longman's)
- "Selections from Dickens and Ruskin" (Copp, Clarke Co.)
- "Treasure Island".
- "Narrative and Lyric Poems" (Copp, Clarke Co.)
- + "Tales of Romance" (Longman's)
- "The Deserted Village"
- "Comeos of Literature", No. 2 (Nelson & Son)
- "The Merchant of Venice"
- "Selected Short Stories" (Oxford Press)
- "Selected English Essays" (Dent)
- "Macbeth"
- "Richard II"
- "Henry Esmond"
- + Gage's "Selections of Prose and Poetry".

(The majority of these are replacements, but a few are additions in one grade of another).

It is recommended that Renouf's Easy Exercises be used in Grades V, VI, and VII, as in the Montreal schools instead of Lang's Grammar and the Ontario Public School Composition, which are now being used. This will mean a saving for the pupils in these grades which will counterbalance any extra expense which they may be put to for the purchase of new texts in literature.

HISTORY

It is proposed to introduce the teaching of world history in Grades X and XI instead of continuing the study of British and Canadian history beyond Grade IX. West's "World Progress" is recommended as a text-book for the grades mentioned.

GEOGRAPHY

As Messrs. Ginn and Company are preparing an Elementary Canadian Geography on approved lines, your Sub-Committee think it advisable to retain the Elementary School Geography which is now being used for the next two years, by which time the new work is expected to be issued from the press, the publishers of the book now in use agreeing to insert new maps and such fresh textual matter as will bring it up to date.

Your Sub-Committee recommend for use in Grades VIII and IX the Canadian School Geography edited by Cornish and published by Dent & Sons. This Geography is written on modern lines and is considered well adapted for the two grades in question. It will probably be found suitable for Grade X as well and possibly for Grade XI, thus replacing Tarr's Physical Geography in the end.

#### FRENCH

No change is made in the text-books in French up to and including Grade VII. For other grades the following texts are recommended:-

"Criquette", (Modern Language Press, Milwaukee).  
"Le Trésor du vieux Seigneur" (Dent).  
"Les Braves Gens" (Hachette).  
"Les Quatre Contes Choisis" (Daudet).

These texts are more suitable for oral teaching than those which they replace.

#### LATIN

Virgil, Aeneid Book II, instead of Aeneid Book I; in Grade XI, and two or three of the lives of Cornelius Nepos.

All books with the exception of the Elementary Geography mentioned and Tarr's Physical Geography, are recommended for authorization for a period of four years.

The changes proposed will increase the cost of the text-books which the pupils must buy in the different grades very slightly, - in some not at all.

Your Sub-Committee would ask that the texts named above be authorized for a period of four years and in view of the fact that the Committee will not meet again until late in May, by which time the Course of Study must be prepared, they would ask for a certain measure of freedom in the adoption of other texts similar in character to those mentioned if it should be found necessary or advisable, it being understood that no text-book would be selected which would entail a greater burden on a pupil or be less suited for the purpose for which it is intended than those already authorized at this meeting.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. NICHOLSON,

Chairman.

# PROTESTANT POOR MUNICIPALITY GRANTS

RECOMMENDED TO BE  
PAID IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1922-1923

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	VALUATION	RATE	RELATIVE RATE	NO. OF SCHOOLS	GRANT	REMARKS	
Argenteuil	Arundel	153,156	1 50		4E1 M	75 00		
	Dunany	27,625	1 00		1	100 00		
	Gore	47,150	3 00		3	300 00		
	Grenville No. 1	498,633	1 00		8	300 00		
	Grenville No. 3	120,577	1 00		3	200 00		
	Harrington No. 1	84,140	2 00		4	125 00		
	Mille Isles No. 1	24,925	1 11		1	100 00		
	Mille Isles No. 2	21,950	1 48		1	100 00		
	Mille Isles No. 3	27,930	1 50		1	100 00		
	Montcalm	50,175	1 50		1	75 00		
	Wentworth	71,200	1 00		3	200 00		
	Arthabaska	Tingwick	47,470	1 50		2	75 00	
	Berthier	St. Gabriel de Brandon	17,845	1 00		1	50 00	
Bonaventure	Broadlands	16,500	1 00		1	100 00		
	Caplan (St. Charles)	22,775	75		1	60 00		
	Cox	125,697	5 00		1M 1Ac	150 00		
	Hamilton (St. Bonaventure)	58,267	1 75		2	75 00		
	Maria	70,840	1 10		2	100 00		
	Matapedia	67,450	4 00		3	150 00		
	New Richmond	253,491	3 00		1M 9E	300 00		
	Paspebiac East D.	47,897	1 50		2	100 00		
	Port Daniel Centre	57,669	1 12	full	1	60 00		
	Port Daniel West	74,000	1 20		2	60 00		
	Port Daniel East	25,000	1 00	full	1	75 00		
	Restigouche	36,450	85		1	100 00		
	Sellarville	25,552	1 00	full	1	100 00		
Shoolbred	59,379	2 50		3	150 00			
St. Godfroi D.	29,379	1 00		1	100 00			
Shigawake	42,374	1 60		1M	150 00			
Champlain	Parent,	18,500	1 00		1	100 00		
Compton	Hampden	96,330	1 00		4	75 00		
Dorchester	Frampton West and St. Malachie	52,800	35		1	75 00		
Drummond	Kingsey Falls, independent				1	75 00		
Frontenac	Marston	71,710	1 80		4	200 00		
Gaspé	Barachois D.	28,587	1 00		1	100 00		
	Cap Désespoir	38,300	1 60		2	100 00		
	Douglastown D.	16,500	50		2	100 00		
	Edmonds	17,403	1 50		1	100 00		
	Fontenelle	12,700	75		1	150 00		
	Gaspé Bay North	77,839	80	full	2	150 00		
	Gaspé village	430,550	1 00	full	1M	100 00		
	Grande Grève	33,935	1 50		2	75 00		
	Haldimand	50,586	80	full	2	200 00		
	Percé D.	70,070	1 25		2	125 00		
	Roseville	41,452	1 00	full	1	100 00		
	Seal Rock	6,120	1 00		1	100 00		
	St. Pierre de Malbay	41,090	1 50	full	2	150 00		
York	195,006	60	full	2	100 00			
	Carried for ward					\$5805 00		

*[Large handwritten notes: "A B C", "10 L", "10 L"]*

## POOR MUNICIPALITY GRANTS—Continued

COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	VALUATION	RATE	RELATIVE RATE	NO. OF SCHOOLS	GRANT	REMARKS
		Brought Forward.....				\$5805 00	
Hull.....	Aylwin.....	83,375	1 40		4	160 00	
	Bowman & Denholm.....	14,265	2 50		1	90 00	
	Cantley.....	40,750	1 70		1	50 00	
	Kensington.....	4,615	1 50		1	50 00	
	Lowe South.....	25,150	1 70		1	75 00	
	Lowe.....	6,100	3 00		1	125 00	
	Masham.....	125,675	2 00		4	100 00	
	Maniwaki.....	31,400	2 00		1	50 00	
	Northfield Centre.....	18,995	2 00		2	100 00	
	Northfield & Wright.....	27,776	2 25		2	175 00	
	Ste. Cecile de Masham.....	6,800	75		1	50 00	
	Templeton North.....	25,700	2 00		1	50 00	
	Valley Gateau.....	49,700	55		1	50 00	
	Wakefield.....	49,769	2 30		2	100 00	
Isles de la Madeleine.....	Entry Island.....	15,367	1 00		1	150 00	
	Grindstone.....	43,247	1 00		1	75 00	
	Grosse Isle.....	31,480	1 00	full	1	150 00	
Labelle.....	Buckingham canton.....	79,677	1 25		2	150 00	
	High Falls.....	26,750	1 25		1	75 00	
	Fassett.....	Independ.			1	100 00	
	L'Annonciation, ind.....					50 00	
	La Macaza.....	6,800	2 00	1	1	125 00	
	Mulgrave & Derry.....	39,620	2 25		1	75 00	
	Mulgrave & Derry D.....	11,800	1 50		1	100 00	
	Portland West.....	58,535	3 00		3	100 00	
	Robertson & Pope.....	11,250	75		1	75 00	
	Ste. Angélique.....	78,250	85		3	200 00	
	St. Remi d'Amherst.....	15,575	1 30	4-5	1	75 00	
	St. Valerie de Ponsonby.....	16,368	2 00		1	120 00	
	Suffolk & Addington.....	25,510	2 00		1	250 00	
St. Sixte.....	53,843	2 00	4-5	2	150 00		
Levis.....	Chaudiere D.....	9,900	1 25	2	1	100 00	
Matane.....	Sayabec D.....	1,000	90	2	1	150 00	
Megantic.....	Ireland North.....	79,750	1 00		2	75 00	
	Leeds.....	195,525	70		2E 1 M.	75 00	
	Leeds East.....	33,835	65		1	75 00	
	Leeds South.....	189,260	80		5E	250 00	
	Maple Grove, New.....				2E	150 00	
	Nelson.....	37,325	85		2	50 00	
	St. Pierre Baptiste.....	48,850	75		2	75 00	
Montcalm.....	Kilkenny.....	8,340	1 50	2	1	150 00	
Pontiac.....	Aldfield East.....	7,536	1 70	4-5	1	100 00	
	Bryson.....	24,018	1 50		1	100 00	
	Alleyn.....	13,350	1 00		1	100 00	
	Cawood.....	10,125	3 00		1	75 00	
	Leslie.....	29,775	1 75		2	100 00	
	London.....	35,925	1 20		1	75 00	
	Mansfield South.....	22,000	1 30		1	75 00	
	Onslow North.....	37,500	80		1	75 00	
	St. Elizabeth de Franktown.....	56,575	1 25		2	50 00	
	Thorne.....	94,500	1 70		5	200 00	
	Waltham.....	38,400	1 00		1	100 00	
	Portneuf.....	St. Raymond.....	62,540	50	1	1	75 00
Quebec.....	Mill Hill.....	17,673	1 10	2	1	100 00	
	Stoneham.....	34,886	1 25	1	1	85 00	
	St. Gabriel East.....	23,895	1 00		1	60 00	
	St. Gabriel West.....	33,985	3 35		3	175 00	
	The Valley.....	31,905	1 60		1	50 00	
Richmond.....	Asbestos.....	57,450	80	1	1	75 00	
	Bromptonville.....	11,600	70			75 00	Two Teachers
		Carried Forward.....				\$11,945.00	



COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	VALUATION	RATE	RELATIVE RATE	NO. OF SCHOOLS	GRANT	REMARKS
		Brought Forward .....				\$11,945.00	
Saguenay.....	Labrador.....					1,815 40	
Shefford.....	St. Pudentienne (canton).....	92,955	60	1 1/2	3	150 00	
	St. Pudentienne (ville).....	42,950	60	1 1/2	1	100 00	
	South Ely.....	80,150	1 20	4 3/4	2	50 00	
Sherbrooke.....	Ascot Corner.....	38,125	1 80	3 1/2	2	50 00	
St. Jean.....	St. Luc.....	25,550	54	1	1	50 00	
Temiscouata.....	Long Lake Rivière Bleue, diss.....	7,381	2 00	1	1	100 00	
Terrebonne.....	Côte St. Gabriel.....	22,890	1 40	1 1/2	1	60 00	
	Scotland (Jewish).....	35,130	75	1 1/2	1	75 00	
	St-Jerome.....	13,400	1 00	1 1/2	1	150 00	
	St. Hyppolyte.....	46,992	1 50	4 1/2	1	50 00	
	St. Jovite.....	23,850	60	1 1/2	1	200 00	
Two Mountains.....	St. Canute.....	39,350	1 00	3 1/2	1	60 00	
Wolfe.....	South Ham.....	36,905	60	4-5	2	60 00	
	Weedon.....	13,425	60	1	1	75 00	
					Total ..	\$14,990.40	

## STATEMENT

### RECEIPTS

Share of Legislative grant for Poor Municipalities.....	\$ 3,990.40
Transferred from Prot. Superior Education.....	1,000.00
Transferred from Released Normal School Fund.....	7,000.00
Share of Marriage Licenses.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$ 14,990.40

### EXPENDITURE

To Poor Municipalities.....	\$ 14,990.40
Total.....	\$ 14,990.40

AGENDA PAPER

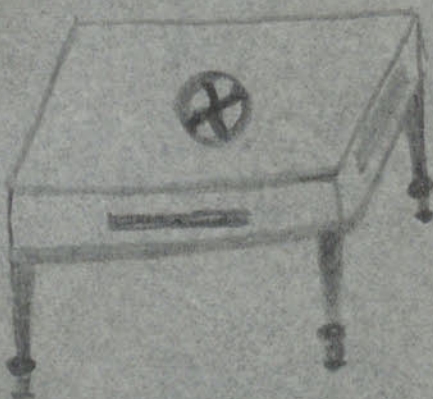
Meeting of the Protestant Committee  
of the Council of Public Instruction

Medical Building, McGill University, Montreal,

10 a.m. February 23rd, 1923

1. Minutes
2. Apologies for absence
3. Reports of sub-committees on:-
  - (a) Course of Study
  - (b) Education of Non-Roman Catholic Non-Protestant children
  - (c) Status of teachers
  - (d) School Holidays
  - (e) Poor Municipality Fund
  - (f) Distribution of Superior Education Fund Balance
4. Report of Inspectors re Supervision of School buildings and school grounds during recess
5. Election of an Associate Member. The nominations are:-
  - (a) Mr. P. C. Duboyce, Richmond,
  - (b) The Hon. Justice Edwin Howard, Montreal,
  - (c) Dr. A. C. Paintin, Knowlton, (see attached memo (b))
6. Resolution of the Convention of the P.A. of P. Teachers of Quebec:-  
"That the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers in Convention Assembled, respectfully request the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction to revise the course of Religious Instruction for rural schools, and to issue a memorandum on the subject for the guidance of teachers."
7. Resolution of the Montreal Classical Club, copy attached hereto (a)
8. Resolutions passed at the Conference of Principals of High Schools held at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Jan. 9th, 1923, copy attached hereto (c)
9. Memorandum re Inspection of High Schools, Mr. Parker
10. Memorandum re Consolidation, Mr. Sutherland
11. School for Teachers, Draft report by Secretary
12. Report of representatives of the Protestant Committee on School Leaving Examination Board.
13. Letter from Dean Laird re proposed summer school at Macdonald College for rural school principals in intermediate and high schools.
14. Other business
15. Time and place of next meeting

WILL THE MEMBERS KINDLY RETAIN THIS AGENDA PAPER FOR USE AT MEETING



RESOLUTION OF THE MONTREAL CLASSICAL CLUB:-

(A)

- Whereas: It is impossible for a teacher to use the same text, year after year, with that degree of freshness and enthusiasm which is indispensable to successful teaching;
- Whereas: The use of the same text in successive years encourages the practice among pupils of handing down their translations;
- Whereas: Pupils repeating a year cannot derive from the re-reading of a text anything like the benefit that a new one would afford;
- Whereas: A rotation of texts, such as "a", "b", "c", "d", for four successive years, beginning with "a" again in the fifth year, would afford a welcome variety to both teacher and pupil, and would also ensure the booksellers against accumulating stocks of unsaleable texts;
- Whereas: There is no difficulty in obtaining a large variety of attractive and inexpensive editions of such classics as are suitable for schools;

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that it was the sense of the meeting that the system of rotation of texts for the Matriculation and School Leaving Examinations in Latin was desirable, and the Chairman was instructed to see that the Secretary of the Club should forward this resolution to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

Nov. 14th, 1922

COPY

Knowlton, P.Q.  
December 28th, 1922

Dr. Parmelee,  
Sec. Protestant Committee of the Province of Quebec,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

We have learned that there are three names now before the Protestant Committee one of which will be selected to fill a vacancy now in the Committee.

We believe each one would be a valuable addition to the Committee, but we wish to remind you of what you may not have considered.

The District of Montreal has over 12 members on the Committee,

Ottawa Valley, 3 members,  
St. Francis District has 3 members, and the District of Bedford at the present time has only one, namely, Mr. W.S. Bullock, M.L.A., For many years there was an honoured member from Brome in the person of the late Hon. Sydney Fisher.

In relation to Dr. Alfred Cookman Paintin, M.D., C.M., McGill, we wish to make the following observations:-

Dr. Paintin was reared and resides in Brome County and is practicing Medicine in and around Knowlton. He holds the Model School diploma from McGill Normal School, and before taking his Medical course at McGill University, taught as Principal with marked success in the Intermediate school at Mansonville where he was a former pupil. Since settling in Knowlton he has taken a very active interest in Education and has been for ten years the active Chairman of the High School Board. He holds that position at the present time. His appointment to the Protestant Committee would give general satisfaction to the leading people of the County of Brome and the whole of the District of Bedford.

(35 signatures attached to original)

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS OF HIGH SCHOOLS  
HELD AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, JANUARY 9th, 1923

1. TEACHING OF LATIN.

Whereas Latin is now an optional subject in the Provincial course of study and pupils entering Grade eight have not attained an age when they are able to appreciate the need of the study of this subject, it is the opinion of the Conference that High School Principals should be asked to encourage pupils to begin Latin in Grade eight and to continue it for at least two years.

And Whereas Latin is not a compulsory subject for the intermediate diploma, and persons holding such diplomas may teach up to the end of Grade ten in our intermediate schools in rural parts of the Province, the Conference desires to draw the attention of the department to this discrepancy and to ask them to put Latin as one of the compulsory subjects for the University Leaving certificate which is now the qualification for entrance to the Training School at Macdonald College.

The Conference is of opinion that those who hold intermediate diplomas and who accept posts as Principals of Intermediate schools should be able to teach Latin.

2. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Conference is of the opinion that it is a great anomaly and a weakness in the educational system of the Province that a High School diploma may be obtained after a very small amount of practical training in teaching, appointments to the post of Principal often being made of teachers who have had far less experience in teaching than the members of their staffs who hold primary or intermediate diplomas. The Conference strongly urges that an effort should be made to raise the status of the High School diploma and in this connection would make the following suggestions:-

1. That the diploma should be granted in the first place as a probationary one which should be made permanent only after two annual reports of a favourable character by an Inspector of Schools.
2. That the training for the diploma should not be allowed to be taken during the time that the student is reading for his first degree, when it has to be sandwiched into the intervals of other work, but that at least one term's work in the theory and practice of education should be insisted upon after the student has graduated, as a temporary measure, with the intention of eventually insisting upon an additional year for this training.

3. ACCREDITED SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Conference begs to recommend to the consideration of the Academic Committee of Bishop's University the adoption of what is known as "Accredited Schools" whereby pupils are matriculated from the High Schools into the University on the recommendation of the High School Principals on the record of the pupils' High School work. This is in contrast to the present system of a single examination, as well as an incentive to the High Schools to maintain a high standard of efficiency in order to retain their credit at the University.

Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
 L.L.D.  
 Members of the Protestant Committee  
 of the Council of Public Instruction  
 of the Province of Quebec.

Copy.  
 The original  
 has been sent to  
 Dr. Parnelle  
 Secretary.

Knowlton, Que.,  
 December 28, 1922.

Dear Sir:-

We have learned that there are three names now before the Protestant Committee one of which will be selected to fill a vacancy now in the Committee.

We believe each one would be a valuable addition to the Committee. But we wish to remind you of what you may not have considered.

The District of Montreal has over 12 members on the Committee.  
 Ottawa Valley three members.  
 St. Francis District has three members and the District of Bedford at the present time has only one namely Mr. W. S. Bullock, M. L. A. For many years there was an honoured member from Brome in the person of the late Hon. Sydney Fisher.

In relation to Dr. Alfred Cookman Paintin, M. D., C. M., McGill, we wish to make the following observations:-  
 Dr. Paintin was reared and resides in Brome County and is practicing medicine in and around Knowlton. He holds the Model School Diploma from McGill Normal School and before taking his Medical Course at McGill University, taught as Principal with marked success in the Intermediate School at Mansonville where he was a former pupil. Since settling in Knowlton he has taken a very active interest in Education and has been for ten years the active Chairman of the High School Board. He holds that position at the present time. His appointment to the Protestant Committee would give general satisfaction to the leading people of the County of Brome and the District of Bedford

- |                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| L. D. M. Chitrook Dir. Ags.      | Knowlton |
| A. W. Pettes School Commissioner | "        |
| J. E. Fay Advocate Sec. Treas.   | "        |
| Geo. H. Robb Merchant            | "        |
| Rev. A. E. Hagar B.A.            | "        |
| L. H. Pibus School Commissioner  | "        |
| M. H. Bede " "                   | "        |
| Ernest M. Taylor " "             | "        |

F. A. Morgan Managers Can. Bank of Commerce	Knowlton
Thos. K. Foster Manufacturer	"
H. S. Foster Registrar	"
W. E. Lewis Merchant	"
Kenneth Erskine Managers The Montreal Bank	"
N. M. Harris M. D. Warden of Bromfield County	"
A. M. Hunter <sup>1884</sup> Post Master & Merchant	Foster
C. E. Soles Civil Servant	Sherbrooke
Alvin P. Hillhouse Jr School Commissioner	Foster
W. A. Inglis Bridge Foreman C.P.R.	"
J. A. Proctor Agent C. P. R.	Knowlton
J. N. Williams Merchant	"
James Carmichael Rector of St. Paul Church	"
J. P. Williams Merchant	"
J. J. Ralston "	Sutton
J. O. June Chairman School Board Sutton	"
Smith Flannery & June per J. H. Smith Merchants	"

F. A. Olmstead

Sutton

W. H. O'Regan

Sutton

S. W. Boyd (Clergyman)

"

R. J. Parsons

"

J. W. Judd Manager  
Canadian Bk of Commerce

"

Vernon Barry Manager  
of the Molson's Bank

"

E. B. Greely Mayor Village of Sutton "

R. A. Wilson Mayor of the Township of Sutton

Carl D. Griggs Collector  
of Prov. Revenue

Sutton

"

R. J. Macdonald M.P.

"



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August  
Fifteenth  
1922.

Cyrille F. Delage, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of August 11th and in reply beg to state that I cannot give any further information than was contained in the letter sent you by Dr. Nicholson, the Registrar of the University, on July 14th last.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Registrar's letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

Stat. 66/22

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

August 11th, 1922.

The Principal,  
Mc Gill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

As our statistics are in course of printing, will you kindly send me a reply to my letter to you of July 7th regarding the academy course and diplomas granted by Mc Gill between the years 1909 and 1922.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Superintendent.

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AGENDA PAPER

Meeting of the Protestant Committee  
of the Council of Public Instruction

Parliament Buildings, Quebec  
10 a.m. May 26th, 1922

1. Minutes
2. Apologies for absence (Bishop Williams and Mr. Murray)
3. Certain resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting of the E.T. Associated Boards of Trade (copy hereto attached)
4. Application of McGill and of Bishop's for Grant for School of Commerce, and Extension Work, respectively
5. Letter from Major J.A. Ewing re Boy Scouts
6. Appointment of Assistant Examiners for the June Examinations
7. The Secretary asks approval of scheme for redistribution of Districts of Inspection (copy hereto attached)
8. Secretary announces the appointment of Lewis J. King as Inspector for the Gaspé district
9. Resignation of Marcus G. Crombie Esq., as Associate member of the Committee
10. Reports of Sub-Committees:
  - (a) Course of Study
  - (b) Distribution of \$40,000 appropriation
  - (c) Conference with McGill re High School diploma
  - (d) Conference with McGill re The School for Teachers
  - (e) Status of Teachers
11. The Secretary reports on the Summer School for French Specialists, and the appointment of a Supervisor for French teaching in English schools of the Province (copy hereto attached)
12. The Secretary reports on the meeting of the Inspectors in Montreal for a week of intensive work in French (copy hereto attached)
13. Dean Laird will move:
  - (1) That Regulation 31(a) be amended by striking out all the words after the word "university" in the 5th line of the said Regulation
  - (2) That Regulation 41 be amended to read as follows:

"41. The annual session of the School for Teachers shall begin each year on the first Wednesday of September after Labor Day, and shall end in the month of June"
14. Dr. Rowat will move:

That Regulation 25(c) be amended to read as follows:  
"25(c) Have entered upon his seventeenth year before the first day of the month of September preceding his entrance to the School for Teachers for any grade of diploma. An Intermediate Diploma, however, shall not be granted to any candidate until he has reached his eighteenth birthday, but the Protestant Central Board of Examiners shall have the power to grant an Elementary Diploma in the interval to any candidate who has completed his training for the Intermediate Diploma but has not attained the necessary age"
15. Other business
16. Date of next meeting



N.B. Will the members kindly retain this agenda paper for use at the meeting

MAY 22 1922

QUEBEC

(3)

Moved by V.E.Morrill, Sherbrooke,  
Seconded by W.S.Armitage, Sherbrooke,  
And Resolved

Whereas, the providing of Educational Facilities for the children of our various communities is admittedly one of the greatest obligations which rest upon the present generation.

And Whereas, the problem of financing and maintaining efficient schools is becoming increasingly difficult in many communities, especially in rural parts.

And Whereas, the Quebec Government has evidenced its great interest in the advancement of education and has already made substantial grants for this purpose, and particularly for University and Classical education.

And Whereas, in many municipalities the basis of valuation for taxable purposes operates against adequate revenues for school purposes.

Therefore, be it resolved.

1. That the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade, in annual meeting assembled, goes on record as favoring greatly increased governmental support for Elementary and Intermediate Education believing that there is no better purpose to which public funds can be devoted.

2. That we respectfully urge upon the Government the earnest consideration of this matter to the end that at the earliest possible moment this much needed financial aid may be forthcoming.

3. That we are further of the opinion that a careful study on the part of the municipal authorities of the basis upon which real estate values are fixed by the assessors might suggest an opportunity to improve the local revenues for school purposes without imposing undue burdens upon the rate-payers.

4. That we are of the opinion that the payment of inadequate salaries to teachers has proved a great deterrent to efficient teaching the inducement being insufficient to lead teachers to undertake the expense and to give the time necessary for training and preparation for their work.

5. That we further go on record as favoring the principle of Consolidation of Schools, believing that it offers a practical solution of difficulties in many rural communities.

6. That we urge the rate-payers of all communities to take a livelier interest in the vital problems of education.

7. That we further urge the individual Boards of Trade and individual members thereof, and the citizens in general to initiate and support local organizations in all communities looking to the betterment of schools, being firmly of the opinion that an aroused public interest can do much to bring about improved conditions.

True Copy.

7

The Secretary will submit the contents of this Report for approval on Friday.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Secretary Protestant Committee.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the report of the sub-committee on School Inspection, adopted at the May, 1921, meeting of the Protestant Committee, I have the honor to recommend that the districts of inspection for the Protestant inspectors be re-arranged as follows:-

Inspector Gilman. The Protestant elementary and intermediate schools of the counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Laprairie, Laval, L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette; those of the county of Chambly except the municipality of Mc Masterville; those of the county of Jacques Cartier except Lachine and Verdun; those of Vaudreuil except Pointe Fortune; that of the town of Terrebonne in the county of Terrebonne.

Inspector Honeyman. The Protestant elementary and intermediate schools of the counties of Pontiac and Hull, except those of the township of Denholm, in the county of Hull.

Inspector Hunter. The Protestant elementary schools of the counties of Stanstead and Compton except those of Hampden and Lingwick; the intermediate schools of Dixville, Beebe, Way's Mills, and Hatley.

Inspector Jones. The Protestant schools of the Magdalen Islands.

Inspector King. The Protestant Superior and Elementary schools of the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé and Matane.

Inspector Le Gallaid. The Protestant schools of the county of Saguenay.

Inspector Mc Cutcheon. The Protestant elementary and intermediate schools of the counties of Quebec, except the City of Quebec, Portneuf, Levis, Megantic, Wolfe, and Frontenac; those of the townships of Hampden and Lingwick in the county of Compton, and the intermediate school at Scotstown.

Inspector Mc Ouat. The Protestant elementary and intermediate schools of the counties of Labelle, Argenteuil, Deux Montagnes, and Terrebonne; except those of the town of Terrebonne; those of the township of Denholme in the county of Hull, and Pointe Fortune in the county of Vaudreuil.

Inspector Rotmey. The Protestant elementary and intermediate schools of the counties of Richmond, Drummond, Rouville, St. Hyacinthe and Shefford; those of the county of Sherbrooke, except the city of Sherbrooke; those of Tingwick in the county of Arthabaska; those of Mc Masterville in the county of Chambly; and those of Eastman in the county of Brome; and the intermediate school of Bulwer, Compton, Bury and Sawyerville in the county of Compton.

Inspector Taylor. The Protestant elementary and intermediate schools of the counties of Ierville, Missisquoi, and St. John's; those of the county of Brome except Eastman.

The elementary schools in

The following municipalities having superintendents will not be visited by inspectors - in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee:-

City of Montreal,  
City of Quebec,  
Westmount,  
Outremont,

Montreal West,  
Lachine,  
Verdun,  
Sherbrooke.

Respectfully submitted.

May 20th, 1922.

(Signed) J. C. Sutherland  
Inspector General.

Inspector Parker. All the Protestant Superior Schools of the Province not assigned to other inspectors.

10.6

- STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE -

Stanstead, Que.

.....

The Board of Trustees of Stanstead College have noticed that by the term of a Bill now before the Provincial Legislature, entitled "An Act to authorize granting of subsidies to Classical Colleges", the Lieutenant Governor in Council may annually place at the disposal of the Protestant Schools, a sum not exceeding \$40,000.

The Board of Trustees of Stanstead College has no doubt that the Protestant Committee will carefully consider the claims of Stanstead College in establishing a basis for the distribution of this subsidy, and respectfully submit the following facts for their information.

HISTORY

An Academy was founded in Stanstead about 1829, and continued to do good work, encouraged by Provincial support until 1872. That year Stanstead College was given a charter by the Provincial Legislature, and the Academy was merged in the larger enterprise. The College has been in continuous existence for fifty years, and has made a real contribution to the life of the Eastern Townships, Quebec and Canada generally.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

It is uniquely situated at the United States boundary line where a spirit of good will is fostered with the nation to the south of us through frequent intercourse in School and on the Trustee Board. It is in the midst of a French population where friendly relationship is being engendered, strengthening the tie that binds the two peoples into one strong united nationality, many of the students carrying this feeling with them into the other parts of the Dominion. Again the gradual but sure change in the nature of the population from English to French makes it increasingly difficult for the English to keep up their separate Protestant schools with the result that a large number of children have to leave home to secure an education, and Stanstead College meets that need. And lastly it serves to develop its students, not only mentally, but physically, morally and socially. In short it aims to make good citizens.

Stanstead College at present has four departments of work: the Model School, the Academy, Business and Music.

THE MODEL SCHOOL, where four regular teachers give instruction to about one hundred and fifty (150) pupils, one hundred of them from the municipalities of Rock Island and Stanstead Plain. The others are from other parts of the province, some boarding in the College, others driving in from nearby municipalities.

In addition to the four regular teachers, four special teachers spend part time in the Model School as follows:

- (1) Vocal Specialist --two hours a week.
- (2) Household Science teacher --two hours a week.
- (3) French specialist --three hours a week.
- (4) Penmanship Specialist --two hours a week.

THE ACADEMY

Here there are four regular teachers employed, and part of the time of two others.

In addition to the regular subjects as laid down by the Protestant Committee, the following extra work is given:

- (1) Physical training to all
- (2) Special Penmanship to all
- (3) Household Arts, and Manual Training (usually) to Grades VIII, IX, and X only.

FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF THE ACADEMIC AND MODEL SCHOOL STAFF WITH SALARIES, TRAINING, DIPLOMAS, and EXPERIENCE.

MODEL SCHOOL TEACHERS 1921-1922.

Eachern Tolmie  
 Permanent first class  
 Five years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$1300.

Grace M. Libby  
 Elementary Diploma  
 Twelve years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$ 850.

Elsie McFadzen, B. A.  
 Six years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$ 900.

Aurilla L. Gibson  
 Superior School Diploma  
 Household Arts  
 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  time in Grade work  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  time in Household Arts)  
 Four years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$ 850.

ACADEMY TEACHERS

Eldon C. Irvine, M. A.  
 Academy Diploma  
 Twenty-one years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$2500.

J.H.A. DuBois, B.A., B.D. (Geneva) French Specialist  
 Six years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$2000.

Stanley McFullan, B. A.  
 Academy Diploma  
 Nine years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$2000.

G. Fred Henderson  
 First Class  
 Second year Arts  
 Five years' teaching experience  
 Salary \$1800.

Flora Bryant M.A.  
 Academy Diploma  
 Twenty years' teaching experience  
 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  time only in the Academy)  
 Salary \$1100.

STUDENT BODY 1920-21.  
Origin of students in Residence

Boarders only.

BY PROVINCE AND COUNTRY	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
Quebec	72	61	133	
New Brunswick	1	2	3	
Ontario	1	1	2	
Nova Scotia	1	1	2	
United States	2	2	4	
Switzerland	1	2	3	
China	1	0	1	148
<b>CITIES AND TOWNS</b>				
Cities	31	26	57	
Towns	21	22	43	
Villages & Country	27	21	48	148

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION (BOARDERS ONLY)

Anglican	36
Baptist	1
Christian Science	1
Congregationalist	3
Greek	2
Hebrew	6
Methodist	69
Presbyterian	24
Roman Catholic	4
Universalist	1

NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN EACH GRADE (BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS)

<u>MODEL SCHOOL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Grade I	21	24	45	
Grade II	9	10	19	
Grade III	16	9	25	
Grade IV	10	9	19	
Grade V	9	13	22	
Grade VI	4	4	8	
Grade VII	11	7	18	156
<u>ACADEMY</u>				
Grade VIII	28	12	40	
Grade IX	12	11	23	
Grade X	11	5	16	
Grade XI	10	9	19	93
<u>BUGBEE BUSINESS COLLEGE</u>				
Commercial	40	6	46	
Stenographic	1	27	28	74

DURING THE YEAR THERE WERE REGISTERED AS FOLLOWS:

Grades I - VII	156
Grades VIII - XI	98
Business Courses	74
Total -----	328

OF THESE ---- 133 were in RESIDENCE  
AND ---- 195 DAY STUDENTS

No record is made here of special students in MUSIC and other such subjects.

There are no complete records showing into what activities the students have entered after leaving Stanstead, but a good proportion of them have gone to Macdonald College to train for teachers, and to McGill University to take courses in Arts, Medicine, Engineering and Commerce.

FINANCIAL

The Stanstead College Board has always tried to keep expenses down so as to make her courses within the reach of all.

The College has an endowment of \$154,000., \$37,000. of which was given by the late G. N. Hodge of Sherbrooke, on the condition that the interest be used annually as bursaries to aid students unable to pay their own expenses.



Out of the proceeds of the Methodist National Campaign, or Forward Movement, \$25,000 was allotted to Stanstead by the Methodist Church.

Two years ago a special grant of \$5,000. was made to Stanstead by the Provincial Government.

Grants are made to the College annually as follows:

FROM THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE -- from	\$300 to \$400
SPECIALIST IN FRENCH	\$200 to \$300
HOUSEHOLD ARTS	\$200 to \$300

Further details of income and expenditure will be found in the printed report accompanying.

The tuition rates have been increased since 1913-14 as follows:

RATES FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR	1913-14	1921-22
Academy	\$235	\$450
Model School	\$220	\$425
Business Course	\$250	\$475

TUITION ALONE

Academy	\$ 36	\$ 75
Model School	\$ 28	\$ 50
Business Course	\$ 60	\$100

Notwithstanding the increase in rates, and the substantial endowment, during the last five years the income has not met expenditures and a floating debt of some \$20,000 has accumulated.

The College Board feels that the rates cannot be further increased and there seems no way to meet the cost of maintenance except by such retrenchment as would seriously injure the efficiency of the school. Under these circumstances the Board of Trustees of the College has heard with satisfaction that the Provincial Government is making a larger sum available for secondary education in the province, and would urge that as large an annual subsidy as possible be allotted to Stanstead College.

Respectfully submitted

-----  
Chairman.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF STANSTEAD COLLEGE

-----  
Secretary.



## French Teaching in English Schools.

For a great many years French has been a compulsory subject in the higher grades of all the English schools of the Province of Quebec, but the results obtained from the teaching of this subject were, until recent years, most unsatisfactory. In the first place, French was treated from an educational point of view, very much as one of the dead languages, that is to say the pupils were carefully drilled in grammatical rules and fine distinctions as to form, and were taught to translate into English, special emphasis thus being placed upon the knowledge which is acquired through the eye, while the training of the ear to distinguish and interpret the sounds of the French language, and the training of the tongue quickly and accurately to reproduce them were largely neglected.

Some thirty-five years ago what was known as the natural method, the method intended to reverse the order I have just mentioned, began to receive the attention and approval of teachers and directors of Education in the Province. From that time the teaching has been, although not rapid enough in its movement, directed towards the teaching in our schools of the French language as a living, useful instrument for the exchange of thought.

In the Protestant schools of Montreal it was soon discovered that the new method failed to accomplish the expected results for various reasons, the following two in particular. First: the teachers themselves were not sufficiently trained in method, and Second: there was a great difference amongst teachers themselves in regard to knowledge of the French tongue. As a consequence, pupils who might be well taught under an efficient almost bilingual teacher might be promoted at the end of a year into a class whose teacher was deficient both in knowledge of the language and in the method of teaching French. To overcome these difficulties, a thoroughly competent and highly trained man was appointed as Supervisor of French teaching, Mr H.H.Curtis. It became his duty to observe the French teaching in all the schools, to select from amongst the teaching staff those who were really efficient as to knowledge of the French tongue, to assemble them and give them special instruction in method, and then to make them responsible, not for general class-teaching, but for the

teaching of French alone in as many classes as their time would allow. Thus the teaching of French was committed to those who had a good conversational use of the language. The results began immediately to justify the new plan so well inaugurated by Mr Curtis and after his retirement from active work a few years ago, another Supervisor was appointed to carry it on.

In 1911 plans were projected dealing similarly with our High Schools, with such variations as the different conditions imposed. A Legislative appropriation of \$3000 was made for the purpose of encouraging the teaching of French in English schools. A summer school for the training of Specialists was organized by the Department and held in Montreal, extending over three weeks of the summer vacation. This school was open only to teachers who had had professional training and successful class experience, and who were able to submit satisfactorily to a conversational test before entering the school. Obviously, not much could be done in the way of teaching the language in three weeks, but the time was devoted to training in the best modern methods of teaching French, to actual teaching of children for purposes of illustration, and to correcting faults of pronunciation. At the same time conversational groups were made, so that during the three weeks French should be the language of all who attended the school. The Director of the school was a Specialist of good reputation and spoke French quite as well as English, and was assisted by a competent staff. At the close of the session, certificates when deserved, were awarded, those of the First Class being permanent and those of the Second Class being temporary. The holders of the latter certificates were required to attend another session, or to acquire during the year such fluency as to bring them to a reasonable standard of excellence. One hundred and seventeen certificates have been issued, fifty-two of them of the First Class. Twenty-seven others at least, have followed the course without receiving certificates.

In order to encourage the School Boards to have a Specialist in French who should teach French in all the grades, a bonus from the Legislative appropriation was offered, \$200 being given for the employment of a teacher holding a First Class certificate, and \$150 for one having a Second Class certificate. Under these plans some twenty-five Specialists were soon employed in our

rural High Schools. However, the scheme was not complete. Supervision and co-ordination of the work was lacking. I had reasons for suspecting that some of the holders of Specialists certificates were teaching French only a part of the time, and that some classes were still left to the mercy of the untrained teacher. The Protestant Committee strongly urged an increased Legislative appropriation for the whole Province, not only to supervise the work of Specialists, but to organise the work more fully in all our Superior schools, and to stimulate the study of French in the Elementary schools. Last year the Legislative appropriation which had been increased to \$4000 a few years ago was further increased to ~~\$10,000~~ <sup>\$8,000</sup> and we are therefore now for the first time in a position without seeking further aid to secure the services of a general Supervisor.

I was so impressed with the necessity of supervision that I sent out, four years ago, an officer of this Department to make a special report after visiting all the schools in which Specialists were employed. This officer, Miss L.E. Tanner, has since become Professor of French in the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, and by arrangement made with that institution, Miss Tanner has since been allowed to take time enough to visit the schools employing Specialists. Her visits were of such value in the way of correcting abuses, or negligence at any rate, and in the way of assisting and encouraging the Specialists, as to make it quite plain that a Supervisor is needed to give his whole time to the work.

Until sufficient Legislative appropriation was made it was quite useless to set one's self seriously to the task of discovering a person with all the desired qualifications for the work of general Supervisor, although, because of the publicity of the intention to secure one, several applications were received.

It has always been my opinion, fully concurred in by the Protestant Committee, that if we are to start vigorously in the plan of supervising the teaching of French to English pupils we must entrust the work to some one possessing a great many qualifications.

In the first place it must be some one who knows French

either as the mother tongue or practically as well, who is a trained teacher of distinguished success, who has studied widely the most modern methods, who has successfully practiced them in the class-room, who has organizing ability, who has the strength of character to insist that regulations for the teaching of French be faithfully carried out by the School Board as well as by the teacher, and finally one whose prestige is such as to put his authority and his competence beyond question.

Perhaps this recital of expected qualifications looks like a hopeless counsel of perfection, but even so there are others of a minor character should be kept in mind with the idea of securing as many of them as possible in one individual. For instance the experience in England where it is easy to get language teachers from across the Channel, and here in Quebec where French is the language of the majority, shows that best results are to be expected in modern language teaching from the native teacher who thoroughly acquires the language he intends to teach. Racial and national characteristics as they are seen even in the school child can not readily be appreciated by foreigners, or by those who have not been educated in school and in home life having the same distinguishing features. In England, for instance, it is now an accepted principle that the modern language teacher should be British not simply by process of legal naturalization but by upbringing.

The teaching of French by the natural method probably makes greater demands upon the teacher than does any other subject of the school curriculum. His attention can never flag or rest, for he must continually speak in order to train the pupil's ear, or listen to the efforts of the pupil to reply. If discipline is not steady, and interest constantly maintained and stimulated, the work will fail more signally than under the old text-book method of teaching. I mention these facts not for the sake of making even a brief essay on the subject of modern language teaching, but because of their application to what follows in regard to the actual and prospective

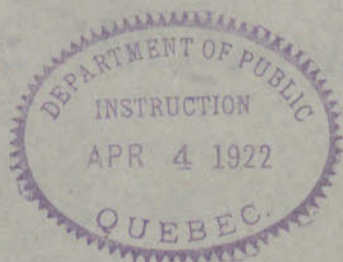
candidates for the position of Supervisor of French in English schools. It may interest you to know what has been done to secure a proper officer, and information may best be given by making individual reports of a confidential character concerning those who have applied for the position, or whose claims to consideration have been such as to make them worthy of mention.

Inasmuch as my report in regard to these persons is made quite freely I have judged it best not to send copies to the members of the Protestant Committee, but it will be read at the next meeting.

(Signed)

Geo. W. Parnolle

Secretary of the Department  
of Public Instruction.



(12)

Dr G.W.Parmelée,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to report as follows in regard to the special course in Oral French given at Montreal during the week of April 24th to 29th, 1922:-

Those present were Inspectors Parker, Taylor, McQuat, Honeyman, Gilman, Rothney, McCutcheon, Hunter, King and the inspector-general.

The course may be rightly described as having been an "intensive" one. On Monday and Tuesday six hours were devoted to the work, and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, eight hours.

On four mornings, each inspector separately visited an assigned school for observational purposes. By courtesy of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners the time-tables of these schools were modified in order that classes in French would be given in the different grades continuously from nine o'clock until noon. Twenty minute lessons were given in each room. The class-work of eight teachers was observed each forenoon.

On one morning of the week the inspectors, in groups of two or more, accompanied Mr Robert to a school for the purpose of observing class oral examinations in French.

Each afternoon was spent by all the inspectors at the Bancroft school, instruction being given by Mr Curtis and Mr Robert in phonetics syllabification, pronunciation, and class work. The class work was conducted with groups of pupils of different ages, first by the supervisors, and then by the inspectors in turn.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings the instruction was given by Mr S.F.Kneeland and Miss Tanner at the Belmont School, Mr Kneeland devoting himself chiefly to the methods of teaching the verb tenses and Miss Tanner to the most practical methods of making the phonetic symbols and their sounds readily familiar to pupils.

This brief outline can convey but little impression of the large amount of valuable instruction and observation on essential points that was afforded by the special course, but there can be no question as to the fact that it was most fully appreciated by the inspectors as a most valuable aid to them in connection with this work in their schools. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the Department for having provided this exceptional opportunity, and this was coupled with a cordial expression of gratification at the appointment of the Supervisor of French for the Province, whose work they are confident will prove of inestimable benefit in stimulating and directing the teaching of French in our schools generally by the Oral Method.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J.C.Sutherland

Inspector General

Quebec, May 3rd, 1922.

True Copy.

173

May 8th, 1922.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

450/22

With reference to your letter of May 6th re meeting of the sub-committee of the Protestant Committee, three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, is satisfactory to me.

I shall notify Dr. Harrison and Dean Laird.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

450/22  
Address your answer to  
"The Superintendent of Public  
Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

May 6th, 1922

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

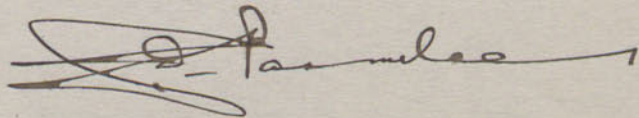
You will remember that a sub-committee was appointed by the Protestant Committee to act with me, as representing the Department, for the purpose of conferring with representatives of McGill in regard to the School for Teachers and its relation to various bodies. The two men appointed by the Protestant Committee are Mr. Kirke Cameron, and Dr. Hersey, while as you have already informed me, Principal Harrison and Dean Laird were authorized to act for McGill.

It is desired to have a meeting on Saturday the 13th of May in Montreal, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The question now assumes so much importance, that I think its ultimate discussion by McGill and by the Protestant Committee would be facilitated if you could be present with your representatives, and Dr. Rexford with those of the Protestant Committee.

I write therefore to know whether you concur in this view, and will attend the meeting on Saturday, next. I am suggesting an afternoon meeting because I have other appointments for the afternoon, but they are of less importance, so that I can, if necessary, shift them to the afternoon, or even postpone them.

Yours truly,



Dr. Harrison and Dean Laird  
notified May 19th.

Secretary



OFFICE OF  
G. W. PARMELEE

450/22

May 10th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.N.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am glad to know that Saturday afternoon will suit you for the meeting in regard to Macdonald Collegè.

I send you herewith a copy of a letter which goes today to Dr. Hersey, Mr. Cameron and Dr. Rexford. I presume that you will notify Professor Laing to be within reach when the second discussion comes on.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

450/22



OFFICE OF  
G. W. PARMELEE

*Copy for the information*

May 10th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.H., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

~~Dear Sir Arthur:-~~

A conference with representatives of McGill, in regard to the conduct of the School for Teachers and its relation to various bodies, will be held in Sir Arthur Currie's office, McGill, at three o'clock, p.m., on Saturday May 13th, which you are requested to attend.

The appointed representatives for McGill are Dr. Harrison and Dean Laird, for the Protestant Committee, Dr. Hersey and Mr. Cameron, and for the Department, Dr. G.W. Parmelee.

Sir Arthur Currie will be present as Principal of McGill, and Dr. Rexford as Chairman of the Protestant Committee.

At the close of this conference the question of High School diplomas for graduates of McGill will be discussed, but I understand that such arrangements are in progress at McGill as will ensure satisfactory work in this subject. The discussion will therefore probably be brief.

For the purposes of this second conference, the same persons will be present excepting that Professor Leing, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, will replace Principal Harrison.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

Interim Report of the Sub-Committee on Text-Books and  
Course of Study.

The present consideration and revision of the Course of Study were undertaken with a view to lessening the number of subjects that had to be taken in the Superior Schools of the Province, and thereby to render more efficient the work done in the subjects that were taken. It was found that the work of the curriculum, especially that for Grade XI was so heavy that it was impossible for the Teachers in our Academies to do it thoroughly, particularly under the conditions obtaining in all the rural Academies. The overloading of the curriculum in these schools had been largely due to the fact that the various Faculties of the Universities, The School for Teachers, and the School Leaving Certificate required different preparation; so that if in the same class of a High School there were pupils looking forward to Arts, Medicine, Law, Science, Agriculture, Teaching, and the School Leaving Certificate, the Principal was obliged to arrange for the teaching of six sets of subjects in some respects quite distinct. The Protestant Committee, of course, controlled the School Leaving Examinations and also laid down the conditions of entrance to the School for Teachers, so that no difficulty could arise in these directions, provided that we were able to secure the co-operation of the Universities in regard to matriculation.

Your sub-committee set itself to see what could be done towards harmonizing these entrance requirements so that one set of subjects might give admission to any Faculty of the Universities, to the School for Teachers, and also qualify a pupil for the School Leaving Certificate; or, failing that, to draw up such a Course of Study as in its opinion would best meet the needs of the child without reference to matriculation into any higher educational institution.

Several conferences have been held with the Universities and we have achieved a measure of success greater than at first we dared to hope for. Most of our difficulty in the past centered around the subject of History and the required Science subject. This difficulty has been solved as follows. History is now a compulsory subject for entrance to all the Faculties of the Universities and to the School for Teachers; and Geography has been accepted by the Universities as one of the qualifying matriculation subjects in Science; so that now

a pupil who has been well prepared in Geography may be admitted to any Faculty of the University, to the School for Teachers, and be eligible for the School Leaving Certificate, as far as Science is concerned, whereas formerly he must have been prepared in Chemistry and Physics as well. Hence the wide range of subjects heretofore necessary has been reduced to a reasonable minimum.

In a former Interim Report, we submitted to you a list of subjects for the curriculum divided into two classes; the one marked "Compulsory", the other "Optional". In that report we placed "Character and Citizenship" as a distinct subject on the "Compulsory" list, and "History" on the "Optional" list. In accepting our report in principle, you reserved judgment on the two subjects "Character and Citizenship" and "History", until we had drawn up the details of what was to constitute the first named subject.

In view of the fact that we have now secured practical uniformity in the matriculation requirements by the inclusion of History as a compulsory subject, and particularly because of its great value as a medium of training in character and citizenship, we now recommend that History be a compulsory subject in all grades of the High School Course, and that Character and Citizenship be not a definite subject leading to an examination and compulsory in the higher grades. At the same time we believe that this Protestant Committee should take all possible steps to see that every subject on the school curriculum, and every school activity should be made to contribute to the moral development of the child; and we therefore recommend that increased emphasis be placed on these subjects, methods, and activities, which directly influence the formation of character and the preparation for the duties of citizenship.

To assist the teacher in effecting this purpose a "Memorandum of Suggestions" is being prepared, and, in accordance with your wish, expressed in a resolution of Feb. 1921, will be submitted to you in printed form for suggestion and criticism before you are called upon to adopt it. We have already come to an agreement as far as this "Memorandum" has reference to the first seven grades of the school course, but we have not yet had time to take up the last part of it.

A revised Course of Study in "Moral and Religious Instruction" for the first seven grades of the school course is likewise being prepared and will be submitted to you in due time.

Signed on behalf of the sub-committee,

( Signed ) Chas. McBurney

Convener.

Quebec, Sept 23rd, 1921.

True Copy

173

AGENDA PAPER

Meeting of the Protestant Committee of the  
Council of Public Instruction

Medical Building, McGill University, Montreal,  
10 a.m. February 24th, 1922.

1. Minutes
2. Apologies for absence
3. Letter from Minister of Agriculture re School Fairs
4. The Secretary reports:-
  - (a) A Government measure, Bill 29, (Copy attached)
  - (b) The resignation of Inspector Kerr
  - (c) An increase of salaries to Protestant Inspectors
  - (d) That arrangements are completed for oral examinations in French in the Montreal and Westmount High Schools
  - (e) Arrangements made by the Department for giving all Inspectors a course extending over one week in methods of teaching French to English pupils
  - (f) On progress in regard to the appointment of a supervisor of French teaching in English schools
5. Reports of sub-committees on:-
  - (a) Course of Study and Text-books (Copies sent to members)
  - (b) Status of Teachers (Copy attached)
  - (c) Poor Municipality Fund
  - (d) Interview with Government in regard to additional financial aid for schools (Mr. Murray) (Copies sent to members)
6. Report of representatives appointed by the Protestant Committee to act on the School Leaving Examination Board (Copy attached)
7. Dr. Rowat will move that Section 25, sub-section C of the Regulations of the Protestant Committee be amended by deleting all words after "teachers" in line 2
8. Dean Laird will move that Regulation 24,G, be amended by inserting after the word "experience" in the 4th line the words "after receiving such elementary diploma"
9. Mr. Murray represents "that the matter of school facilities for foreign born children in Montreal is becoming more acute year by year, that agitation is going forward for a fourth panel in Montreal which would tend to divide still further the various elements making up our Canadian population and would mean a separation of ideals of Canadian citizenship rather than a merging of them; that the Protestant Commissioners have approached the Government looking to a solution of this problem which will take a considerable time to solve. It is expedient that this Committee should decide what steps it should take under the circumstances in order to adequately grapple with the situation."
10. Other business

Will the members kindly retain this agenda paper for use at the meeting.

---

## BILL

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies to classical colleges.

**W**HEREAS for over two centuries the classical colleges have rendered undeniable services to the population of Canada;

Whereas, heretofore, they have borne almost alone the costs of secondary instruction, which has benefited thousands of citizens of this Province and of the entire continent;

Whereas, since their foundation, they have annually given free tuition to numerous young persons;

Whereas, it is in the interest of the Province that secondary instruction should continue to progress;

Whereas, in order to better attain this object, it is urgent to put at the disposal of classical colleges subsidies enabling them to effect the progress and improvement which they desire, and, especially, to send to the superior normal schools of Quebec, Montreal or elsewhere, pupils or professors destined for the teaching of secondary instruction;

Therefore, His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

**1.** This act may be cited under the title of "Classical Colleges' Subsidies' Act."

**2.** A classical college, within the meaning of this act, comprises any presently existing institution of secondary instruction, recognized as such by the Council of Public Instruction.

[[**3.** The Lieutenant-Governor in council may allot annually for the purposes of this act a sum, not exceeding two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, payable out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province.]]

[[4. At the end of each school year, a subsidy of ten thousand dollars, may be granted out of the sum mentioned in article 3 of this act to each of the duly recognized classical colleges, as defined in article 2 of this act.]]

[[5. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may annually place at the disposal of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, for distribution amongst the Protestant schools, a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars, payable out of the sum mentioned in article 3 of this act.]]

6. The annual subsidy mentioned in article 4 of this act shall be devoted to the equipment or creation of *cabinets* and laboratories of science, to the purchase of books, and, in general, to the perfecting of secondary instruction.

7. Every subsidized classical college shall, in so far as possible, send every year to the superior normal schools of Quebec, Montreal or elsewhere, pupils or professors destined for the teaching of secondary instruction, in order that they may qualify for the diplomas therein awarded.

8. A classical college may apply a part of the subsidy received to the payment of the free tuition which it has given poor pupils during the scholastic year.

9. At the end of each school year, every subsidized classical college shall transmit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a statement indicating the names of its professors holding diplomas from a superior normal school.

10. The Provincial Secretary shall be charged with the carrying out of this act.

11. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.



# No. 29

---

3rd Session, 15th Legislature, 12 George V, 1922

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## BILL

An Act to authorize the granting of  
subsidies to classical colleges.

---

First Reading,            February, 1922

Second Reading,        February, 1922

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HON. MR. DAVID.

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QUEBEC  
TELEGRAPH PRINTING COMPANY  
—  
1922

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF STATUS OF TEACHERS COMMITTEE  
PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

Your sub-committee met on Saturday morning, January 21st, in Montreal, with the following members present:- Dean Laird, Dr Bedford-Jones, W.L. Shurtlesf, Esq., Dr E.I. Rexford, Dr G.W. Parmelee, and W.A. Walsh, Convener. Dr Milton Hersey was unable to be present owing to illness.

The Convener reported on Extension Courses being given to teachers by McGill University. The course in Physiography was being attended by 47 teachers, in History by 71, and in English by 131. Last year the English class which marked the beginning of extension course work for teachers was attended by 157 teachers, 85 of whom were successful in obtaining certificates. The special course in French given by McGill University which was dropped during the war is to be revived this summer and a special effort made to secure the attendance of the teachers of this Province. The possibility of extending these extension courses to teachers outside the Island of Montreal was also discussed.

The question of the possibility of suggesting two or three suitable text-books in the "Principles of Education and Methods of Teaching" in connection with Regulation 24G was discussed. The majority of the members of the Committee did not consider that it was advisable to even suggest a list of suitable text-books.

A report was submitted (attached herewith) showing that at the present time out of 587 rural elementary teachers 254 are without normal school training. The report also showed an increase in the average salary during the past year. In 1920 the average salary was \$459.77, in 1921 it reads \$535.78. The possibility of increasing the number of qualified teachers in this Province was discussed from different points of view. A Government loan was suggested, but it was pointed out to the Committee that as far as elementary teachers were concerned they attended the four months' course at Macdonald at little or no cost to themselves. The Committee felt that the shortage was in a great measure due to the insufficient salaries being offered in many of our rural schools.

Your Committee also discussed the plan adopted in the State of Massachusetts whereby an equalization fund is provided to augment salaries given by local Board, as well as a plan adopted by State of Maine whereby special teachers are selected and specially trained as primary supervisors in rural schools. After some discussion both these were laid on the table for further consideration.

Your Committee would recommend that Dr J.A. Nicholson be appointed as an additional member to the Status of Teachers Committee.

Your Committee also considered the report of the sub-committee on supplementary scheme of training of teachers for rural schools referred to it in December last. This report (attached herewith) was carefully considered, but your Committee feel that the qualifications required for a teacher's diploma in this Province are at the present time quite low enough without creating a further and still more inferior grade of diploma. They feel that the present shortage of teachers could not be overcome through this means, and therefore suggest that no action be taken on this report.

(Signed) A.W. Walsh

Convener

February 11th, 1922.

The Members of the Protestant Committee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Ladies and Gentlemen:-

Your representatives on the School Leaving Examination Board beg to submit the following report:-

The one and only meeting held during the year took place today, Saturday the 11th inst, in the Principal's room, McGill University, Montreal, at which the examiners for the various subjects of the School Leaving Examinations for 1922 were appointed, and also a Revising Committee of four members in accordance with the instructions of the Protestant Committee.

Some recommendations, which will be forwarded to you in due course, by Dr. Nicholson, Secretary of the Board were made. These recommendations are as follows:-

(1) That the time limit for examination in each subject be extended from two hours to two hours and a half, but that the character of the papers remain as heretofore, that is, they are not to be made more difficult, nor longer, by reason of the extended time. It was urged that brilliant students could do the papers in the present time limit but the slow pupil was often obliged to leave a part of the paper untouched for lack of time. It was also agreed to ask that this time extension come into effect this year.

(2) That the fee paid for setting examination papers be raised from \$5 to \$10 in each subject.

(3) That the Revising Committee be increased from four to six members, so that all parties interested might be represented.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(SIGNED) James Mabon  
C.A. Adams

True copy

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of the Council of Public Instruction

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No. 29

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3rd Session, 15th Legislature, 12 George V, 1922

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(Signed) A.W.Walsh

Convener



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Some recommendations, which will be forwarded to you in due course, by Dr. Nicholson, Secretary of the Board were made. These recommendations are as follows:-

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(2) That the fee paid for setting examination papers be raised from \$5 to \$10 in each subject.

(3) That the Revising Committee be increased from four to six members, so that all parties interested might be represented.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(SIGNED) James Mabon  
C.A. Adams

True copy

173

February  
Fourteenth  
1922.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

13th instant.

I have your letter of the

We shall be very glad to have  
the Protestant Committee meet in the Faculty  
Room of the New Medical Building, on Friday,  
the 24th of February.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



OFFICE OF  
G. W. PARMELEE

50/22

February 13th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

As you may know the Protestant Committee has the use of the Board Room at 36 Belmont Street for its sub-committees and for any meetings of the general committee that are held in Montreal, but it has been found that the room is altogether too small for an all day session of over twenty persons. I am writing therefore to ask whether you could provide a suitable room in some of the University buildings for the meeting to be held on Friday the 24th inst.

Just after the opening of the new Medical building, Sir William Peterson invited the Committee to inspect the buildings and at the same time to hold one of its meetings in a very fine room which I imagine is a faculty room. I recollect that some of the members thought the distance and the hill rather too much for them, but I am sure that it would be better to go there, if convenient to you, than use the room at 36 Belmont Street.

I should be glad to know from you before Friday, when the notices go out, whether you can accommodate the Committee with any room in your buildings. If there is a choice, that *may be* left to your own judgment.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary

173

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

December 17th, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 16th and to inform you that it will be submitted to Dr. Parmelee upon his return to his office about the middle of next week.

Yours truly,

*Dorothy Marsh*

173



OFFICE OF  
G. W. PARMELEE

November 29th, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have received your letter of yesterday and am therefore notifying the members of the sub-committee of the Protestant Committee that a conference will be held with you at your office on Saturday morning, December 3rd at ten o'clock to discuss the questions alluded to in my last letter.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

173

September  
Twenty-second  
1921.

Dr. G. W. Parmalee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmalee:-

I regret very much that pressure of work here will prevent my attending the meeting of the Protestant Committee in Quebec tomorrow.

I am sorry that this is the case for there are a few matters on the agenda in which I am particularly interested.

Item 6 suggests that I might ask you to give the Committee the assurance that during the summer of 1922 a School for French will be established and conducted at McGill under the auspices of our French Department.

Regarding Item 9. I am quite prepared to admit that the conditions under which professional training of teachers is given at McGill require improvement. Most courses do. I shall be very glad to go into this question as thoroughly as possible with any committee you may appoint. I would suggest that when the matter has been considered by the Committee tomorrow you appoint a small committee to meet with me and go into the matter fully. I shall myself appoint a committee of University teachers to co-operate with any committee you may name.

Regarding Item 10, I shall be very glad to hear the conclusions reached by the Committee. I confess that I, myself, am not quite clear as to the relations between the Department of Public Instruction, the Teachers' Training Committee, the Central Board of Examiners, Macdonald College and McGill University. At meetings of some of these committees, which I have attended, it seems to me that matters have been brought up concerning which the committee could take

Dr. G. W. Parmalee - 2 -

no official action of any value, and therefore, I could see little reason for bringing them before the committee. Anything that can be done to clear up the situation as to the powers of each of those committees, in so far as their relations with this University are concerned, shall receive my cordial approval and support. If the Protestant Committee should decide to leave this matter to a special committee I shall be very happy to cooperate in every way possible.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

AGENDA PAPER

Meeting of the Protestant Committee,  
Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

10.00 a.m. Sept, 23rd, 1921

1. Minutes.
2. Apologies for absence. Dr. Shurtleff.
3. The announcement of the appointment of A. Kirke Cameron, Esq., Montreal, and Victor E. Morrill, Esq., Sherbrooke, as members of the Council of Public Instruction to succeed Professor J. A. Dale, resigned, and the Honourable Sidney Fisher, deceased.
4. Reports of the sub-committees
  - (a) On the Distribution of the Superior School Funds,
  - (b) On the Course of Study.
  - (c) On the Educational Campaign.
  - (d) On Inspection of Schools.
5. Dean Laird reports admissions to the School for Teachers.
6. The Secretary reports on the Summer School for Specialists in French, and on steps taken to secure a Supervisor of French Teaching in the English Schools of this Province.
7. The Secretary presents correspondence charging a teacher, under Article 2550 of the School Law, with forging testimonials.
8. The Secretary recommends,
  - (a) That hereafter the papers of Grade 8 be examined and valued by the teachers of the various schools.
  - (b) That the Committee withdraw by resolution the exemption given to Ministers to teach in public schools without diplomas. Article 2586 School Law.
9. A letter from the Central Board of Examiners alleging that the conditions under which professional training is given in our Universities require improvement, and asking for the adoption of regulations that will secure more adequate training than now obtains for candidates for the High School Diploma.
10. A letter from the Department of Public Instruction suggesting that the regulations of the Committee should more definitely state what are the duties, responsibilities, and powers of the Dean of the School for Teachers in regard to the discipline of the School, and in regard to all matters that by law come under the purview of the Committee.
  - (b) And further that the Committee consider in conference with the Department the relation of the School for Teachers to the various bodies that have to do with its control directly and indirectly, such as the Department of Public Instruction, the Teachers' Training Committee, the Central Board of Examiners, Macdonald College, and McGill University.
11. Other Business.

Kindly retain this Agenda Paper for use at the meeting.







1300/21

OFFICE OF  
G. W. PARMELEE

November 26th, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

The preliminary meeting of the sub-committee which was appointed at the last meeting of the Protestant Committee to consider matters in connection with the School for Teachers, and the training of teachers in universities, has been held. I am therefore now prepared to ask for a conference with you as Principal of McGill, and such representatives of the University as you may wish to associate with you. I think I told you in a previous letter that the members of the sub-committee you are requested to meet, are Dr. Rexford, Mr. Murray Dr. Hersey, Dr. Shurtleff, and Mr. McBurney, representing the Protestant Committee. I shall be present to represent the Department of Public Instruction.

Although no report can be made at the next meeting upon which final action can be taken, I think it would be well to have the conference, concerning which I am writing, so that the sub-committee may report progress.

Will you kindly let me know when it would be convenient for you to attend the proposed conference? Saturday, the 3rd of December would suit me very well, as I have other business in Montreal for the same day. However, I will accept any other date ~~if it~~ suits your convenience.

*that*

Yours sincerely,

*Dear Currie*

Secretary

November  
Twenty-eighth  
1921.

Dear

At the last meeting of the Protestant Committee of Education for the Province of Quebec, there was appointed a sub-committee to meet a committee from McGill University to consider matters in connection with the School For Teachers and the training of teachers in Universities.

I have agreed with Dr. Parmelee that this conference should be held in my office at ten o'clock next Saturday (December 3rd). I would like if you would come to that meeting as a representative of the University.

Please let me know if you can be present.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

✓ Principal Harrison,  
✓ Dean Laird,  
✓ Dr. Harkness,  
✓ Dr. Adams,  
Dr. Nicholson,  
Dr. Eve.

November  
Twenty-eighth  
1921.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Parmelee,-

I beg to acknowledge  
receipt of your letter of November 26th.

Let us agree on Saturday  
morning, December 3rd, at ten o'clock in  
my office, as to the time and place of  
the meeting.

I presume you will notify the  
members of the sub-committee of the Pro-  
testant Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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November  
Twenty-second  
1921.

1300/21

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt  
of your letter of November 21st.

I note that the meeting of the  
Protestant Committee is postponed to the 9th of  
December.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

1300/21

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

November 21st, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

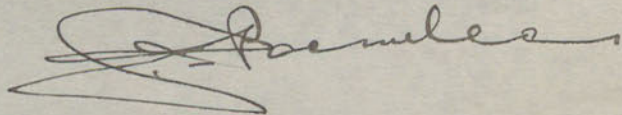
Dear Sir:-

At a sub-committee meeting of the Protestant Committee, held on Saturday last, Dr. Rexford stated that some of the members of the Committee had suggested or requested that the next meeting of the Protestant Committee be postponed from the 25th of November to the 9th day of December.

It had been represented to him that because of the election campaign, a considerable number of the members of the Committee could not be present, and it was known that one or two would be absent on account of other engagements. Although the five members who were present at the sub-committee meeting are averse, on principle, to making the change such as suggested, it was agreed that it was better in these unusual circumstances to postpone the meeting, than to risk meeting without a quorum, or with a certainty at any rate, of a small attendance.

I am instructed therefore to say, that the meeting on Friday next will be only pro forma, and that the regular meeting of the Committee will be held on Friday, the 9th day of December.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary



OFFICE OF  
G. W. PARMELEE

173

1300/21

September 29th, 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.  
McGill University,  
Montreal. P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Your letter of September 22nd, was read to the Protestant Committee when the items to <sup>you</sup> specially referred were under consideration.

*which*

As I expected, no action was taken upon the question of professional training in universities or <sup>in regard</sup> ~~in regard~~ the School for Teachers and its relation to ~~the~~ various bodies, but a sub-committee was appointed to consider the question and to confer with representatives of the universities, and with others, whose views must be heard. ~~This~~ sub-committee consists of Dr. Rexford, Dr. Parmelee, as Secretary of the Department, Mr. Murray, Dr. Hersey, Dr. Shurtleff and Mr. McBurney. Naturally, this sub-committee will first meet in order to formulate its own views, and will ask for a conference with you subsequently.

Yours sincerely,

M/

Secretary

# FINAL REPORT--Adopted Sept. 24th, 1921.

## SUPERIOR EDUCATION FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUE, SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Voted by the Legislature.....	\$ 16,852.40
Interest on Jesuits' Estate Settlement Fund.....	2,518.44
Interest on Marriage License Fund.....	1,400.00
Marriage License Fees (net).....	15,192.10
	\$ 35,962.94

#### FIXED CHARGES.

University School Leaving Examination.....	\$ 500.00
Assistant Examiners, June Examinations.....	1,500.00
Printing Examination Papers, etc.....	600.00
	2,600.00
Available for Distribution.....	\$ 33,362.94

#### HIGH SCHOOLS (Academies).

NAME OF SCHOOL	Enrolled Grades VIII IX, X, XI.	Presented	Passed	Failed	Percentage	General Percentage	Grant	Bonus	Total	
Ayer's Cliff.....	30	21	13	8	66	72	\$300	\$180	\$480	
Aylmer.....	48	34	31	3	73	80	300	230	530	
Ascot.....	11	11	9	2	66	68	300	150	450	
Bedford.....	16	13	8	5	60	59	300	75	375	
Buckingham.....	31	24	15	9	67	69	300	160	460	
Coaticook.....	30	27	19	8	68	77	300	220	520	
Cookshire.....	45	39	20	19	60	68	300	150	450	
Cowansville.....	56	43	32	11	65	76	300	210	510	
Danville.....	37	29	23	6	70	75	300	200	500	
East-Angus.....	14	13	12	1	76	74	300	190	490	
Granby.....	26	25	23	2	75	86	300	270	570	
Huntingdon.....	94	82	76	6	75	84	300	260	560	
Inverness.....	22	15	6	9	61	62	300	100	400	
Knowlton.....	33	31	25	6	69	77	300	220	520	
Lachine.....	60	55	52	3	78	87	300	280	580	
Lachute.....	99	84	76	8	72	87	300	280	580	
Lennoxville.....	47	40	34	6	71	84	300	260	560	
Longueuil.....	39	32	23	9	66	72	300	180	480	
Macdonald.....	45	43	39	4	73	81	300	240	540	
Magog.....	38	32	25	7	68	67	300	140	440	
New Carlisle.....	23	17	7	10	60	—	300	100	400	Special
North Hatley.....	11	6	4	2	71	71	300	170	470	
Ormstown.....	43	42	37	5	73	83	300	250	550	
Outremont.....	87	71	65	6	79	89	300	295	595	
Richmond.....	71	66	48	18	68	75	300	200	500	
St. Lambert.....	59	40	39	1	78	87	300	280	580	
Shawville.....	42	37	21	16	64	71	300	170	470	
Sherbrooke.....	162	134	110	24	70	88	300	290	590	
Stanstead.....	85	55	39	16	65	—	—	—	—	Special
Sutton.....	48	37	15	22	58	71	300	—	300	
Valleyfield.....	13	13	6	7	59	70	300	—	300	
Verdun.....	45	31	20	11	66	83	300	250	550	
Waterloo.....	32	27	23	4	74	81	300	240	540	
Waterville.....	28	26	23	3	70	74	300	190	490	
West Hill (Coteau St-Pierre).....	188	164	153	11	77	90	300	300	600	
Windsor Mills.....	12	11	3	8	55	59	300	—	300	
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1770</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>1174</b>	<b>296</b>			<b>\$10500</b>	<b>\$6730</b>	<b>\$17230</b>	
<b>SPECIAL HIGH SCHOOL</b>										
Stanstead.....							300	.....	300	

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (Model).

NAME OF SCHOOL	Enrolled Grades VIII IX, X, XI.	Presented	Passed	Failed	Percentage	General Percentage	Grant	Bonus	Total	
Arundel.....	24	24	15	9	66	78	\$150	\$130	\$280	
Athelstan (Hinchinbrooke)	5	4	0	4	63	57	150	55	205	
Beebe.....	31	24	11	13	66	73	150	105	255	
Bishop's Crossing.....	18	11	11	0	74	78	150	130	280	
Brownsburg.....	6	4	3	1	70	69	150	85	235	
Bulwer.....	9	7	5	2	68	73	150	105	255	
Bury.....	34	29	26	3	76	84	150	150	300	
Campbell's Bay.....	15	9	6	3	68	71	150	95	245	
Clarenceville.....	20	15	8	7	64	68	150	80	230	
Compton.....	9	3	3	0	70	78	150	130	280	
Dixville.....	8	4	0	4	50	57	150	—	150	
Dunham.....	7	6	3	3	64	65	150	70	220	
Farnham.....	31	14	10	4	66	73	150	105	255	
Fort Coulonge.....	6	4	4	0	70	68	150	80	230	
Frelighsburg.....	3	3	0	3	53	54	150	—	150	
Gaspé.....	23	21	14	7	69	—	—	—	—	Special
Gould (Lingwick).....	17	10	6	4	66	72	150	100	250	
*Greenfield Park.....	3	3	3	0	79	—	150	—	150	Special
Hatley.....	18	10	6	4	70	73	150	105	255	
Hemmingford.....	22	15	15	0	80	81	150	140	290	
Howick.....	45	30	26	4	73	82	150	145	295	
Hudson.....	10	5	3	2	65	73	150	105	255	
Hull.....	16	13	13	0	73	78	150	130	280	
Joliette.....	3	3	2	1	73	75	150	115	265	
Kenogami.....	1	1	1	0	81	80	150	135	285	
Kingsbury.....	7	7	5	2	71	73	150	105	255	
Kingsey.....	8	6	3	3	63	62	150	60	210	
Lacolle.....	11	8	8	0	79	70	150	90	240	
Lake Megantic.....	3	1	1	0	63	61	150	60	210	
La Pêche.....	10	6	0	6	44	54	150	—	150	
La Tuque.....	13	13	9	4	66	73	150	105	255	
Leeds.....	12	10	10	0	73	74	150	110	260	
Mansonville.....	8	5	3	2	65	67	150	75	225	
Marbleton.....	2	2	0	2	49	57	150	—	150	
Matapedia.....	9	8	0	8	55	—	—	—	—	Special
*Milan.....	13	11	8	3	71	—	150	75	225	Special
New Richmond.....	29	25	4	21	55	—	—	—	—	Special
Paspebiac.....	2	2	1	1	61	—	—	—	—	Special
Port Daniel Centre....	7	6	2	4	62	—	—	—	—	Special
Rawdon.....	6	5	4	1	67	64	150	65	215	
Ste. Agathe des Monts...	7	6	3	3	59	69	150	—	150	
St. Andrew's East.....	13	9	9	0	78	76	150	120	270	
St. John's.....	11	8	5	3	63	68	150	80	230	
Sawyerville.....	22	22	21	1	74	77	150	125	275	
Scotstown.....	34	26	21	5	69	74	150	110	260	
Shawinigan Falls.....	10	7	6	1	73	77	150	125	275	
Shigawake.....	9	9	4	5	57	—	—	—	—	Special
South Durham.....	22	18	8	10	65	67	150	75	225	
Stanbridge East.....	10	7	5	2	65	64	150	65	215	
Thetford Mines.....	9	4	3	1	61	67	150	75	225	
Three Rivers.....	12	9	5	4	67	75	150	115	265	
Ulverton.....	7	6	3	3	65	65	150	70	220	
Way's Mills (Barnston).	4	4	2	2	61	66	150	70	220	
Totals.....	694	522	347	175			\$7050	\$4070	\$11120	

\* Schools which have made application to be placed upon the list of Intermediate Schools.



**SPECIAL INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (Model).**

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New Richmond.....	\$	150.00
Gaspé.....		200.00
Paspebiac.....		50.00
Port-Daniel Centre.....		100.00
Shigawake.....		150.00
Matapedia.....		150.00
	\$	800.00

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**SUMMARY.**

Reserved for Poor Municipalities from Marriage License Fees..... \$ 3,798.00

**HIGH SCHOOLS (Academies):—**

Grants.....	\$	10,500.00
Bonuses.....		6,730.00
Grants to Special High Schools.....		300.00
		\$ 17,530.00

**INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (Model):—**

Grants.....	\$	7,050.00
Bonuses.....		4,070.00
Grants to Special Intermediate Schools.....		800.00
		\$ 11,920.00

Total Amount Distributed..... \$ 33,248.00

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193

May  
Twenty-fifth  
1921.

Dr. G. W. Parmalee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Parmalee:-

With reference to the meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction at Quebec next Friday I regret that I shall be unable to attend as the Convocation ceremonies in connection with the McGill Agricultural School at Macdonald College are being held on that day.

The Agenda paper discloses that you will have a very interesting meeting and I regret very much that I shall not be able to participate in your deliberations.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

AGENDA PAPER

Meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Québec, May 27th, 10 a.m.

- 1 Minutes
- 2 Resolutions: The Late Hon. S.A. Fisher and the late G.L. Masten
- 3 Apologies for absence
- 4 Reports of Sub-Committees:-
  - (1) Course of Study
  - (2) Poor Municipalities
  - (3) Educational Campaign
  - (4) School Inspection and special sub-committee; Dr. Rexford and Dr. Hersey
  - (5) Division of Marriage License Fees between Superior Schools and Poor Schools. (Mr. Bickerdike)  
This sub-committee will report in favour of an equal division instead of a 75 p.c. and 25 p.c. division.
  - (6) Status of Teachers  
Recommending second class High School diplomas to holders of the Intermediate diploma who take successfully six units of work divided between the 1st and 2nd year of McGill Arts course.
  - ~~(7) The Secretary~~
- 5 The Secretary reports interview with the Minister of Agriculture in regard to school exhibits at county fairs.
- 6 Prof. Kneeland moves:-
  - (1) That henceforth educational campaign meetings be conducted in connection with the Inspectors' conferences.
  - (2) That the Inspectors in consultation with the Department of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Superior Schools be instructed to arrange for these meetings at centres most in need of them and to take all measures to secure a large attendance.
  - (3) That members of this Committee and of the staff of the School for Teachers take part in these meetings and conferences, and that their expenses be paid, as is usual for the Education Propaganda Meetings.
  - (4) That evening meetings be the rule whenever possible, in order to secure the attendance of those most concerned.
- 7 Bishop Williams moves for the appointment of a school inspector for the Labrador schools
- 8 The Secretary reports the arrangements for (a) the summer school for specialists in French, (b) an oral exam. in French for the High Schools of Montreal and Westmount and for the Commercial and Technical.
- 9 A letter suggesting the circulation of pamphlets in the schools concerning forest fire protection
- 10 Report of the visit of Deputy Ministers of Education to Québec.
- 11 Secretary announces meeting of the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations in Toronto, August 10 to 13.
- 12 Other Business

N.B. Please retain this paper for use at the meeting.



Summary of Facts regarding Marriage License Fees

For the Use of Mr. Bickerdike's Sub-Committee

From 1867 to 1873 these Fees were collected by the Federal Government.

The right of the Province to the Fees was established principally by Sir Wm. Dawson, Dr. Cooke, and Bishop Williams, acting as members of the Protestant Committee.

Their intention was to have these Fees devoted exclusively to University Education, and <sup>they</sup> understood from members of the Provincial Government that they <sup>fees</sup> would be so devoted by the Act which was to deal with them. However the Act declared that they should be used for Superior Education, and left to the Committee the right of recommending their distribution amongst Universities and Superior Schools.

Until the distribution of Sept., 1898, the Marriage License Fees Account was kept as a separate one, and the University Grants were charged against it. This was done to emphasize and perpetuate the moral claim of the Universities to the Marriage License Fees.

In 1889 the law in regard to these Fees was altered for the first time so as to require that they be distributed, not amongst Superior Schools alone as heretofore, but amongst "Protestant Institutions of Superior Education, or Protestant Poor Municipalities, or both."

At the September meeting of the Protestant Committee, 1899, a motion of Inspector MacGregor was discussed to the effect that the Marriage License Fees be devoted entirely to Protestant Elementary Education. The discussion was suspended to wait upon Mr. Duffy, then Provincial Treasurer, to learn the intention of the Government in regard to the division of these Fees under the Act.

Disclaiming the right or intention to speak for the Government he declared; 1st. "It was the intention of the members of the Legislature to have a division of the Marriage License Fees made this year, so that the Poor Municipalities might receive half." 2nd. "That this half of the Marriage License Fees should be taken from the share previously given to Universities."

In the course of the interview Mr. Duffy was asked to have the law declare that the Fees should be divided equally between Superior Schools and Poor Schools. He declined to do this on the ground that the future might shew that Poor Municipalities should receive more than half or less than half, and that it would be the duty of the Committee to form its judgment in this connection and to make its recommendations accordingly.

For some years this equal division was continued, but after the Poor Municipality Fund had greatly increased by additional votes of the Legislature, and especially by a transfer of \$7,000. from the released Normal School Grant in 1908 the Grant to Superior Schools became greater than one half, now being 75 per cent of these Fees.

The question before the Sub-Committee is this:- What is, in all the circumstances of the case, an equitable division of the amount in question?

The following facts may assist in an appreciation of the question:-

The total Fees this year were \$15,136., of which the Poor Municipalities received \$3,781. and the Superior Schools \$11,355.

In the Poor Schools there were 4,782 pupils, the share per pupil from this source being 83%. The Superior School pupils number 12,050, thus giving 90% per pupil. This calculation has to do only with the Marriage License Fees.

The total sum paid from the Poor Municipality Fund is \$15,771.40, or \$3.39 per pupil.

The total of the Superior School Fund, distribution, including examination charges is \$28,750. or \$2.39 per pupil.

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Growth of the Funds during the 30 years of my Service.

1891 - Superior Education Funds \$19,034., of which \$9,550 was for Universities and Colleges. Poor Municipalities, \$1,142.

The increase for the Superior Schools has been somewhat gradual, and has come about principally through the increase in the Marriage License Fees which have more than doubled in the last thirty years.

The Poor Municipality Fund increased from the sum first given somewhat slowly at first, but in 1905 it was \$8,149.88, and in 1909 it was \$13,550, and in the current year \$15,571.

This statement of facts is not intended to be argumentative, but it is hoped that it will assist the members of the sub-committee in the consideration of the question before them.

G. W. Parmelee

Department of Public Instruction  
Québec, April 14th, 1921

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REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

- May 1920 -

To the Members of the Protestant Committee of  
the Council of Public Instruction:-

Your special committee on inspection of Protestant Schools reported at the regular meeting of the Protestant Committee in September 1919 and again in September 1920.

Since the last report, a conference has been held with school inspectors, and your committee found that the inspectors were ready to respond cheerfully to suggestions made in your committee's former reports. For example, they expressed their willingness -

1. To make more visits to weaker schools if adequate travelling expenses were provided.
2. To undertake, in addition to their present duties the inspection of intermediate schools.

Since that conference, another meeting of your special committee was held in Montreal on March 12th, at which the following were present:-

Dr. Rexford  
Principal McBurney  
Dean Laird, acting chairman, in conference with  
Dr. Parmelee

In view of the additional information, we beg now to submit herewith this further report and recommendations for adoption by the Protestant Committee.

1. We recommend that the inspectoral districts at present assigned to each inspector should be studied with a view to re-arranging them for the purpose of securing better work.

2. We recommend that the inspectoral districts in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure should be united, as soon as practicable, into a full inspectorate, including the superior schools there, as at present.

3. We recommend, as the elementary schools in the cities of Montreal and Westmount are sufficiently supervised by supervisors, assistant superintendents and superintendents appointed for that purpose by the school boards, that it is unnecessary that the inspector of schools should also inspect the work of instruction in these classes. We recommend therefore, that the inspector should only be required to transmit to the Department, the annual bulletins for Montreal and Westmount containing all the usual statistics other than those relating to the work and progress in the class rooms.

4. We recommend that in the case of schools of the City of Québec, the inspector should be required to make only one visit each year.

5. We recommend that as soon as the necessary additional travelling expenses have been provided the inspectors shall be required -

(1) To make supplementary visits to the weaker schools in addition to the two visits now required by the Regulations.

(2) To inspect and report on the intermediate schools in their inspectorates.

6. We recommend that the salaries of inspectors should be increased to the full limit provided by the law (\$2000), and necessary travelling expenses.

In this connection, we found that in Montreal protestant schools alone, 197 teachers receive salaries of \$1600 or more, that is, 197 teachers receive more than the salary of a school inspector. These are distributed as follows:-

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Salary</u>
1	3	\$1600
31	113	\$1600 to \$2500
48	1	\$2500 or over
-----	-----	
80 men	117 women	- receive \$1600 or over

Some rural high school principals are getting salaries of \$2000 or over. Several suburban high school principals are receiving \$3000 or over; in at least one case \$3500.

As it is to these sources that we must look for necessary qualified inspectors, we do not expect any applications for inspectorships, which may fall vacant, unless the salaries are raised.

7. We recommend that in the case of one or two of the present inspectors whose retirement may be expected in a short time, some form of retiring allowance should be provided, because there is no provision in the law for a retiring pension in their case.

We make these recommendations in the earnest conviction that the progress of schools, especially rural schools, depends upon competent and thorough inspection and supervision, particularly because many teachers have had little experience or training. Every year a large percentage of both trained and untrained teachers are teaching for the first time, while several who have taught one year or more, have not yet reached complete efficiency. The visits of the inspectors are absolutely necessary in these cases, not only

in order that the teaching methods and the general organization may be observed, and the necessary assistance given, if required, but also in order that the inspector may be assured that the course of study and the Regulations are duly followed.

Of hardly less importance is the visit of the inspector to secretary-treasurers and members of the school board. It is not too much to say that the amount of local effort in any district or inspectorate, as represented by the salaries paid to teachers, and by the condition of the school buildings and equipment, is to a large extent dependent upon whether the inspector makes a proper use of his opportunities in this regard, or merely performs his duties in a perfunctory manner.

Your committee considered the advisability of approaching the Government during the session of the Legislature, but found it was useless to attempt an interview during the last week of the session. Your sub-committee appointed the Rev. Dr. Rexford and Dr. Milton Hersey to interview the Government after the session was over, in regard to remuneration and travelling expenses for protestant inspectors. They reported as follows:-

"On Friday, May 13th, Dr. Milton Hersey and Mr. W.S. Bullock, M.L.A. and the Chairman of the Protestant Committee met the Premier and the Treasurer of the Province, by appointment, and presented the proposed reorganization of the work of Inspection of the Protestant schools, and pointed out that these desirable modifications of the present system could only be carried out through a generous increase of the amount allowed for travelling expenses in these Inspectorates.

The members of the Government appeared to recognize that there was some justification for our claim for increased travelling expenses in the widely extended Inspectorates of our Protestant schools.

Your delegation was favourably impressed with the attitude of the Members of the Government to their representations, and have reason to believe that some definite action will be taken to provide the necessary funds to enable the Protestant Committee to carry out its proposed reorganization of the work of Inspection of the Protestant schools of the Province."

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

Sinclair Laird  
Acting Chairman of Committee on Inspection



173  
April  
Fourteenth  
1921.

Cyrille F. Delage, Esq.,  
Superintendent, Dept. of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to thank you for your  
thoughtfulness in sending me a map of the  
Province of Quebec.

It has just arrived and I assure  
you will be very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

193  
April  
Fourteenth  
1921.

G. W. Parmelee, Esq.,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 13th enclosing copy of a notice from Mr. Bickerdike, the Convener, with reference to the meeting of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Protestant Committee.

I thank Mr. Bickerdike for his invitation to me to attend the meeting and have luncheon with him at the close, but I regret that it will be impossible for me to go, as I have a previous engagement for that date. My time is so fully occupied at present that two days' notice is really too short to allow me to make the necessary arrangements.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

Address your answer to  
"The Superintendent of Public  
Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

April 13th, 1921

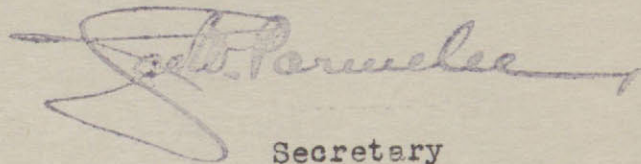
Sir Arthur Currie  
McGill University  
Montreal

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

I am sending you herewith a copy of a notice which goes today to the members of a sub-committee who were appointed at the last meeting of the Protestant Committee.

Mr. Bickerdike, the Convener, has asked me to extend an invitation to you to attend the meeting and to have luncheon with him at its close.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary

E/

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

COPY

Address your answer to  
"The Superintendent of Public  
Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

April 13th, 1921

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Bickerdike, Convener of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Protestant Committee to consider the method of distributing certain Government Grants, instructed me to say that the meeting will be held in the Council Chambers of the Board of Trade on Saturday morning, the 16th of April, inst., at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bickerdike at the same time wishes the members of the sub-committee to lunch with him at the Canadian Club.

Owing to unexpected absence from the Department I am not able to send today a statement in regard to the Superior Education and Poor Municipality Funds, which I was asked to do before the meeting of Saturday, but I expect that such a statement will be in your hands at any rate on the day before the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

Protestant Committee  
1873 Dept Public Instruction

Summary of Facts regarding Marriage License Fees  
For the Use of Mr. Bickerdike's Sub-Committee

From 1867 to 1873 these Fees were collected by the Federal Government.

The right of the Province to the Fees was established principally by Sir Wm. Dawson, Dr. Cooke, and Bishop Williams, acting as members of the Protestant Committee.

Their intention was to have these Fees devoted exclusively to University Education, and understood from members of the Provincial Government that they would be so devoted by the Act which was to deal with them. However the Act declared that they should be used for Superior Education, and left to the Committee the right of recommending their distribution amongst Universities and Superior Schools.

Until the distribution of Sept., 1898, the Marriage License Fees Account was kept as a separate one, and the University Grants were charged against it. This was done to emphasize and perpetuate the moral claim of the Universities to the Marriage License Fees.

In 1889 the law in regard to these Fees was altered for the first time so as to require that they be distributed, not amongst Superior Schools alone as heretofore, but amongst "Protestant Institutions of Superior Education, or Protestant Poor Municipalities, or both."

At the September meeting of the Protestant Committee, 1899, a motion of Inspector MacGregor was discussed to the effect that the Marriage License Fees be devoted entirely to Protestant Elementary Education. The discussion was suspended to wait upon Mr. Duffy, then Provincial Treasurer, to learn the intention of the Government in regard to the division of these Fees under the Act.

Disclaiming the right or intention to speak for the Government he declared; 1st. "It was the intention of the members of the Legislature to have a division of the Marriage License Fees made this year, so that the Poor Municipalities might receive half." 2nd. "That this half of the Marriage License Fees should be taken from the share previously given to Universities."

In the course of the interview Mr. Duffy was asked to have the law declare that the Fees should be divided equally between Superior Schools and Poor Schools. He declined to do this on the ground that the future might shew that Poor Municipalities should receive more than half or less than half, and that it would be the duty of the Committee to form its judgment in this connection and to make its recommendations accordingly.

For some years this equal division was continued, but after the Poor Municipality Fund had greatly increased by additional votes of the Legislature, and especially by a transfer of \$7,000. from the released Normal School Grant in 1908 the Grant to Superior Schools became greater than one half, now being 75 per cent of these Fees.

fees  
^

The question before the Sub-Committee is this:- What is, in all the circumstances of the case, an equitable division of the amount in question?

The following facts may assist in an appreciation of the question:-

The total Fees this year were \$15,136., of which the Poor Municipalities received \$3,781. and the Superior Schools \$11,355.

In the Poor Schools there were 4,782 pupils, the share per pupil from this source being 83¢. The Superior School pupils number 12,050, thus giving 90¢ per pupil. This calculation has to do only with the Marriage License Fees.

The total sum paid from the Poor Municipality Fund is \$15,771.40, or \$3.39 per pupil.

The total of the Superior School Fund distribution, including examination charges is \$28,750. or \$2.39 per pupil.

or

Growth of the Funds during the 30 years of my Service.

1891 - Superior Education Funds \$19034., of which \$9,550 was for Universities and Colleges. Poor Municipalities, \$1,142.

The increase for the Superior Schools has been somewhat gradual, and has come about principally through the increase in the Marriage License Fees which have more than doubled in the last thirty years.

The Poor Municipality Fund increased from the sum first given somewhat slowly at first, but in 1905 it was \$8,149.88, and in 1909 it was \$13,550, and in the current year \$15,571.

This statement of facts is not intended to be argumentative, but it is hoped that it will assist the members of the sub-committee in the consideration of the question before them.

G.W. Parmelee  
Secretary

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, April 14th, 1921

To be filed 173

H. J. SILVER, B.A.  
SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT

D. C. LOGAN, B.A.  
ASST. SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT



C. J. BINMORE  
TREASURER

E. B. PALMER  
INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

OFFICES OF THE BOARD  
36 BELMONT STREET

MONTREAL, February 22, 1921.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 21st, introducing Mr. Gordon Berry and Mr. Robert Hallett, two return soldiers, and asking that they should be given permission to solicit subscriptions for MacLean's Magazine in the Protestant Schools of Montreal.

It would have been a pleasure to me to accede to your wishes in the matter and to be of some slight assistance to these very deserving men, but unfortunately there is a Regulation of the Board of very long standing to the effect that, "No agent or canvasser shall be allowed to interview teachers on the school premises." In view of this fact, I am sure you will appreciate my difficulty in being unable, as a servant of the Board, to give these gentlemen the permission they wish to obtain.

With many regrets,

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary-Superintendent.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal McGill University,  
Montreal.

AGENDA PAPER.

Meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction  
36 Belmont Street, Montreal, 10 A.M. February 25th, 1921.

- (1) Minutes.
- (2) Apologies for absence--- Dr Fisher and Mr Mitchell,
- (3) Letter from Dr Bedford Jones with outline for the course for extension work in Commercial studies.
- (4) Letter from Mrs Ball ( W.C.T.U.) regarding text-books on Hygiene and the need of lessons on the cigarette evil.
- (5) Bishop Williams will move for the appointment of an Inspector for the Labrador schools.
- (6) Mr Bickerdike will move that with a view to the more equitable distribution of the public funds at the disposal of the Committee, the Chairman be requested to appoint a committee for the purpose of considering the whole question carefully.
- (7) Mr Walker will move that in the opinion of this Committee the common school grants now distributed in proportion to school attendance should be distributed as was the case for many years in proportion to the total population in the different municipalities, and that this opinion be communicated to the Government with a view to having the law amended in this regard.
- (8) Matriculation Board by resolution recommends more careful teaching of Arithmetic, etc. ( This has been referred to the Course of Study Sub-Committee).
- (9) Resolution of the Provincial Social Service Council regarding the better education of non Anglo Saxon immigrants.
- (10) Report of Mr Mabon as representative of the Committee on the School Leaving Examination Board.
- (11) Resolutions of the Protestant Teachers' Association of which copies were sent with the Agenda Paper in November last.
- (12) Reports of Sub-Committees,
  - (1) Course of Study
  - (2) Poor Municipality Distribution
  - (3) Superior Education Fund Distribution
  - (4) Educational Campaign
  - (5) School Inspection
- (13) The Secretary reports steps taken to provide courses for teachers in McGill.
- (14) Miss Norris asks for the appointment of a special Sub-Committee on the status of teachers.
- (15) Other business.

N.B. Please retain this for use at the meeting.

February 22nd, 1921.



REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS  
TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

Your Sub-Committee met in the Belmont Street School, Montreal, on Saturday, Feb. 19th, 1921.

Present-- Rev. Dr Love, Convener, Dr Parmelee, Dr Shurtleff, Dr Rowat, Rev. Principal Bedford Jones, Dean Laird, and the Inspector of Superior Schools.

After due consideration of the present method of distributing the Superior Education Fund, your Sub-Committee respectfully recommends:-

- (1) That the basal grant to High Schools be \$300, to Intermediate Schools \$150.
- (2) That the Bonus system be retained.
- (3) That a bonus be awarded to each school which obtains 60% or over in the general percentage column and at least 60% at the June Examinations. Schools failing to obtain 60% at the June Examinations will not receive a bonus.
- (4) That in awarding bonuses the relative merits of each school will be considered, and the increase or decrease in the amount awarded will be more gradual than that of the present method.
- (5) That in the Report of the Inspector of Superior Schools upon which grants and bonuses are awarded, 250 marks be the maximum number possible instead of 300 as at present, viz., 100 marks for June Examinations, 100 marks for the manner in which school boards fulfil their duties required by School Law and Regulations, 50 marks for the Inspector's estimate of the work of the school at the time of his visit.
- (6) That, after the September meeting of the Protestant Committee, a copy of the Inspector's Interim Report be sent to each school board along with the Financial Statement showing the distribution of the Superior Education Fund. The Inspector's Report will show (1) wherein the school obtained, or failed to obtain a bonus. (2) steps to be taken by the school board to improve the condition of the school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Andrew T. Love

Convener.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE  
PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS  
HELD IN MONTREAL, OCT. 1920

"From the report of our Representative on the Protestant Committee, we learn with regret that a proposal has been made to change the system by which grants to Superior Schools are now being made, whereby it is proposed to discontinue the bonuses and to divide the sum of money available for distribution into equal amounts for the High Schools and into different equal amounts for the Intermediate Schools of the Province.

"We believe this to be a retrograde step, inasmuch as it places the municipality that is doing its utmost to maintain its school in a thoroughly efficient condition on a parity with the municipality whose lack of interest and disinclination to tax itself, allows it to be satisfied with an inferior school.

"In order that the smaller schools may participate more largely in the Government Grant, we are not averse to the increasing of the basal grant, but believing that the bonuses as at present awarded are a powerful incentive, both to the school to do its best work and to the municipality to put forth its best efforts to maintain its school in the highest possible state of efficiency, we therefore respectfully beg the Protestant Committee to make no change from the present system which would involve the removing of the bonuses as a part of the grant now available for Superior Schools."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE OF THE  
PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS AT  
A MEETING HELD IN MONTREAL ON JAN. 8, 1921.

1. (From Committee of Convention on Status of Teachers)

"Whereas improvement in the conditions of the Protestant Schools of this Province can be brought about most effectively and most speedily through improved inspection,

"And whereas the salaries now being paid to the Inspectors of these schools are not in keeping with the importance of the office,

"And whereas Government Inspectors in other Departments, such as, The Inspector of Highways, Inspectors of Buildings and Factories, Inspectors appointed under the Licence Act of the Province, &c., are now receiving salaries varying from \$3000. to \$8000. and expenses, per annum, for work in no way comparable in its far-reaching importance to that of the School Inspectors, therefore

"Be it resolved that the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction be requested to take such action as will result in making the salary of the Inspectors of Protestant Schools commensurate with the dignity and importance of that position, and such as will be sufficient to attract, as vacancies may occur, the highest type of teacher to that office."

2. (From Committee of Convention on Text Books and Course of Study)

"That this Committee re-affirms its desire that the number of compulsory subjects for the School Leaving Examination be limited to four,

"That this Committee declines to express any opinion with regard to an examination in Character and Citizenship until it is informed as to the content of that subject,

"That this Committee can express no opinion on Elementary Mathematics until it is informed as to the content of that subject,

"That in the case of subjects in the School Leaving Examination which consist of two parts, this Committee would favor allowing a pupil to pass on obtaining the required percentage of the two parts conjointly,

"That this Committee requests that the Examination in English on books for reading and discussion be of a more general character."

173

Department of Public Instruction  
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

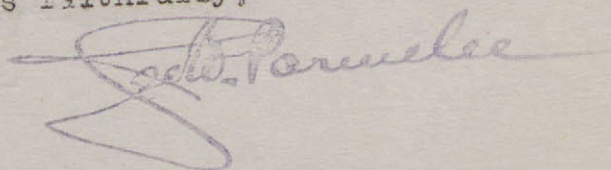
Feb. 16th, 1921

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

Dear Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that there will be a meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction on Friday the 25th instant at 10 a.m. at 36 Belmont St., Montreal.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary

E/

Sir Arthur Currie  
McGill University  
Montreal



Standing Sub-Committees of the  
Protestant Committee  
Appointed Nov., 1920

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I Course of Study and Text-Books

Hon. S.A. Fisher  
Mr. McBurney  
Dean Laird  
Prof. Kneeland  
Prof. Derrick  
Teachers' Representative  
In conference with the Secretary of the Department  
and the Inspector of Superior Schools

II Distribution of Superior Education Grants

Dr. Love  
Dr. Rowat  
Principal Bedford-Jones  
In conference with the Inspector of Superior Schools

III Distribution of Board Municipality Grants

Mr. McBurney  
Mr. Bullock  
Mr. Bryson  
Mr. Bickerdike

IV Educational Campaign

Hon. S.A. Fisher  
Dr. Shurtleff  
Dean Laird  
In conference with the Secretary of the Department  
and the Inspector General

V Compulsory Education

Mr. Howard Murray  
Mr. Milton Hersey  
Mr. Bullock  
The Teachers' Representative

NOTE The Chairman of the Committee is a member of  
all committees and receives notice of their meetings.

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## Department of Public Instruction

QUEBEC, Que.

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Quebec, May 28th, 1920.

On which day a regular meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was held:

Rev. E. I. Rexford, D.C.L., LL.D., D.D., in the chair.

Present:—

Prof. A. W. Kneeland, M.A., B.C.L.

Rev. A. T. Love, B.A., D.D.

Gavin J. Walker, Esq.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, LL.D.

W. M. Rowat, Esq., M.D., C.M.

W. S. Bullock, Esq., M.L.D.

Rt. Rev. Lennox Williams, D.D.

Rev. H. H. Bedford Jones, D.D.

Hon. W. G. Mitchell, K.C., M.L.A.

Chas. McBurney, Esq., B.A.

Sinclair Laird, Esq., M.A., B. Phil.

Marcus G. Crombie, Esq.

Miss Amy Norris.

Apologies for enforced absence were submitted for:

Herbert M. Marler, Esq., K.C., M.L.A.

W. L. Shurtleff, Esq., K.C., LL.D.

Hon. G. Bryson, M.L.C.

Howard Murray, Esq.

Miss C. Derrick, M.A.

The Secretary announced the appointment of the Reverend Canon Bedford-Jones, M.A., D.D., as a member of the Council of Public Instruction to replace Dr. R. A. Farrock resigned.

The Chairman presented the Rev. Bedford Jones to the meeting and at the same time called attention to the fact that since the last meeting of the Committee the Hon. Sydney Fisher had received a well merited Honorary Degree of LL.D. from McGill.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Dr. Parrock a suitable letter to convey the Committee's appreciation of the valued services that he had rendered as a member of the Committee and in the educational field of the Province generally, with best wishes for his success in his new work elsewhere.

A report of the sub-committee which was appointed to study the question of extension courses for teachers with a view to improving their status was read by Miss Norris, convener. After some discussion the report was referred back for further consideration, and for definite proposals. The Committee in the meantime expressed sympathy with the desire to afford opportunities for teachers to improve their educational standing.

Mr. McBurney submitted on behalf of the sub-committee appointed for that purpose a scheme for testing the progress of pupils in the Superior Schools during the course of the school year. The scheme that follows was adopted, and it was ordered that this scheme be printed in the memoranda of instructions and applied to next year's work

1. That the schedule now filled out in duplicate by the teacher for the June examinations in Grade VIII, IX, and X be revised so that it be ruled in double columns for each subject and that the teacher be required before June of each year to enter in the first column under each subject a mark representing his estimate of the pupil's proficiency in that subject, and that the marks obtained in the June Examinations be entered in different color in the second column (A similar schedule will be issued for Grade XI, and the same methods are to be followed).

2. That for the present these local marks be used only for the purpose of comparison by the Department, but that ultimately they may be given equal value with the marks of the June Examinations in the determination of promotions and the issuing of certificates.

3. That in the meantime, such schools as desire to do so are recommended to use these local marks together



with the marks of the June Examinations in awarding Scholarships, Prizes, etc.

4. That the teacher be free to adopt any scheme that he may desire for the purpose of arriving at this estimate of the pupils' work during the year in each subject. The following schemes are suggested, however, by the Protestant Committee.

(a). That the school year be divided into four terms of approximately ten weeks each.

(b). That during the second half of the First Term, and during the whole of the Second and Third Terms, the first hour, or hour and a half (after the opening exercises) on Fridays be devoted to formal tests (written or otherwise).

(c). That one subject only be examined each week, and that the pupils be not informed as to the subject until, at any rate, the night before.

(d). That to prevent the pupils knowing beforehand what subjects are likely to be examined, and therefore cramming for these examinations, the subjects be not taken in the same order each term.

(e). That the written papers be valued, corrected, and returned to the pupils, and treated as ordinary compositions should be treated when returned.

(f). This will give approximately three tests in each subject during the year, the results of which may be reduced to a percentage and form the teacher's estimate.

5. As alternative schemes regular monthly tests may be held.

6. Or the results of the regular tests at Christmas and Easter, in such schools as prefer to hold examinations at these times, may be used.

Teachers, however, must avoid what may be termed over examining, and making their lives a drudgery by constant correcting of examination papers. Care in setting the examination questions, and the using of these as exercises in place of some of the written compositions, will enable teachers to avoid this effect.

The teachers who read and value the papers in Grades V, VI and VII will follow the foregoing rules in regard to marking, wherever they apply to the subjects in those grades, and after these papers are read and valued they are to be placed in safe-keeping and retained in the School until September 30th, in order that the incoming teachers may have an opportunity of looking over the work done by any pupil who has been promoted to a higher grade.

The report of the course of Study Committee which follows: was submitted and adopted.

Your Sub-committee makes the following recommendations:

**Arithmetic.**—That Nos. 1 and 2 of the Primary Exercises in Arithmetic be assigned to Grade II, Nos. 3 and 4 to Grade III, Nos. 5 and 6 to Grade IV, and Nos. 7 and 8 to Grade V. Further that notice of this be given in the Supplement of September next to the Memoranda of Instructions, and in the Educational Record.

**English.**—That the selection "To a Skylark," in the Memory work of Grade VII be dropped, and that the Inspector of Superior Schools be requested to replace it by two small simple sections. This also to be inserted in the Supplement and Educational Record.

**Botany.**—In further reference to the recommendations of this Sub-committee at the February meeting of the Protestant Committee, that other text books than the authorized one in this subject might be "tried out" at several high schools, we now recommend that the following high schools be requested to make a two-year trial of the books mentioned below, in Grade X and XI (beginning with Grade X this year):

Montreal Commercial & Technical	} "Practical Botany", by Bergen & Caldwell.
Granby.....	
Lachute.....	} Bergen's Foundations of Botany.
Montreal High.....	
Westmount.....	} Bergen's & Caldwell's Introduction to Botany.
Coaticook.....	

Under this arrangement, if the schools named consent to it, each book would be tested both under city and semi-rural conditions. It is recommended that these schools be

officially notified at once so that they may arrange their course of study and have these books purchased for September.

2. That the limits of work for Grade X be determined after conference with these schools about the end of March, 1921, and that the examination papers be set in June 1921 accordingly.

3. That the whole book in each case will be examined in June, 1922, for Grade XI.

4. That the June Board be informed officially regarding this for Grade X in 1921 and 1922, and the School Leaving Board for Grade XI in June, 1922.

5. That the city schools be requested to take these examinations in Grade X for this purpose.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Nicholson who reported that the High Schools of Montreal and Westmount would be unable this year, chiefly on account of the impossibility of securing the services of a competent examiner, to undertake an oral examination in French, but that the principals of these schools expressed a desire to organize such an examination for June, 1921.

The Secretary also reported verbally for the information of the Committee the meeting in Ottawa in February of the Executive Committee of the Winnipeg Conference on schools and citizenship, and further that he had organized the summer school for French specialists which would be carried on in Montreal under a competent director and assistant teachers.

Dr. Love and the Secretary reported the re-appointment of the staff of examiners for the June Examinations that had acted last year. The Committee confirmed this action.

Principal Bedford Jones was appointed member of the Sub-committee on the distribution of the superior education funds to replace Dr. Parrock.

The Secretary was instructed to note for next meeting the reconstitution of all standing committees.

Dr. Fisher reported tentative arrangements for an autumn educational campaign and the Sub-committee was authorized to complete and to act upon a programme for a larger number of meetings than are usually held, without waiting for confirmation at the September meeting of the Committee.

He reported also for the Sub-committee on school inspection and after some discussion it was resolved that the Sub-committee bring up the subject at the September meeting with recommendations, if possible, for some definite course of action to improve this important branch of educational work and the conditions under which it is done.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday, the 24th day of September next unless called earlier by order of the Chairman.

E. J. REXFORD,

Chairman.

G. W. PARMELEE,

Secretary.

AGENDA PAPER

Meeting of the Protestant Committee

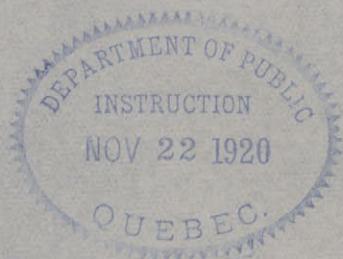
Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

10 a.m. Nov. 26th, 1920

1. Minutes.
2. Apologies for absence.
3. Proposed resolution of Mr. Murray. (Copy attached)
4. Proposed resolutions of Prof. Kneeland. (Copies attached)
5. Dr. Rowat will propose that the basis of distribution of the Superior Education Grants be altered.
6. Reconstitution of Standing Sub-Committees.
7. The Secretary reports the resignation of Prof. Dale on account of removal from the Province.
8. Reports of McGill and Bishop's on School of Commerce, and Continuation Work in Commercial Subjects respectively. Division of \$8,000 appropriation.
9. Resolutions from the Teachers' Association and its Executive Committee. (Copies attached hereto)
10. Reports of the following sub-committees:-
  - (a) Course of Study
  - (b) School Inspection
  - (c) Educational Campaign
  - (d) Improvement of the Status of Teachers
  - (e) Additional office staff to carry on the increasing work of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Committee.
11. Report on the Special Inspection of French in High Schools.
12. Report for information of the Committee on the recent meeting of Deputy Ministers and Superintendents of Education.
13. Other Business.

NOTE

Will you please retain this paper and the attached documents for use at the meeting.



Mr Murray will move:-

WHEREAS the Act of the Quebec Legislature 53 Victoria Chap. 31, Section 2, provides -

"Out of any public moneys at his disposal, the Lieutenant Governor may pay the sum of sixty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars (\$62,961.00) to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Protestant Superior Education in this Province, together with interest thereon, at the rate of four per cent per annum, from the thirtieth day of August, 1888."

WHEREAS the principal sum referred to has subsequent to the date of the said Act been paid by the Department of Finance of Canada to the Provincial Treasurer, and

WHEREAS the requirements for Superior Education in the Protestant Schools of the Province are totally different from those existing at the date of the passing of the Legislative enactment above referred to, and call for the utilization of all funds at the disposal of this Committee.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Government be requested to place at the disposal of the Protestant Committee the principal sum of Sixty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars, being the proportionate amount of the Fund referred to in such Act 53 Vict. Ch. 31 as the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund" or "Superior Education Investment and Income Funds", applicable to Superior Education requirements in the Protestant Schools of the Province, and that one-tenth part of such principal sum together with accumulated interest, be paid to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction annually for distribution as such Committee may deem advisable for the purposes of Superior Education.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS

Professor Kneeland

1 That in the opinion of the Protestant Committee, it is highly desirable that members of the staff of the School for Teachers and others skilled in the art and practice of teaching should be available for<sup>n</sup> the assistance of the Inspectors in holding the annual Conferences with teachers, and that the R.R. fares of such should be paid out of any funds available for the purpose, as is done in the case of those taking part in the Educational Propaganda.

2 That the authorities of McGill University be respectfully requested to designate the members of the staff of the School for Teachers as "Professors or Assistant Professors" in accordance with the former usage in McGill Normal School and the present usage in all of the R.C. Normal Schools.

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RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS, HELD IN MONTREAL, OCT. 6-9, 1920.

- I. That the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction be asked to consider the advisability of
  - (a) appointing a committee of teachers of French to prepare a continuation of "Oral Lessons in French", (Curtis and Robert), suitable for Grades IX, X, XI, in English Protestant Schools.
  - (b) appointing a Supervisor of French for the English Protestant Schools of the Province.
  - (c) taking further steps to co-ordinate the examination in French with the teaching by the direct method.
2. That the attention of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction be drawn to the unsatisfactory nature of the Geography paper in Grade XI for the last few years, and, in view of the fact that McGill University has accepted Geography as a Matriculation subject, to see that a definite course in this subject is outlined and taught, also that a fair examination be set in this subject on the limits outlined.
3. That this Convention is of the opinion that the course of study in English in the matter of close study, in Grade XI, is excessive and requests the Protestant Committee to define this course more definitely.
4. That this Convention is of the opinion that in the revision of the scheme of moral and religious education for the Protestant Schools of the Province care should be taken to provide that all classes of children in attendance at the schools, whatever their religious belief, should have careful training in the ideals and standards of Canadian citizenship.
5. That, in view of the fact that a resolution, recommending that the Home and Dominion Governments should encourage the general adoption of the Metric System in the British Empire by every practical means, was passed at the Ninth Congress of the Chambers of the Empire, held in Toronto, Sept. 19-22, 1920, and that the speaker in introducing the resolution emphasized the great value of the Metric System to the Educational World.

Be it resolved that this Convention again approach the Protestant Committee, requesting that, when the next revision of the text-books in Arithmetic takes place, a simple treatment of the Metric System be placed immediately after decimals where it logically belongs.

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COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS AT A MEETING HELD ON OCT. 23, 1920.

"Whereas the Executive of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers understands from its Representative that the Protestant Committee has under consideration the revision of its sub-committees

"Whereas the supply and status of teachers are of supreme import to the educational welfare of the Province:

"Whereas the provincial Association of Protestant Teachers has formed a standing committee, named the Committee on Status of Teachers, whose duty it is to improve the standard of the profession in this Province, and

"Whereas the official life of each representative is too short to give continuity on the Protestant Committee to the work of this Committee of the Provincial Association:

"Be it, therefore, resolved that this Executive Committee of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers instruct its Representative on the Protestant Committee to secure, if possible, the appointment by that body of a standing committee on "Supply and Status of Teachers".



MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC  
SEPT. 24th. 1920.

AGENDA

1. Minutes
2. Introduction of Sir Arthur Currie as member of the Council of Public Instruction.
3. Report of Sub-Committees.
  - (a) Distribution of the Superior and Education Fund.
  - (b) Course of Study and Conference with McGill.
  - (c) Educational Campaign.
  - (d) Extension Courses for Teachers.
  - (e) School Inspection.
  - (f) Compulsory Education.
4. Re-appointment of Sub-Committees.
5. Report of attendance at the School for Teachers
6. Report on the French Summer School.
7. Other Business.

NOTE

Please retain this paper for use at the meeting.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Quebec, Sept. 13th, 1920.

Under the auspices of the PROTESTANT COMMITTEE of the Council of Public Instruction, Public Meetings will be held at the places and on the dates mentioned below for the purpose of discussing the various problems connected with the Protestant Rural Schools of the Province.

Commissioners, Trustees and Secretary-Treasurers within reasonable distance of any of the centres are urgently invited to attend, and also to make it known as widely as possible that the meetings are open to ratepayers, parents, and all others interested in the schools. Secretary-Treasurers at the several centres will kindly ask the local ministers to announce the local meeting on the two preceding Sundays.

Owing to the inability of several speakers to take part in the present campaign, meetings which had been arranged for at other centres have had to be postponed, with regret, until a future date.

In addition to the speakers named below the School Inspector of the district will also be present and take part in the discussions.

Place	Date	Speakers
Bedford.....	Sept. 27—2 p.m.....	Miss Brittain, Mr. W. P. Percival.
Sutton.....	Sept. 28—2 p.m.....	Miss Brittain, Mr. Percival.
Bury.....	Sept. 28—2 p.m.....	Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Rev. Principal H. H. Bedford-Jones.
Magog.....	Sept. 29—2 p.m.....	Dr. Parmelee, Principal Bedford-Jones.
Foster.....	Sept. 30—2 p.m.....	Dr. Parmelee, Principal Bedford-Jones.
Mansonville.....	Sept. 29—2 p.m.....	Professor Kneeland, Miss Chute.
Aylmer.....	Sept. 29—2 p.m.....	Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Mr. A. R. B. Lockhart.
Cowansville.....	Sept. 30—2 p.m.....	Professor Kneeland, Mr. Sutherland.
Knowlton.....	Oct. 1—2 p.m.....	Professor Kneeland, Mr. Lockhart.
North Hatley.....	Oct. 1—7 p.m.....	Dean Laird, Mr. Sutherland.
Clarenceville.....	Oct. 2—2 p.m.....	Rev. Dr. Rexford, Mr. Percival.
Valleyfield.....	Oct. 2—7 p.m.....	Dean Laird, Mr. Lockhart.
Huntingdon.....	Oct. 4—2 p.m.....	Professor Kneeland, Principal E. M. Campbell.
Howick.....	Oct. 5—2 p.m.....	Professor Kneeland, Principal Campbell.

G. W. PARMELEE,  
Secretary.

INSPECTION of SCHOOLS.

(September, 1920)

Your special committee on inspection reported at the regular quarterly meeting of the Protestant Committee on September 26th, 1919.

It may be well to quote here the recommendations which were made in that report and adopted by your Committee. They were as follows:-

"1. That an assistant to the Inspector of Superior Schools should be appointed, to inspect annually a number of these schools and to act as a special officer of the Department.

"2. That the Elementary districts of inspection should be studied with a view of re-arranging them for the purpose of securing better work.

"3. That as some of the present inspectors, especially in view of their age, are now practically unable to render the services required of them in a satisfactory and useful way, and as changes of personnel are inevitable in a short time, it becomes necessary, therefore, to consider the conditions which are likely to ensure their replacement by active and competent men. The field from which the inspectors must necessarily be drawn is that of the men teachers of the Province holding Academy diplomas, and the salaries of these teachers are now in general considerably larger than those paid to the inspectors of the Province. We note with satisfaction the recent increase of \$300.00 per annum given by the Government to the inspectors on account of the increased cost of living and travel, but this increase does not put them on a parity with the School Principals, whose salaries are still larger. Material concessions in regard to salary and expenses are plainly needed if the right men are to be attracted to the work of inspection.

"We have to add that in the case of one or two of the present staff whose retirement may be expected in a short time, there is no provision under the law for a pension. The question of some kind of provision might, therefore, be considered in these cases.

"Connected with the question of the inspection of schools is that of "accredited schools". It is certain that until the inspection of the Superior Schools is placed in a more satisfactory position it will be impossible to adopt this system of recognising the examinations of selected schools."

Accompanying that report a memorandum was presented giving details in regard to the several inspectors; their ages, salaries, etc. The special bonuses paid to the inspectors during the year 1919-20 have now been made permanent additions to their remuneration by the Government of the Province. The salaries of Elementary Inspectors with full districts of inspection are now as follows:-

Salary	1600.00
Travelling allow'ce	400.00
Postage allowance	25.00
	-----
Total	\$2025.00

Inspectors Kerr and King receive:-

<del>Salary</del>	<del>515.00</del>
Salary	515.00
Travelling allow'ce	150.00
Postage allowance	25.00
	-----
Total	\$690.00

Inspector Reeves (Magdalen Islands):-

Salary	250.00
Travelling allow'ce	75.00
Postage allowance	25.00
	-----
Total	\$350.00

Since September last, two changes of personnel have taken place. Inspector Buckland resigned and was replaced by the Rev. Lewis J. King of Pointe à la Garde. Inspector Ballantyne of the Magdalen Islands died in June and was replaced by the Rev. A. W. Reeves.

With reference to the first recommendation in last year's report we have to state that no appointment of an assistant to the Inspector of Superior Schools has been made. Your committee brought the matter to the attention of the Treasurer of the Province, but the question of a proper remuneration for a competent officer presented some difficulty in view of the present standard of salary paid to the inspectors in general. We are

of the opinion that a salary of \$2500.00 and expenses is the least amount that would secure a competent official for this office.

The action of the Government in making the bonuses of last year permanent increases to the salaries and travelling allowances of the inspectors is appreciated. It is to be observed also that at the last session of the Legislature Art. 2569 of the Revised Statutes of the Province was amended to the effect that the salaries of the inspectors may not exceed \$2000.00. The previous limit was \$1400.00. As the present salary is \$1600.00 there is a margin of \$400.00 by which it xxx can yet be increased.

At the present amount of salary the prospect of filling vacancies which may occur in the near future <sup>is</sup> not of the best. The salary of School Principals who would be qualified to act as inspectors now range from over \$2000.00 to xxx as much as \$4000.00. The School Principals of Montreal receive an average of \$2760.00. We are therefore of the opinion that this matter needs still further consideration. So far as the Protestant Schools of the Province are concerned, the disparity between the salaries of the School Principals and those of the inspectors is such that if it is maintained for any length of time it must necessarily lead to deterioration in the quality of the inspectorate. That competent School Principals would give up their larger salaries to take inspectorships is highly improbable.

The question of re-arranging the districts of inspection has been referred to the inspector-general for report.

In the meantime, having regard to the possibility and the need of improved inspection of the Protestant schools we recommend:-

1. That the matter of the appointment of an assistant to the Inspector of Superior Schools at an adequate salary be again brought to the attention of the Government.
2. That the inspection districts in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure should be united, as soon as practicable, into a full inspectorate, including the Superior Schools there as at present.
3. That owing to the inefficient character of the work in some of the districts of inspection, the inspectors of those districts should be retired, and that on account of their age a retiring allowance should be granted in those cases where

a pension is not provided.

4. That inasmuch as the many classes in the Elementary Schools of Montreal and Westmount are duly and sufficiently supervised by superintendents and assistant-superintendents, appointed for the purpose by the school boards, it is not necessary that Inspector McQuat should inspect the work of instruction in these classes. We are of the opinion, therefore, that Inspector McQuat should be required only to transmit to the Department the annual bulletins for Montreal and Westmount, containing all the usual statistics other than those relating to the work and progress ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ in the class rooms.

5. That Inspector McCutcheon be required to make one visit only each year to the schools of the City of Quebec.

6. That Inspectors Honeyman, McQuat and McCutcheon be required, in consultation with the Department, (1) to select a certain number of rural schools under the charge of teachers of proved efficiency, (2) to visit these select schools but once a year, (3) to choose a corresponding (although not necessarily equal) number of rural schools under the charge of teachers who are less competent or less experienced, and (4) to visit the last mentioned schools three or four times a year.

We make these recommendations, and re-affirm those of last year, in the earnest conviction that the progress of the schools, and of the rural schools in particular, depends more than anything else upon competent and thorough inspection. Every year a large percentage of both the trained and the untrained teachers in our schools are teaching for the first time, while a considerable number of those who have taught one or more years are still more or less incompetent. The visits of the inspector are absolutely essential in these cases, not only in order that the teaching methods, the general organization and the teaching discipline may be observed, and the necessary assistance given in these respects, but also to ensure that the course of study and the regulations are duly followed. Again, the visit of the inspector are needed at least once a year by even the experienced teacher in order that the amount of progress obtained in the school may be ascertained. The most competent teacher, indeed, has a just right to the inspector's visit so that her work may be officially examined and valued, this principle being duly recognised in the bonuses for successful teaching annually paid by the Government of the Province

Of hardly less importance is the visit of the inspector to the secretary-treasurers and members of school boards. It is not too much to say that the amount of local effort in any district of inspection, as represented in the salaries paid to teachers and in the quality of the school buildings and their equipment, is to a large extent dependent upon whether the inspector makes a capable use of his opportunities in this regard or merely performs his duties in a perfunctory manner.

In gathering, checking, tabulating and forwarding the statistics from secretary-treasurers and teachers, the inspector has important and indispensable duties of a departmental character, but it is of still greater importance that in virtue of his knowledge, training and experience he should be fitted to lead the way in educational progress.

(signed) Sinclair Laird

Acting chairman of Committee on  
Inspection.

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September  
Twenty-second  
1920.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, which informed me that the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of my appointment as a member of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec.

This is a distinction which I appreciate very highly, and I hope I may be of useful service.

Your letter intimated that the next meeting of the Protestant Committee of the above mentioned Council will be held at Quebec on Friday next. I am very sorry that an engagement previously made necessitates my being in Boston on that day. I presume I shall receive full information of what transpires at the meeting next Friday. I hope that in future I shall find it possible to give the affairs of the Protestant Committee of the Council every attention.

I have the honour

to be

Your obedient servant,

Principal.

# Department of Public Instruction

Quebec, P. Q. Sept. 20th, 1920

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

*a*

Sir Arthur Currie,  
G.C.M.G. K.C.B. L.L.D.  
McGill University,  
Montreal,

Dear Sir:-

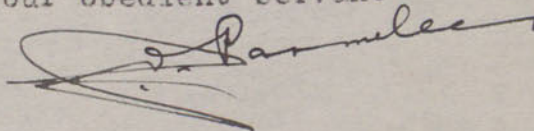
I have the honour to inform you that the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased by order, approved on the 9th Sept. to appoint you a member of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec.

The next meeting of the Protestant Committee of this Council will be held here on Friday next, 24th inst., beginning at ten o'clock, and you are hereby invited to attend.

I have the honour

to be

Your obedient servant



Secretary



MEMORANDUM ON THE COURSE OF STUDY

RECOMMENDED FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

September 11th, 1920.

(1) In revising the Course of Study for Secondary Schools, the needs and interests of those pupils who do not continue their studies beyond the High School grades have been made the determining factor, as they form the overwhelming majority in these schools.

(2) In the selection of subjects for the courses of study increased emphasis is placed in all grades upon those subjects, methods and practices which directly influence the formation of character and the preparation for the duties of citizenship as this is one of the main objects of the public school system.

(3) The subjects of the Course of Study have been arranged under two heads - Compulsory and Optional as follows:-

Compulsory

- 1 - Character and Citizenship 1
- 2 - English 2
- 3 - French 2
- 4 - Elementary Mathematics 2  
(or Algebra and Geometry)
- 5 - A Science Subject 1

Optional

- 1 - History 1
- 2 - Latin 2
- 3 - Algebra I
- 4 - Geometry I
- 5 - Algebra II
- 6 - Geometry II and Trigonometry

Science Subjects

- 7 - Geography
- 8 - Agriculture
- 9 - Botany
- 10 - ~~x~~Physics
- 11 - ~~x~~Chemistry

Vocational Subjects

- 12 - ~~x~~Domestic Science
- 13 - ~~x~~Manual Training
- 14 - ~~x~~Drawing
- 15 - ~~x~~Business Methods

(4) Those schools only which are approved by the Inspector of Superior Schools as having adequate equipment and staff, shall be permitted to present candidates in subjects marked with a cross in the above optional list.

(5) Candidates must take the eight Compulsory Units, and at least one and not more than three, Optional Units from those not already taken. For this purpose English, French, Elementary Mathematics and Latin are each regarded as two Units.

(6) The Principal of each school presenting candidates for the examination shall certify on the schedule sent to the School Leaving Examination Board, first, the number of days attendance of each pupil during the school year and secondly the number of hours per week and the number of weeks that each subject was taken.

(7) Arrangements shall be made whereby credit can be given in these examinations - (a) For Oral French,  
(b) For Laboratory Work in Science,  
(c) For Practical Work in Vocational Subjects.

(8) That effective preparation for entrance examination can be secured from these schools only by providing one uniform examination, consisting of about ten units for entrance to all Faculties of the Universities and to the School for Teachers, based upon the general subjects of the Course of Study.

(9) That the action of McGill University in giving an option among the Science subjects including Physical Geography, for entrance to all Faculties of the University be approved.

(10) That the subject of History be not included in the list of compulsory subjects for admission to the University.

(11) That the suggestion of representatives of McGill University that candidates must pass the examination of the ninth grade in History, Grammar, and Arithmetic, if these subjects are to be discontinued after that grade be approved; but the continuation of Arithmetic after the ninth grade requires careful consideration especially as to what ground it is proposed to cover in the examination.

(12) The Secretary of the School Leaving Examination Board shall send the School Leaving Certificates to the Principal of the School, or to the Secretary of the School Board, or to the individual candidates, according to instructions received.

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*Prof. Com*

October  
Thirteenth  
1920.

Howard Murray, Esq.,  
604 Royal Trust Bldg.,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt  
of your letter to Sir Arthur Currie, enclosing  
copy of a letter written by you to Dr.  
Parmelee.

Yours very truly,

Principal's Secretary.

*mal*

604 Royal Trust Bldg.,

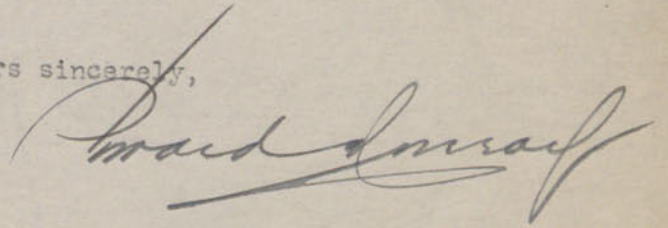
Montreal, Oct. 6th, 1920.

Re: Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund

Dear Sir Arthur:

I attach copy of my letter to Dr. Parmelee,  
together with report on this subject and references to authorities.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Howard Murray". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Howard Murray".

Sir A.W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

C O P Y

604 Royal Trust Bldg.  
Montreal, Sept. 27th, 1920.

Dr. G.W. Parmelee,  
Dept. of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, P. Q.

Re: Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund

(This title created by the Seigniorial  
Amendment Act 1856 - Section 1 )

Dear Dr. Parmelee:

This title is brought about by the recital in the  
Act that -

"The estates and property of the late Order  
of Jesuits.....are hereby appropriated  
.....and shall form a Fund to be called  
"Lower Canada Superior Education Investment  
Fund."

Afterward the Quebec Legislature by Act 53 Victoria, Chap. 31 (1890)  
entitled it "Superior Education Investment and Income Fund."

I wrote the Provincial Treasurer on Dec. 22nd 1919  
with reference to this Fund, advocating its distribution in the  
manner outlined by me before the Protestant Committee on Friday last.  
I had his reply on Dec. 29th to the effect that he was having a  
report made and would communicate further with me. Nothing has  
transpired since.

On October 30th 1916 I presented a full report on the  
subject to Hon. Sydney Fisher and Sir William Peterson. This report  
I now attach re-dated as of Sept. 27th, 1920, and referred to in  
the attached schedule of authorities as item (m)

It is apparent that Section 4 of the Act 51-52 Vic.  
Chap. 13, as replaced by Sec. 2 of the Act 53 Vict. Ch. 31 (1890)  
clearly authorized the Government to pay both capital and interest  
to the Protestant Committee.

Your suggestion to me at the last meeting that I should  
send copies of this data to each member of the Protestant Committee is  
hardly possible. I have however sent each member a copy of my report  
reciting the authorities, which, if any are interested they may look  
up in the Statutes for themselves.

I attach copy of Notice of Motion for the November  
meeting.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Howard Murray

NOTICE OF MOTION

September 28th, 1930.

Dr. G. W. Parnslee-

I beg to notify you that at the November meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction I will submit the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Act of the Quebec Legislature 53 Victoria Chap. 31, Section 2, provides -

"Out of any public moneys at his disposal, the Lieutenant-Governor may pay the sum of sixty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars (\$62,961.00) to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Protestant Superior Education in this Province, together with interest thereon, at the rate of four per cent per annum, from the thirtieth day of August, 1888."

WHEREAS the principal sum referred to has subsequent to the date of the said Act been paid by the Department of Finance of Canada to the Provincial Treasurer, and

WHEREAS the requirements for Superior Education in the Protestant Schools of the Province are totally different from those existing at the date of the passing of the Legislative enactment above referred to, and call for the utilization of all funds at the disposal of this Committee.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Government be requested to place at the disposal of the Protestant Committee the principal sum of Sixty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars, being the proportionate amount of the Fund referred to in such Act 53 Vict. ch. 31 as the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund" or "Superior Education Investment and Income Funds", applicable to Superior Education requirements in the Protestant Schools of the Province, and that one-tenth part of such principal sum together with accumulated interest, be paid to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction annually for distribution as such Committee may deem advisable for the purposes of Superior Education.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Sept. 27th, 1920.

Included in the items of revenue of the Superior Education Fund is an amount of \$2518.44, being the annual interest on the Jesuits' Estate Settlement Fund. The act 19 Vic. Chap. 54 Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1856 entitles the Fund "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund". The Fund was formed of sums funded or invested and the principal of all monies arising from the sale or commutation of any part of the estates or property of the Order of Jesuits.

Up to the fiscal year ended March 31st 1912 the Dominion Public Accounts showed this fund as \$412,314. Interest at 5% per annum, payable half yearly, had been paid by the Dominion Government since Confederation and up to the 30th of June 1910, after which date by agreement between the parties (the Dominion and the Province of Quebec) the rate of interest was reduced to 4% per annum, at which rate it remained until the 31st May 1912 when the principal was paid over to the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

While the Provincial Treasurer's reports acknowledge from the Dominion of Canada the item "Lower Canada Superior Education Fund" in the sum of \$412,314.25, it is credited to General Revenue and in subsequent reports of the Provincial Treasurer this sum does not appear as a Trust Fund nor as an asset of the Province, so that to all intents and purposes the Fund has disappeared.

The Act of 1856 and preceding Acts clearly stipulated that this money constituted a Trust Fund and the income alone was to be used.

The result of the various awards and arbitrations which settled the outstanding account between the late Province of Canada; the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was to declare this Fund to be the property of Quebec for the purpose for which it was established.

With regard to similar funds in the case of Ontario the Exchequer Court gave judgment on the 6th May 1906 to the effect that the Dominion could discharge itself of the funds by payment. The principle of the judgment was held to apply likewise to similar funds held for the Province of Quebec and thereupon at the request of the Province the payment was made.

There appears annually in Public Accounts the following item:

Protestant Committee  
Public Instruction

12 months interest to April 15th at 4% per annua  
on \$62,091. authorized to be paid said Committee  
for Protestant Superior Education by the Act 53,  
Vic. Chap. 31, section 20.....\$2518.44

The Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 53 Vic. Chap. 31 (April 2, 1890) was brought about because of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction having at a meeting held on the 25th of September 1889 (in answer to a communication from the Premier of the Province which requested the Committee to give a specific reply as to how they proposed to deal with the sum of \$60,000. ) by resolution requested the Government to restore the cancelled trust and to replace the fund as an investment fund for Superior Education and to re-establish the Superior Education income fund as constituted by the Act of 1856. The Committee further stated that the sum of \$60,000. was less than the amount due to the Protestants and that in any case Legislative enactment should be made to meet the views of the Committee and that interest should be allowed on the capital of \$60,000.

The Act then goes on to recite by means of the inclusion of correspondence, that it was never the intention of the Government to abolish this Fund and that therefore the Government could not have the slightest objection if the law be reconstituted. The Government produced correspondence to show that it was their intention that the Protestant Committee should receive in capital the \$60,000. instead of the right to distribute the income arising from the investment and further refers to Bill #169 of the session of 1888, whereby the following section No.4 was included, viz:

- "4. On such settlement being effected the Lieutenant Governor in Council may pay out of any public money at his disposal, the sum of \$60,000. to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, to be invested by the said Committee."

The interest from said investment shall be annually apportioned by the Protestant Committee, with the approval of the Lieutenant governor in Council, among the Protestant institutions of Superior Education, in addition to and in the same manner as any sums now granted by law for the purpose of Protestant Superior Education in this Province."

The correspondence then recites that the Protestant members of the Legislature consulted together and that an amendment in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Rexford, then Secretary of the Protestant Committee was made to the effect that the word "annually" as it appears, had been inserted.

Further correspondence discussing the manner in which this legislation was brought about, continues that -



"There cannot be the slightest objection on the part of the Government to accept this second condition contained in the resolutions transmitted, in connection with the payment of \$60,000. It was the intention of the Government to give the \$60,000. in capital to the Protestant Committee in the same way and with the same effect as the \$400,000. was given to the Roman Catholics; and the Government is ready to restore in the law the original section 4th"

As to the contention that this -

"\$60,000. should be increased because it is less than the amount due to the Protestants"

the Government answers that -

"We thought at the time that the amount was a fair proportion."

The Act then continues that -

"Whereas the Roman Catholic population..... was 1,170,718 and the Protestant population 184,274, which would increase the sum to be granted to the sum of \$62,961."

and further refers to a meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction held on the 6th of November 1889 at which the Committee ~~seems to~~ considered it should not refuse to deal with this sum if the Legislature granted it. The Bill by section #1 declares that the Statutes of Lower Canada referring to this Fund are declared to have never been effete or repealed and are still in force and section #2 of the Act 51-52 Vic. Chap. 13 is repealed and replaced by the following:

"#2 - "4. Out of any public monies at his disposal the Lieutenant-Governor may pay the sum of \$62,961. to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Protestant Superior Education in this Province, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4% per annum, from the 30th of August 1888."

#### PRESENT ACTION

It is now a question of history repeating itself. The attitude of the Protestant Committee in 1889 was one of alarm because of the danger of this fund disappearing and asked that the Act of the previous year which they deemed brought about this condition, should be replaced by legislation which would restore the Fund to

its former status. This request was complied with by the Government, but the Act went further and permitted the payment of both principal and interest. It is to be assumed also that the postponement of the payment of the capital sum was somewhat influenced by the fact that at that time the Fund was in the hands of the Government of the Dominion of Canada and was the subject of litigation which was ultimately settled in 1906.

The condition which exists in 1920 is that this Fund, formerly held in trust by the Department of Finance at Ottawa and reconstituted a trust fund by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in 1890, has been handed over to the Province of Quebec but has been in Public Accounts of the Province treated as revenue and insofar as being a fund earmarked for a certain purpose, has disappeared. Even although by legislative enactment there is a hypothetical fund not invested (although this Act of 1890 calls for its investment) yet the condition is such that it is not possible for the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction to keep posted as to the status of the fund. It is therefore expedient that the Protestant Committee take advantage of Section #2 of the Act 53 Vic. Chap. 31 and should request the Treasurer of the Province to pay over to the Protestant Committee the said sum of \$62,861. which such Act authorized the Lieutenant Governor in Council so to pay.

The needs of Protestant Superior Education during the next ten years will be such that all monies available for this purpose should be taken advantage of and it is therefore suggested that this capital sum should be expended over a period of ten years in ten equal annual instalments together with the interest on the capital remaining from year to year.

References to "Lower Canada Superior Education  
Investment Fund" now commonly referred  
to as "Jesuits' Estates Settlement  
Fund"

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- (a) Provincial Statutes of Canada 12 Vic. Ch.200
- (b) Provincial Statutes of Lower Canada, ch.41 - 1832
- (c) Statutes of Provinces of Canada, ch.60 - 1846
- (d) Statutes of the Provinces of Canada, ch.74 - 1853
- (e) Statutes of Provinces of Canada - Seigniorial Amendment Act  
Ch.54 - 1856
- (f) Statutes of Quebec - ch.31 - 1890 - "An Act respecting  
the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates"
- (g), Memorandum from Deputy Minister of Finance dated March 6th, 1913,  
with covering letter from Sir Herbert Ames
- (h) Letter from the Deputy Minister of Finance dated March 14,1913,  
with covering letter from Sir Herbert Ames
- (i) Letter to Dr.Parmeles dated March 24th, 1913.
- (j) Notes on the principal appropriations and funds applied to  
educational purposes in the Prov. of Quebec following  
the year 1916
- (k) Exchequer Court reports, vol.10, April 9th, 1906
- (l) Letter from Sir William Peterson, dated Oct. 26th, 1916.
- (m) Report by Howard Murray dated Sept. 27th, 1920.