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STATEMENT

CONCERNING

THE REPORT OF THE QUEBEC PROTESTANT EDUCATION SURVEY

PRESENTED BY

THE PROTESTANT
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL
OF EDUCATION



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STATEMENT CONCERNING THE REPORT
OF THE
QUEBEC PROTESTANT EDUCATION SURVEY

PRESENTED BY

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

Preliminary: In this its first statement since the publication of the Report of the Survey Committee, the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education wishes to thank all those citizens who have in any way assisted in the practical revival of interest in the improvement of the Protestant educational facilities in the Province. The Committee wishes to assure the public that, at all times, it realizes the heavy responsibilities placed upon it and that both the present Committee and its predecessors have endeavoured to serve the community in accordance with its obligations and the means placed at its disposal.

The Quebec Protestant Education Survey Committee was appointed by the Protestant Committee at its meeting on November 26th, 1937 to inquire into the Protestant educational system because of the public clamour that arose at that time. As the Survey Committee was appointed by the Protestant Committee it was the duty of the former body to report to the latter. This it did on

December 16th, 1938 and its findings were communicated immediately to the press and to all persons interested. The Report is now being treated by the Protestant Committee as a Board of Directors would consider a report by any special body that it might appoint to investigate the operation of its plants, properties and personnel. If the Survey contains proof of careful study it will be the duty of the parent organization to select from its findings those features which, in its opinion, can be incorporated into its working practice, both with respect to the principles involved and the practical measures that can be executed.

Limitations of the Protestant Committee: It should be stated at once that the functions of the Protestant Committee are limited in scope and do not by any means extend to all Provincial educational services. Technical education as such is entirely outside of its sphere, the grant for this purpose being voted by the Legislature to the Department of the Provincial Secretary and the schools being administered by him. Art schools, Night schools, Reformatory schools, and Industrial schools, and other educational institutions, are also under the control of the Provincial Secretary. Much educational service is rendered by the Departments of Agriculture and Colonization. The universities, though receiving grants from the Government, are independent, as are many other educational institutions. The duties of the Protestant Committee are those delegated to it in the Education Act and pertain to the organization and direction of the Protestant elementary, intermediate and high schools. It recognizes the educational responsibilities of other Departments of the government even as it appreciates the

autonomy given to the Protestant minority of the Province in the administration of its own schools.

Features to be commended in the Report: On the principle that the schools are conducted for the benefit of children and that anything that will be of advantage to them will be for the good of the community and the State there is much to be commended in the Report of the Survey Committee. One of the outstanding features of the Report is the advocacy of compulsory education. If this principle can be applied, many children will doubtless receive instruction who are not at present obtaining it, and many others who attend school spasmodically will be compelled to improve their scholastic attainments. The Minutes of the Protestant Committee show that consideration has been given to this problem on several occasions but that no solution could be found. In any case, there doubtless will be required enabling legislation applicable to all classes of citizens.

The enlarging of the areas of certain School Boards may, under certain circumstances, be advantageous. The supplying of bursaries and "free" textbooks, the securing of clothing and footwear where needed, the establishing and maintenance of hostels, may afford opportunities to many who would otherwise be deprived of suitable facilities. Likewise the claim made that "a School Board cannot divest itself of concern for the medical care of pupils" is worthy of consideration. The health of the school children will be bettered by the appointment of additional doctors, dentists and nurses who will aid further in protecting the health of pupils and teachers. Improvements in the teaching of French and the training of the teacher we hope may materialize.

The ideas commended above and featured in the Report are in accordance with modern views in all progressive countries. The recommendations introduce no principle that is necessarily unacceptable for the Protestant schools of Quebec. The only question, in each case, is how far the Protestants wish these principles to be extended and the means to be taken for raising adequate funds to maintain the services.

Cost of the recommendations: In general, the cost of the educational facilities recommended marks the crux of the Report. The Survey Committee recommends the adding of \$1,100,000 immediately to the educational expenditure on the island of Montreal, to be raised to \$2,000,000 annually by the end of a seven year period. An additional \$250,000 per annum is to be found for schools outside the island of Montreal by increasing the tax on the neutral panel and by equalizing certain assessments.

The Report is the Work of the Survey Committee alone: It would be easy to end these remarks at this point and to give unqualified approval to the Report accordingly. It was, indeed, the hope of the Protestant Committee that the Report would contain suggestions of such practical value that they all could be incorporated immediately into the educational system with the full approval of all concerned. It is needless to say that the attitude of the Protestant Committee throughout the Survey has been one of co-operation to help the Committee to produce a report of that kind. It must be made plain, however, that the Protestant Committee took no part whatever in the preparation of the Report and, until it was published

and circulated, the members were entirely unaware of its contents. Now that the Report has been distributed, they are faced with the alternatives of giving complete assent to it all by refraining from comment or of making a statement of facts that will show that, in some of its features, the Report is not practical. In choosing the latter alternative, the Protestant Committee has no desire to discredit the Report or to lessen its legitimate influence; nor does it wish to maintain unduly that many of the services recommended are already established.

Comments upon the Conclusions and Recommendations: In making detailed comment, it has been found convenient to deal primarily with the Conclusions and Recommendations that are contained in the Report. It is to be observed that the Report is in three parts. The first part completed contained the Conclusions and Recommendations.

The facts submitted by the Protestant Committee have, for convenience, been presented in sections, rather than dealt with in turn, for many of the Conclusions and Recommendations are brief statements that are amplified later in the Report. The numbers found at the beginning of the paragraphs are therefore those of the Conclusions and Recommendations.

CONCERNING THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE AND ITS FUNCTIONS

Conclusions and Recommendations: 1-8

Summary : The Survey Committee recommends that the Protestant Committee as at present constituted should be dissolved, and suggests the appointment of a new Protestant Committee consisting of many representatives and officials, with the term of office limited to four years; that the new Committee should constitute a corporation to receive all monies available for Protestant education in the Province, distribute them at its sole discretion, be given wide borrowing powers, establish and maintain institutions for retarded children, and residential hostels for pupils who normally reside in remote localities, as well as for certain teachers-in-training, award bursaries to needy pupils, engage its own officials, and otherwise conduct many of the duties at present carried on by the Government.

Dissolution of the Protestant Committee : Little reason is given for the recommendation that the Protestant Committee as at present constituted should be dissolved. Though the Report states that "Few things in the course of their investigation impressed the members of the Survey Committee more than the range and depth of the criticisms directed against the policy and administration of the Protestant Committee" the immediate qualification is made that "not a few of the statements made to us had their origin in a misconception of the powers and duties of this body, and that some of these statements, based

as they were on imperfect information, had to be completely disregarded". The allegation is also made that the plan of administration of the Protestant Committee has changed but little. The Report also charges that the Protestant Committee had "for the time being lost the confidence of many thoughtful members of the Protestant community", and that it should be more representative.

The Protestant Committee is a creation of the Quebec Legislature acting through the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. As such, it can only be dissolved by the same authority. The Report of the Survey Committee has been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council who, accordingly, needs no recommendation concerning this matter from the Protestant Committee.

Reconstitution of the Protestant Committee: The Report also contains a suggestion concerning how the Protestant Committee is to be re-constituted. This is a matter of serious import. The Education Act at present places in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the choice of the personnel of the Protestant Committee that is equal in number to the lay members on the Roman Catholic Committee. It is recommended that the Lieutenant-Governor, in future, be restricted in his choice of persons because the Committee is to be constituted by representatives of certain classes, with other classes rejected. If the Education Act is amended to implement this suggestion, then the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is being instructed, at least in part, as to whom to appoint. The appointees must be:

(A) Three persons nominated by the Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards.....	3
(It is to be observed that this Association does not include all the Protestant School Boards in the Province).	
(B) Three persons nominated by the Protestant Board of Education of Greater Montreal.....	3
(It is to be observed that legislation must first be enacted to create this Board of Education.)	
(C) Two teachers nominated by the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.....	2
(D) The Principal of McGill University.	
The Principal of Bishop's University.....	2
(E) Three Protestant ministers of religion.....	3
(F) Two women.....	2
(G) Two members of the Legislature.....	2
(H) A number of persons to bring up the aggregate number to equal the number of the Roman Catholic lay members.....	2
	19

It will be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council then will have only the right to choose nine members of the total nineteen.

There are now eight Protestant members of the Legislature, of whom three are members of the Legislative Council and five of the Legislative Assembly. At any one time they might all be resident in Greater Montreal, or might all be outside of that area. In that case the interests of one or the other of these areas will not be represented directly by the government. From time to

time there may or may not be Protestant members. If Protestant members are elected, one may or may not be Provincial Treasurer. It has long been customary for the Provincial Treasurer to be a member of the Protestant Committee.

This new Protestant Committee is then to enlist ten other persons, three of whom would be women, to be added to the Committee. The Committee is to go still further and enlist in an advisory capacity six others, namely:

The Professor of Education of McGill University.

The Professor of Education of Bishop's University.

The Head of the Department for the Training of Teachers at Macdonald College.

The Chief Educational Officer of the Protestant Board of Education of Greater Montreal.

The Director of Protestant Education.

The Chief Inspector of Protestant Schools.

As recommended, the Protestant Committee is to consist of a much larger number than heretofore, being no less than thirty-five persons, of whom there would be at least five women. In spite of this larger number, the responsibility of the Protestant Committee though increased in many respects is restricted in others. The Protestant Board of Education of Greater Montreal would be so powerful that it might not be guided by the Protestant Committee. It would select its own textbooks, which means selecting its own course of study instead of this important duty falling upon the whole Protestant Committee. It would have a predominating voice in the division of money and there would be no guarantee that it would reserve for education outside of Montreal the

proportion hitherto granted to the rural schools. The Protestant Committee's administrative activities might be almost entirely directed to the supervision of the work of the nine Administrative Districts of the Province, outside of the island of Montreal, each district having a Board of eleven members, nine of whom would be elected by the Local Boards, which the Survey states would continue to function. As the Board of each of the nine Administrative Districts is to exercise financial control of its district, very little would remain for the Protestant Committee to do there. The Protestant Committee is, therefore, restricted in many respects in spite of the apparently wider powers proposed for it. Notwithstanding that, they would have control of government grants, and the Provincial Neutral Panel if and when it is established.

When is the Protestant Committee to be Dissolved ? Though it is recommended that the Protestant Committee as at present constituted is to be dissolved no date is set for the dissolution. The word "forthwith" is not stated nor, apparently, is it implied. In fact, it would appear upon investigation that it was not intended that the members should resign at a very early date. It is possibly indicated that certain legislation should be prepared by the present Protestant Committee and be carried into effect before the Committee disperses.

In order to ascertain the intention of the Survey Committee in this respect, the former Secretary of the Survey Committee was interrogated. He replied as follows:

"Certain members of the Protestant Committee, at the special meeting held on Friday, December the 16th, which I attended, expressed themselves as

favouring the immediate resignation of the present Protestant Committee, suggesting that the first recommendation of the Report intended that such action be taken immediately.

As I conceive that this was not the intention of the Survey Committee, and as I am of the opinion that the Survey Committee and, indeed, the Protestant community throughout the Province, looks to the members of the present Protestant Committee to take the steps necessary to have the recommendations of the Survey Committee put into effect, I was somewhat concerned by the suggestions of the immediate resignation and, as you know, I attempted to make it clear at the meeting that, in my opinion, such action was not intended by my colleagues and myself.

My concern in this respect has been increased by statements which have appeared in the press, from various sources, since the Survey Report was published and, under the circumstances, I feel it my duty to put on record my view of the intentions of the Survey Committee in this particular. Briefly, they are as follows:

The first recommendation made in the Report, reads:

‘1. The Protestant Committee as at present constituted, should be dissolved’.

Then follow recommendations, numbered from 2 to 188. Finally, on page 324, in a concluding paragraph the Survey Committee expresses its consciousness of the fact that its recommendations can be imple-

mented and made effective only if suitable legislation is enacted, and continues—

‘The Protestant Committee should, therefore, in view of the urgency of the need, cause to be drafted forthwith an appropriate bill or bills based upon the conclusions of this survey, for submission to the Legislature at its next session.’

To my mind it is perfectly clear that the final paragraph, which I have quoted, applies to all recommendations from 1 to 188, and contemplates action by the existing Protestant Committee to give effect to all of the recommendations, including the first. If the present Protestant Committee were to resign immediately, it obviously could not comply with the Survey Committee’s request that it prepare a draft bill or bills for submission to the Provincial Legislature.

Indeed, to my mind the continuance in existence of the present Protestant Committee until legislation is drafted, is implicit in the whole Report, and, if need be, I think that I could give many examples from the text in support of this view.

You may, if you wish, communicate my opinion to your colleagues of the Protestant Committee and if, at any time, I could be of service in helping you to interpret any portion of the Report, I hope you will feel perfectly free to call upon me. In the meantime, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. D. P. HEENEY

Counsel and Secretary.”

Judging by this letter, therefore, as well as by evidence within the pages of the Report, the Survey Committee did not contemplate the dissolution of the Protestant Committee immediately following the presentation of the Report.

Proposed Four Year Term of Office: The suggestion for the limited term of office of four years does not meet with the approval of the Protestant Committee. At the end of four years the members of the Committee are likely to be much more valuable than they are at the beginning of such a period. Moreover, it is certain that a four year term of office for the members will not coincide with a five year nominal parliamentary term and, as some of the appointments are predicated upon their coincidence (and it is to be observed that they cannot synchronize at this moment) the failure from this point of view is immediate.

The Protestant Committee should be a Financial Corporation: The recommendation is that the Protestant Committee should constitute a corporation for the general administration and control of the Protestant educational system of the Province, and "receive *all* monies available for Protestant educational purposes in the Province, including the Protestant share of all statutory funds and amounts from time to time voted for education by the Legislature." This recommendation, taken by itself, would be a very disturbing one for all Protestants because several millions of dollars are raised and disbursed annually for Protestant education, and the Protestant Committee, if it accepted the responsibility, would immediately be a very large corporation. However, though this statement evidently

was intended by the Survey Committee and was signed by the members, it was modified in the body of the Report to read: "The (Protestant) Committee should receive and disburse all moneys available for Protestant education *which have hitherto been disbursed by the Superintendent.*" Even that would involve a very large responsibility. This whole proposal, however, is merely one to substitute an authority that must be experimental for one that has functioned successfully for sixty-three years. It would be a radical change for the Provincial government to place in the hands of the Protestant Committee authority which now rests with the Government itself through the Department of Education, the Department of the Provincial Secretary, the Department of Health, the Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Such a delegation of power, to an appointive and extra-Departmental Committee, of administrative and controlling functions normally and long attributed by law and practice to the responsible departments of government would be a seriously questionable procedure, and would possibly lead to constant difficulty in assigning the respective shares of the responsibility of the Protestant Committee, the Department of Education and the other Departments of government in given cases of action. The Department of Education in its administration has regular and clearly defined duties and relationships with the other Departments of government sufficient for all practical purposes. The difficulties would be still further increased and complicated by the change in the composition of the Protestant Committee by the legislature whereby persons mainly appointed by various organizations instead of by

the free choice of the Lieutenant-Governor would control the Protestant Committee. Unless and until such a change of powers is given to the Roman Catholic Committee, the Protestant Committee cannot expect such preferential treatment.

Duties of the Protestant Committee: The Report recommends that the Protestant Committee take over many of the duties of the Department of Education, though the Report does not clearly specify lines of demarcation between the two bodies. In any event, the Protestant Committee cannot be expected to take over the duties of the Department of Education or to assume the direction of the Protestant side of that Department. This control is now exercised by the Director of Protestant Education who is a government official with the rank of Deputy Minister and carries all the rights and responsibilities attaching to that office. As such, he has ready access to the Government. Moreover, the Protestant Committee is not in a position to organize a permanent administrative staff with salaried employees, and no member of the Protestant Committee would be justified in assuming responsibility for the administrative powers with which it is proposed to vest it.

In making this recommendation, the Survey Committee is doubtless unaware of the work done by the Department of Education, the number of officials that are common to both the Protestant and Roman Catholic sides of the Department and the inter-relationship of all. It is doubtful also if it has considered the increase in the cost of administration that would be necessary if the recommendation were adopted.

In concluding its examination of this section of the Report concerning the Protestant Committee and its functions the Protestant Committee remarks:

1. It has no advice to offer to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the dissolution of the present Protestant Committee or the appointment of a new one, inasmuch as the Report is now in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

2. It suggests to the Government that the present vacancies among its members be filled, according to the spirit of the Report.

3. It considers that the recommendations of the Survey Committee to limit the term of office of members of the Protestant Committee to a four year period is not advisable, even if the members be eligible for re-election.

The Protestant Committee makes the following recommendations at this point:

1. The choice of the members of the Protestant Committee who are also members of the Council of Education should at all times remain at the full and free discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

2. No present attempt should be made to have the Protestant Committee assume greatly increased control of Protestant School finance, but an immediate conference should be sought with the Government with a view to closer co-operation in the preparation of estimates for educational services and the distribution of such monies voted.

3. The Department of Education should be maintained, the Protestant side of that Department being continued as an entity, with its special advantages and responsibilities.

CONCERNING THE SCHOOL BOARDS ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL

Conclusions and Recommendations: 9-14

Summary: The Report recommends that the schools on the island of Montreal, together with those in Longueuil, St. Lambert and Greenfield Park should be administered by a single Board to be called the Protestant Board of Education of Greater Montreal; that for this purpose the territory should be divided into twelve districts which are defined; that the Board should consist of twenty-five members of whom twenty-two should be elected by all Protestants "having the right to vote at municipal elections"; that any Protestant with such right to vote should be eligible as a member of the Board; that the three additional members should be women chosen by the twenty-two elected members; that these representatives should constitute a corporation to receive monies, hold real estate, borrow money, and make regulations for the general conduct and government of the schools under its jurisdiction including the formation of classes in handwork, household economy, music, art, physical education, kindergarten work, the care of handicapped children, making provision for the education of youths and adults, considering the school fees to be charged, the awarding of bursaries, transportation of pupils where needed, aiding in the purchase of textbooks, appointing doctors and nurses and approving the courses of study and text books.

Local School Boards to be Abolished: This proposal implies:

1. The abolition of all the eleven local School Boards presently constituted in Montreal, Westmount, Outremont, Verdun, Lachine, Town of Mount Royal, Hampstead, St. Laurent, Coteau St. Pierre, Pointe aux Trembles and Sault au Recollet, as well as of other Boards on and off the Island of Montreal and the Montreal Protestant Central School Board itself.

2. Instead of property holders alone having the power to vote for School Commissioners or Trustees, as at present, all Protestants living in the area who have a "right to vote at municipal elections" will have the right to vote for one or two representatives for the district in which they reside.

Difficulties of the Plan as Outlined :

1. The Survey Committee failed to define "Protestant" for the purpose of this chapter. As children of non-Protestants (apart, of course, from Roman Catholics) have certain rights and privileges in some Protestant schools on the island of Montreal and as many persons of this class have the "right to vote in municipal elections" in the Montreal area, not only may they be elected upon the proposed new Protestant Board of Education of Greater Montreal but may become a majority thereon. Even a minority of them may make substantial alterations unacceptable to the majority of Protestants. They may succeed in changing the essentially Christian character of the Protestant schools. Though the Protestants now live in harmony with their non-Protestant friends there may come a time when, if certain privileges are now granted, rights may eventually be asserted which will constitute a menace. It is the opinion of the Protestant

Committee that it must defend and maintain the heritage of special Protestant schools for Protestant children.

2. Whether for good or bad, school elections would be put back where they were prior to 1846. The system of election was then abolished. Since that year the schools of the City of Montreal have been kept out of local politics. There was subsequently set up a Protestant Board of School Commissioners on which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council appoints three members and the City Council three others. The latter are usually chosen from the elected Protestant City Aldermen. These six members appoint a Chairman. The consequence has been that the Protestant Board in Montreal has been faithfully served by citizens of standing and integrity. It is difficult to believe that people with a full knowledge of past and present conditions in Montreal would recommend that the old system should be revived.

3. The question of the territory to be included under the jurisdiction of the Greater Montreal Board arises as a result of the Report. At present only eleven local Boards are included in the territory of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board. Four other Protestant municipalities at present exist on the Island. Three off the island are suggested, in the Report, for inclusion.

In view of these difficulties, and after consultation with the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal and the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, the following tentative course of action is proposed to meet the present needs of schools on the island of Montreal.

1. That all the local Protestant School Boards presently located on the island of Montreal be retained as now constituted.

2. That the jurisdiction of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board be extended to cover all the territory of the island of Montreal and embrace the Protestant School Boards of Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield, Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Ile, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Senneville, and any other Protestant School municipalities to be erected on the island of Montreal, following the river boundaries.

The Montreal Protestant Central School Board and the Protestant Committee, consequently, prefer for the moment not to implement the recommendations or implications of the Survey Committee, viz:

1. That the Protestant Boards in Longueuil, St. Lambert and Greenfield Park be made part and parcel of the territory under the jurisdiction of a Greater Montreal School Board, but educational services will be made available when necessity arises.

2. That the present local School Boards on the island of Montreal be abolished.

3. That the Education Act be changed to allow School Boards on the island of Montreal to choose their own text books and course of study apart and distinct from the Protestant Committee, as the Montreal Protestant Central School Board is satisfied with the present methods.

Details concerning possible additional school services to be rendered in the Montreal area and possible increased expenditures are dealt with in the section dealing with finance, which follows.

FINANCE OF THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL

Conclusions and Recommendations: 178-184

Summary: The Report recommends that the Protestant Committee should receive and distribute monies available for Protestant educational purposes; that the present method of raising local revenue from taxes upon real estate for school purposes should be continued; that in the Montreal area an additional \$1,100,000 (rising to \$2,000,000) is needed and should be secured by increasing by three mills the allocation for educational purposes from the total tax upon real estate in this area, but without increasing the total tax levied upon real estate, the municipalities having recourse to other taxation to find the equivalent of the proceeds of the three mills thus diverted to education; and that the cost of education of non-Catholics in the Montreal area should continue to be met out of the Neutral Panel.

School Finance: While the Protestant Committee is aware that many advantages would accrue if it were to distribute funds available for Protestant education it has already shown that there are many difficulties in the way, and that no present attempt should be made to have it assume greatly increased control of Protestant school finance.

Cost of the Services: In order to ascertain the intentions of the Montreal Protestant School authorities with regard to the possible increased services they may be able to offer and possible increased expenditures to be incurred, the Protestant Committee entered into consultation with

the Montreal Protestant Central School Board and finds that it has made tentative plans and estimated the cost of carrying them into effect as follows:

Plans	Cost
1. To make adjustments in teachers' salaries by restoring the ten percent salary reduction, and making other possible additions	\$ 500,000
2. To spend for needed maintenance of buildings, increasing the lighting in some class rooms and making other improvements.....	100,000
3. To establish some junior high schools and some senior high schools extending to the equivalent of Grade XII.....	300,000
4. To make some reduction in school fees..	100,000
5. To extend its medical and nursing services.....	50,000
6. To extend the services it provides for retarded children.....	50,000
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,100,000</u>

The figures quoted include only provision for fixed charges for new buildings in connection with the adoption of the plan to establish junior and senior high schools, the construction of which is, of course, a charge to capital.

Services not Included: Though the Central Board wishes to reduce the fees charged in high school grades, to its regret it is unable to abolish them at present.

Though the Central Board wishes to extend its medical and nursing service, to its regret it is unable to establish and maintain a clinical service at present.

The Central Board is unable to add the increments to teachers' salaries that should normally have been made annually for the past few years, but intends to add them in the future.

The Central Board also regrets that it will be unable to provide the following services out of the amount above discussed at present:

1. Furnish free text books to pupils at a substantial cost.
2. Extend greatly the uses of the schools. Particularly is it unable to offer further classes in adult education, except on a voluntary basis.
3. Reduce the size of classes appreciably.
4. Offer educational facilities to children whose mentality is seriously deficient.
5. Extend its school library services.
6. Extend its professional libraries for teachers.
7. Extend greatly its facilities for visual education.

Experience may, however, permit and dictate some variations in the above tentative allocation of further revenues.

It has been made clear to the Protestant Committee and to the Montreal Protestant Central School Board that expenditures for Protestant educational purposes cannot be met by a tax on Roman Catholics, nor can expenditures for Roman Catholic educational purposes be met by a tax on Protestants. In other words the Protestant schools cannot expect to receive grants from a municipal general administration.

If the additional services to Protestant education must be provided, the only possible way open, therefore, is to request that the extra revenue should be raised by increasing the tax on real estate. Therefore, the Protestant

Committee and the Montreal Protestant Central School Board recommend that a bill be presented at the present session of the Legislature praying the Government to act increasing the rates of school taxes on the Island of Montreal as follows:

1. Increase the Protestant tax rate from 10 to 13 mills.
2. Increase the Neutral Panel tax rate from 12 to 15 mills if the Roman Catholic rate is increased from 7 mills to 10 mills.

It is estimated that these increases will produce additional revenue for Protestant schools of \$1,100,000 which will enable the Montreal Protestant Central School Board to provide the extra services enumerated above.

CONCERNING THE SCHOOL BOARDS OUTSIDE THE AREA OF GREATER MONTREAL

Conclusions and Recommendations: 15-26

Summary : The Report recommends that local School Boards outside of the Montreal area should be maintained as at present but with modified duties and powers. In addition, there should be organized nine Protestant district Boards of Education for the administration and control of all schools outside the Greater Montreal area; that the district Boards should consist of eleven members each or a total of ninety-nine; that of the eleven members on each Board nine should be elected by the local Boards in the area and two women should be named by the nine elected members; that all Protestants living within the district and "having the right to vote in municipal elections" shall be eligible for election to the district Boards. It defines the duties of local and district Boards, each district Board forming a corporation with the right to borrow, tax and receive all monies. Each district Board, subject to the approval of the Protestant Committee, shall appoint a district director whose salary will be shared equally by the Protestant Committee and the district Board, the latter being able also to appoint its own Secretary-Treasurer, and determine the tenure of office and salaries of teachers though teachers will be actually engaged by the local Boards. The recommendation is added that if the City of Quebec is not included in the area of any district School Board, the present system of appointment of the members of the Protestant Board

of School Commissioners of that city should be changed and they should be elected by the Protestant electors of the city for a term of four years.

Difficulties of the Plan as Outlined :

1. The extent of the territory under the control of the nine district Boards presents immediately a grave problem. The whole of the Gaspé peninsula, for example, an area of over 11,000 square miles, in parts sparsely populated and not easily accessible, is to come under the jurisdiction of one divisional Board.

2. All Protestants having "the right to vote in municipal elections" are to be eligible for membership on district Boards. This is in contrast to the present procedure whereby property-holders control the local Boards. If the recommendation of the Survey Committee becomes law, non-ratepayers may in many municipalities control the ratepayers' money, because they may control District Boards that will receive and control all school funds.

3. As with the School Board in the Greater Montreal area, the Survey Committee failed to define "Protestant" for this purpose. As children of the non-Protestant population of Quebec usually have privileges in the Protestant schools, and as many non-Protestants will naturally have the "right to vote in municipal elections" such persons may not only be elected upon district Boards but may become a majority thereon and may actually change the essentially Christian character of the Protestant schools. The same objection applies as stated previously on page 24 of this Statement.

4. If district directors are to have their salaries "borne equally by the Protestant Committee and by the district board" the possibility of divided loyalties may arise.

Plan Referred to Survey Committee by Protestant Committee: In broad outline, however, there are many desirable features in the plan recommended in the Report. In fact, the Protestant Committee had considered such a project previous to the appointment of the Survey Committee and had drawn up a Bill for presentation to the Legislature which had many of the features that are incorporated in the Report. After the appointment of the Survey Committee the Protestant Committee submitted the project to the former body for its judgment. Subject to variation in respect to certain details, including, among others, the territory to be comprised under the jurisdiction of the Boards, the size of the groups or districts, the basis of elections, the representation on the Boards, financial arrangements, etc., the Protestant Committee endorses the recommendation for the appointment of Boards having a wider administrative area than those of the present school municipalities.

The Protestant Committee makes the following recommendations concerning the administration of schools outside of the Montreal area:

1. The local school boards should be maintained as at present constituted but with alterations in their duties and responsibilities.
2. The bill drawn up by the Protestant Committee for the erection of Central School Boards in certain counties of the Province should be presented to the Legislature.
3. The territory to be included in each district should be much smaller than that recommended by the Survey Committee and should conform to limits suggested by the Protestant school inspectors.

4. Only Protestants eligible to vote in school elections either now, or in the future as determined by the Legislature, should be eligible for membership on central school boards.

5. The maintenance of the essentially Christian character of the Protestant schools should be guaranteed by admitting as members of Protestant School Boards only those who are eligible for such office according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1926 which were confirmed by the judgment of the Privy Council.

6. Consideration should be given to increasing the duties and responsibilities of the school inspectors and decreasing the extent of the territory over which each has jurisdiction.

7. Action with a view to changing the present method of appointment by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Quebec should be deferred until all the circumstances connected therewith have been fully explored.

County Central School Board Act: The Act respecting Protestant Central School Boards in certain counties of the Province of Quebec is attached to this Statement as Appendix "A".

FINANCE OF THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE MONTREAL AREA

Conclusions and Recommendations: 185-188

Summary : The Report recommends that the sum of \$200,000 should be obtained for the area outside of Montreal by re-assessing and taxing at the rate of ten mills the properties in the Neutral Panel in that area and dividing the revenue thus received among Roman Catholics and Protestants according to the respective populations as shown in the last decennial Federal Census; that the money thus secured and all other funds at the disposal of the Protestant Committee should be distributed by it so as to equalize taxation; and that another \$50,000 be secured for Protestants outside of the Montreal area by equalizing the rates and assessments throughout that territory.

Difficulties Surrounding the Recommendations: In making their calculation it is doubtful whether the Survey Committee recognized that the non-Roman Catholic population on the island of Montreal is between one third and one fourth of the total population, but that outside of the island of Montreal it is approximately *one-fourteenth*. Therefore to raise this sum, a large aggregate amount would be required.

There is another consideration, namely, that many new towns have sprung up in Quebec, even since the last Federal decennial census. These towns have arisen because of the initiative of certain companies and they have usually taken care of the school population in their areas

to a great extent by erecting school buildings and generally providing a large share of the maintenance. The credit of these new towns is usually not so good as that of old established communities. Consequently the interest rates on short term school bonds are high and the provisions for sinking fund or payment of bonds must be rapid. Such communities would receive little from the amount of the gross tax as proposed, thereby compelling them to make still further payments for practically the whole cost of their schools.

The recommendation here made is so serious that the Protestant Committee feels that it would be remiss in its duty if it did not point out the injustice that will be done to Protestants by accepting it. The Protestant Committee does not in any way wish to upset the very harmonious relations that have for so long existed between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics in this Province.

The Protestant Committee, however, does not care to make definite recommendations at present as to how additional revenues are to be raised for extra services outside the Montreal area as any such suggestions must be studied extensively. Especially does the Protestant Committee not wish to bring forward financial suggestions until the Montpetit Commission for Tax Revision makes known its financial recommendations respecting this area.

CONCERNING ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

Conclusions and Recommendations: 27-29

Summary : The Report recommends that attendance at school should be required of all children until they reach the age of fourteen and that as soon as possible the age limit should be raised to fifteen.

It is the opinion of the Protestant Committee that the recommendation of the Survey Committee concerning compulsory attendance, to the age recommended, is desirable. But, as pointed out on page 9 of this Statement, enabling legislation should of necessity be supported by all classes in the community.

CONCERNING SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Conclusions and Recommendations: 30-31

Summary : The Report recommends that the regulations regarding planning, equipment and care of schools should be revised periodically and that high standards should be set in lighting, furnishing and sanitation.

Comment : The Report contains such criticisms of the school buildings that they call for the full disclosure of the present situation.

At no time will it be possible in an established educational system to begin *de novo*. The situation must be dealt with as it is found. It would be impossible to tear down all the school buildings and replace them immediately, for example, if for any reason they were thought to be out of date in some particular. Likewise, improvements in all other facilities cannot be effected overnight.

Lighting Attended to: The lighting of buildings has been studied intensively. Many rural school buildings have been thoroughly renovated to make more adequate provision for better day time lighting. Many classrooms have been measured by means of the sight meter. The artificial lighting in some of the older buildings has been improved. An example of this is the Granby High School which has recently spent about \$3,000 on this feature alone.

In the newest buildings, where electricity is available, care has been taken to provide adequate lighting both natural and artificial. Even basements are built well above the ground in order to provide sufficient lighting in them.

Plans for New Buildings : These plans are for elementary, intermediate and high schools and are most modern, hygienic and complete in every respect. Even for one room rural elementary schools plans have been prepared which include fully excavated basements, wherein provision is made, possibly for the first time in Canada, for furnaces, running water, modern toilets and electric light. These arrangements have solved completely the problem of rural school heating and other features that have at last made life in rural schools desirable. In two-room and larger schools provision has been made for fully excavated and well lighted basements in which a combination gymnasium and assembly hall is provided as well as hygienic conditions, water supply and furnace. In the smaller schools the classrooms are contained on the first floor and, in the somewhat larger ones, provision is made for principal's office, teachers' room, library, lunch room, science equipment and other desirable features of modern schools. These are all, therefore, outstanding plans. Extensive and detailed specifications accompany each set.

New High School Buildings : In this connection the following facts are significant:

1. Six new high school buildings have been accepted since 1930 at a cost of approximately \$200,000. These are located in Bedford, North Hatley, Noranda, Sawyerville, Thetford Mines and Windsor Mills. Six others have been considerably enlarged or re-modelled at a cost of \$159,830. They are the High Schools of Asbestos, Danville, Howick, Lachute, Lennoxville, and Shawinigan Falls. This is twenty-five per cent of the High Schools that receive the benefits of the Protestant Superior

Education grants. Moreover, plans have recently been submitted to the Department of Education for the addition of eight new classrooms and for the making of other desirable changes in the Noranda High School building.

New Intermediate School Buildings : During the same period eighteen new intermediate schools have been accepted by the Department of Education, at a cost of \$197,168. These are situated in Arundel, Bulwer, Black Capes, Bourslamaque, Bristol, Bonaventure, Campbell's Bay, Dolbeau, Dunham, Gatineau Mills, Georgeville, Iron Hill, Matapedia, Metis Beach, New Richmond Centre, Philipsburg, Stanbridge East and York. The following five intermediate schools have been re-modelled or extended at a cost of \$15,254, namely: Black Capes (extension to the new building), Clarenceville, Hoptown, Mansonville and Ulverton. Thus twenty-three of the seventy-three intermediate schools outside of the Montreal area, or over thirty per cent, have been rebuilt or extended in nine years. Many other high and intermediate schools have undergone extensive repairs. A fine new building is in process of construction at Val d'Or at a cost of many thousands of dollars.

New Elementary School Buildings : Ninety-five rural elementary one-room and two-room school buildings have been built at a total cost of \$157,933 and another fourteen have been authorized. Thus, twenty-five per cent of the four hundred and thirty-six Protestant rural elementary schools have been erected or authorized since 1930. The government grants for the new high, intermediate and elementary schools built have totalled \$227,912.

In addition, large grants for improvements, sanitation and repairs have been made both by the Government and School Boards on the older buildings. Running water has been installed in many schools which previously were without any water supply or possessed primitive equipment. Several thousand new single desks have been purchased both for the new schools and the old, and the old fashioned double desk, that lent itself to doubtful practices, poor habits and faulty discipline, has almost entirely disappeared.

The Protestant Committee recommends that the present endeavours for the improvement of buildings, toilets, lighting and grounds be continued.

CONCERNING HEALTH INSTRUCTION, PHYSICAL
TRAINING, MEDICAL INSPECTION AND
TREATMENT

Conclusions and Recommendations: 32-41

A. *Summary* : The Report recommends that applicants for admission to teacher training courses should undergo a strict medical examination because the Survey Committee is concerned about "the absence of any requirement of evidence that the applicant is free from tuberculosis"; that the physical education courses given to teachers in training should be practical; that health education be included in the courses given to teachers in summer school; that hygiene be a subject in Grades III-XII; that there be a recess period for pupils in the morning and one in the afternoon; and that midday meals should be supplied cheaply.

Medical Examination for Applicants for Teacher Training: The Protestant Committee would be remiss in its duty did it not assure the public that:

1. All applicants for admission to teacher training classes must furnish a certificate of good health from a physician when applying. This certificate gives a very complete history of each candidate, including information as to whether he or she has had either tuberculosis or pleurisy, and also whether he or she has had any serious illness during the preceding five years which required sanitarium treatment. The medical certificate is designed to ascertain whether the applicant has been successfully

vaccinated, is immune to smallpox, is free from infectious disease, is free from physical defects, and is otherwise normally healthy. The certificates are all sent forward to the Department of Education confidentially by the examining physician, where they are, in turn, examined by a medical officer who is also present at the meeting at which the applications are considered.

2. The candidates are re-examined shortly after arrival at the School for Teachers.

In commenting upon the medical examinations the Dean of the School for Teachers writes: "There is no (other) college in Canada for the training of teachers where such an exhaustive and thorough oversight of health, and careful examination are undertaken to secure, from the physical point of view, healthy teachers free from tuberculosis." Moreover, he states: "the official records of the Pension Commission for officers of primary education show that *there is not a single Protestant teacher receiving a disability pension on account of tuberculosis.*"

As this matter is so important the following extracts are taken from a report made and signed by Dr. R. F. Kelso, the medical officer at Macdonald College:

"A college physician in his examination must consider disability from two points of view:

(1) Those that affect the individual only, and interfere with his usefulness as a teacher. Such conditions include deafness, poor eyesight, rheumatic heart, etc.

(2) Those that make the student a danger to others at the College, and in teaching afterwards—with special reference to Tuberculosis. A college

physician who does not carefully examine each student's lungs is not conscientiously fulfilling his duties.

Important as the examination at entrance may be, in my opinion it is much less important than the medical supervision that has to be carried on during the college year. This may be subdivided as follows:

- (1) Medical supervision.
- (2) Nursing attention.
- (3) Laboratory facilities.

1. *Medical Supervision*: The College Medical Officer is required to make daily calls at each college residence. All students who are not attending classes because of illness are visited and examined.

2. *Nursing Attention*: We have at present a trained nurse in each residence and an assistant—a trained attendant—in the Girls' Building.

3. *Laboratory Facilities*: At Macdonald we have a well equipped bacteriological laboratory. We make full use of this in the examination of throat swabs, examinations of sputum for Tuberculosis, etc.

In conclusion I would like to emphasize two things:

1. We do give all students a strict physical examination and careful supervision during their college course.

2. We already have the organization set-up and functioning to do any and all X-Ray work required.

Hygiene and Health Training: Health education is taught in all grades of the elementary school. Text books are authorized in this subject for Grades IV-VII.

The greatly improved course and one that may even be termed elaborate was adopted in 1931 for pupils in elementary grades. In addition to the formal training presented, teachers frequently give health talks to younger children. In order to stress the practical side of health training and hygiene the officials of the Junior Red Cross are permitted to enter the classrooms and organize Branches. Inspectors and teachers have co-operated so well that eighty-eight per cent of the Protestant schools have enrolled in the movement to make practical use of such instruction. For the past year opportunity has been afforded to extend this training to the high school grades.

Recess Periods : According to regulation 132 of the Protestant Committee there must be a break of not less than ten minutes in the class work each forenoon and afternoon.

Hot Lunches : Many individual women and women's organizations interest themselves in hot lunches at noon daily. Teachers in training at Macdonald College are taught how to prepare hot lunches and the materials to use. It is the custom of recent years, in the larger schools, for at least one teacher to be on duty during the luncheon recess. In consolidated schools, varying provisions are made for children to have their lunches. In the rural elementary schools many teachers stay in school throughout the noon recess.

B. Summary : The Report also recommends that, in the Montreal area, a special staff of doctors, dentists and nurses be employed as well as two psychologists; that, outside of the Montreal area, the Protestant Committee

should use its influence to have the County Health Units extended; and that the necessary treatment be provided without cost for those unable to pay.

Comment : With regard to medical inspection and treatment, the Protestant Committee remarks that County Health Units are being rapidly established under the newly appointed Department of Health which is the successor of the Bureau of Health. It is expected that they will soon cover the whole Province and that the services rendered will become increasingly wider. Though the Protestant Committee does not shirk its responsibility in this connection, it wishes by no means to compete with a Department that promises to be so efficient as that of the Health Ministry. Moreover, all funds voted by the Legislature are for specified purposes and the Protestant Committee could never divert any of its present funds from these objectives. To do so, in any event, would merely make more acute the present lack of funds for educational ends. The only alternative is that grants should be requested for the specific purpose of medical inspection. If the funds were provided there is no reason to expect that any such service that it could organize would be as effective as that of the Department of Health which is constituted for this purpose and whose officers are specially trained for the work. Meantime, where County Health Units are not established, School Boards should do their best to maintain the health of the pupils and to employ officials that can discover physical defects. In the Montreal area, however, the Protestant Central School Board is prepared to extend its system of medical inspection.

The Protestant Committee remarks, in connection with the section of the Report concerning Health Instruction, Physical Training, Medical Inspection and Treatment:

1. A strict medical examination is required of all candidates before they are admitted to Protestant teacher training institutions.

2. In connection with the medical examination such applicants must show evidence that they are free from tuberculosis.

3. Health instruction is a part of the regular programme of studies for all elementary grades with text books for Grades IV-VII.

4. School Boards are authorized by law to provide for the medical inspection of their pupils and schools and many take advantage of this provision.

5. The practical side of health training and hygiene is stressed in the Junior Red Cross Branches that may be organized in all grades.

6. A break of not less than ten minutes of class time morning and afternoon is demanded by regulation.

7. Hot lunches are provided by many women and women's organizations, and teachers in training at Macdonald College are taught how to prepare hot lunches and the materials to use.

The Protestant Committee recommends in connection with health and medical inspection:

1. In the revision of the course of study consideration should be given to an extension of the programme in health instruction to Grades VIII-XII.

2. Schools Boards should receive the services of the County Health Units as far as possible, and, where the services are not at present provided, should press for them.

3. The Montreal Protestant Central School Board should be encouraged to extend its system of medical inspection and to give consideration to the suggestion emanating from its own Brief to the Survey Committee that two or three psychiatrists or psychologists be employed.

CONCERNING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Conclusions and Recommendations: 42-50

Summary : The Report recommends that the number of classes offering instruction to mentally retarded pupils in the Greater Montreal area be increased at least three-fold; that provision be made for the occupational training of such pupils to sixteen years of age; that institutions be provided for pupils who have defects of intelligence, temperament, vision, speech and hearing; that per capita grants be made to private institutions caring for such cases; that after-care be provided for pupils from such special classes and schools; that clothing and footwear be supplied when needed and that nursery schools for children aged two to five be established in a poor district in the Montreal area. In the Report is added the suggestion that the facilities for children entering school at five years of age be extended.

Present Facilities in Montreal and Westmount : The Protestant Committee recognizes that special services for handicapped children must be increased. It wishes to point out, however, that progress is being made in this direction though the School Boards, limited as they are through lack of funds, are not able to supply all the facilities desired. While the institutions that are endeavouring to meet certain needs in the Province are enumerated in the Report, the facts stated are at variance with the impression that tends to be conveyed at the outset in this section by the declaration that: "Although in Montreal certain farsighted persons were aware of this

(need) as long ago as 1913, the intervening years have not seen much progress towards the realization of this ideal." The Protestant Committee draws attention to the particular Provincial institutions working towards the desired ends and, with regard to the special classes for the handicapped in schools, submits that whereas no such special class whatever was provided in the Protestant schools in 1913, nor was a real start made there until 1929-30, when four classes were opened, there are now in Montreal and Westmount thirteen classes for retarded children and one sight saving class. As it is estimated from the recommendation in the Report that thirty-three or thirty-six such classes should be provided it is clear that not only have the intervening years seen much progress but the statement quoted is unfortunate; for the schools in the Montreal area have in the space of less than ten years, travelled more than one third of the distance towards the goal set.

Present Facilities for the Blind, Deaf, Crippled and Otherwise Handicapped: That the blind, deaf, crippled and otherwise physically handicapped children are not cared for "within the system" as the Report states, meaning by this that they are not cared for in the Protestant schools, is due to the method of caring for these children in the Province of Quebec. The fact is that Quebec prefers to maintain institutions for these cases, rather than have them mingle freely with ordinary children. And who shall say that Quebec is wrong and somewhere else right in this respect? That the Protestants care for these institutional cases is proved by the figures quoted in the Report showing that part of the cost of maintenance of children in the private institutions is

met by the Protestant Boards of School Commissioners. In addition, grants are made to every one of these institutions from Provincial funds. The reason for the opening of the special classes for retarded children and their subsequent expansion was due to the initiative of the Protestant Committee and the co-operation of the Montreal Protestant School Board in securing a special Act of the Legislature and obtaining grants which, though small, induced the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners to establish the classes.

The Protestant Committee realized in 1929 the suggestion given ten years later by the Survey Committee that "the teachers of classes for retarded children must be carefully selected and have special training for the work." The Montreal and Westmount School Boards made the careful selection and the Protestant Committee helped with the training of teachers by making available special grants in aid thereof.

The Protestant Committee recommends in connection with handicapped children:

1. That the services furnished for handicapped children be continued as at present both within the system and without.

2. That the present methods of giving Government grants in aid of such classes be continued and extended, if possible.

3. That the number of classes within the Protestant schools be added to and the services increased as quickly as School Boards can find the necessary funds.

4. That the facilities should be extended for children entering school at five years of age but reserves judgment on the recommendation that nursery schools be established.

CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF SCHOOLS

Conclusions and Recommendations: 51-69

A. *Summary:* The Report recommends that the present system of schools be changed so that, instead of having our present plan of seven years of elementary and four years of high school with one year of advanced study (for pupils in selected schools with an enrolment sufficient to offer courses leading to Senior Matriculation and entrance to the Second Year at McGill University), there be established primary schools containing Grades I-VI, junior high schools for Grades VII-IX, senior high schools for Grades X-XII and that, in populous areas, each of these schools should, so far as possible, constitute a separate organization under its own Principal.

To make the case plainer, the following quotation is given from the Report:

“Where, as in Montreal and district, density of school population makes it feasible, primary, junior high, and senior high schools should be conducted in separate buildings. A primary school for pupils up to Grade VI should be provided within walking distance of the homes of the children, junior high schools should be located to serve districts of the city, and senior high schools should meet the needs of a larger area. The senior high schools may find it economical to specialize, some offering matriculation courses, some commercial courses, and others technical or domestic courses. Since a proportion of

the pupils may have to travel several miles to reach the school appropriate to their needs, provision should be made for lunches and for the payment of car-fares."

In the rural schools the Report agrees that "an articulated scheme of this kind cannot be adopted", that "not all the present intermediate schools can be organized as junior high schools" and that "Some of the present high schools will be unable to support the programme of a properly organized senior high school." The Report then states that "The Protestant Committee, acting in co-operation with the district boards, will have the important and responsible duty of reorganizing the Province on the lines of the 6-3-3 plan and of determining the types of schools which the different areas should have."

Types of School Systems: Through the Northern and Western parts of the United States the schools are organized on a twelve year basis, leading to college or university entrance, either as 8-4 schools, meaning eight elementary and four high school years, 6-6 schools, meaning six years of elementary and six years of high school; or as 6-3-3 schools, meaning six years of elementary, three years of Junior high and three years of Senior high leading to college entrance. The 6-3-3 system had its origin in the United States some years ago and has spread to many cities and towns where there is a reasonable density of population. As has been shown, however, it is only one of three different schemes for schools organized on a twelve year basis leading to the equivalent of Junior Matriculation. The 8-4 scheme is the oldest. The 6-6 plan is adopted in many cities instead of the 6-3-3 to save the expense of three different school buildings and

organizations where two will suffice. The 6-3-3 plan is meeting with some success in some Canadian cities but it is not part of the general system of England or Scotland.

The 6-3-3 Plan : The crux of the 6-3-3 idea is the introduction of a Junior High School between the elementary and high school grades, in a special building, with teachers specially trained and under the control of a principal whose abilities and sympathies are particularly directed towards youthful adolescents of approximately twelve to fifteen years of age. Specifically, the purposes of the Junior High School are (1) to maintain an organization adapted to the youth of the early teen age (2) to grade the curriculum expressly according to the interests, abilities and capacities of such pupils so that they will be able to explore the possibilities of various types of learning and discover their own abilities and tastes (3) to help keep children in school by making it attractive to them (4) to take account of individual differences in pupils.

To this extent the Protestant Committee endorses the idea. It wishes to point out, however, that the Junior High School plan is by no means one for the segregation of children into those with academic tastes and abilities and those who are less bright or more mechanically inclined, or for those whose level of mental abilities does not enable them to enter a Senior High School. It wishes to observe further that, if the Protestant population of Quebec were very much more numerous and much more concentrated, it would have no hesitation in recommending some features of the scheme suggested especially with reference to some of those that pertain particularly to the Junior High School. It may be remarked, however, that outside of the Montreal area

the only places where there is any Protestant population that can in any way be termed numerous are St. Lambert, Quebec and Sherbrooke. Moreover, outside of Montreal, during the session 1937-38, in only two schools was the enrolment in Grades X and XI over one hundred. These were in the High Schools at Quebec and Sherbrooke. Indeed in Grades VIII-XI the number of pupils in the Quebec Commissioners' High School was only 272 and in the Sherbrooke High School 274.

Difficulties of the Plan in Rural Centres : To restrict the elementary school to six grades would be very serious, especially in the rural districts, in all of which seven years of schooling are now offered, (and in many of which even the eighth grade is allowed) for it would deprive many children of the benefits of education in these higher grades and possibly, therefore, beyond. The tendency today is, in fact, the reverse of this. Parents in the rural elementary districts are desirous of having facilities for the addition of the eighth and even higher grades rather than a reduction to the sixth. The location of schools in widely spreading territory with the very sparse Protestant rural population assumes enormous importance. It is rather striking that in an area as extensive as that of the Province of Quebec there are only forty-seven Protestant high schools and seventy-three Protestant intermediate schools outside of the Montreal area, many being very small. Other things being equal, the nearer a school is located to the residences of the pupils, the higher is the potential enrolment. On the other hand, the farther it is placed from the homes of the pupils the smaller is the enrolment likely to be—especially if attendance is not compulsory, and if conveyance is not provided.

Moreover, every centre of Protestant population where thirty, forty, or fifty pupils can be gathered together is anxious to maintain an intermediate school and even to obtain facilities for teaching Grades X and XI. Of the seventy-five Protestant intermediate schools of the Province only nine employ more than four teachers. Twenty-eight have two teachers only in each, and all the grades from I to IX are taught in each school where one pupil or more is eligible for the Grade. Grades I-X are usually taught in intermediate schools where three or more teachers are engaged.

An analysis of the high schools reveals the fact that of the sixty Protestant high schools, exactly one half throughout the Province engage only seven teachers or less, and, exclusive of the largest schools on the island of Montreal and in the cities of Quebec and Sherbrooke, receive pupils in all the Grades from I to XI. In the Montreal area, only ten Protestant high schools have an enrolment over five hundred of which six have over one thousand. It may be possible to reorganize some of these on the 6-3-3 plan, but to extend it to any one of the intermediate schools is not presently practical and the wisdom of attempting to establish it in any of the high schools off the island of Montreal, with the possible exceptions of Quebec and Sherbrooke, would be doubtful.

Alternative Plan in Rural Areas : The alternative would be to re-explore the possibilities of consolidation by widening greatly the conception of centralization and spreading consolidations over areas of many more square miles than at present with a view to establishing Junior High Schools in certain centres and Senior High Schools in certain others. Various questions arise immediately in

this connection. At present, every community maintains the type of school that is thought to suit its needs best. To attempt to compel many of them to open only elementary schools and help to maintain junior or senior high schools eight, ten or more miles away would be hazardous. The distances between the Protestant centres of population are frequently so great that transportation on a large scale would be needed, and the maintenance of open winter roads for motor transportation to such Protestant schools would be essential and parents and taxpayers may be called upon to make undue sacrifices for an idea. In view of these facts, perhaps, the discussion of the adoption of the 6-3-3 system outside of Quebec, Sherbrooke and the island of Montreal becomes academic at the moment.

To what Certificate will the 6-3-3 Division Lead? The Report does not state whether the 6-3-3 plan is to be founded on that in some of the United States, where the twelve years of schooling lead to high school leaving or college entrance, or whether it is to take the place of our present Protestant system, which leads to the High School Leaving certificate at the end of eleven years (and admits, under certain circumstances, to the first year classes of the universities), and to the Senior High School Leaving certificate at the end of the twelfth year (and admits under certain circumstances to the second year classes at McGill University). If the 6-3-3 plan is to lead only to the High School Leaving standard the adoption of the plan will add another year to the course, including naturally the extra cost thereof, and every child who wishes to obtain the High School Leaving certificate will add one year to his school life.

The Protestant Committee recommends:

1. All the Protestant School Boards in the Montreal area should study deeply the proposed 6-3-3 plan to see if any practical change can be made for the benefit of the system.

2. The experiment conducted by the Protestant School Commissioners of Westmount should be examined closely to see whether any advantages have been obtained that may be adopted elsewhere.

3. The possibility should be explored of widening greatly the conception of centralization by spreading consolidations over areas of many more square miles than at present with a view to establishing Junior High Schools in certain centres and Senior High Schools in certain others.

4. Inquiry should be made to see whether the school course that at present leads to the High School Leaving certificate should be extended to twelve years or whether the 6-3-3 plan, if incorporated in our system, should reach to the Senior High School Leaving certificate.

The Protestant Committee rejects at present, in the interest of the rural population, the recommendation of the Survey Committee to change the Protestant school system (which at present offers seven years of schooling in rural elementary schools) into one in which only the first six grades shall be taught. It leaves the adoption of this plan in city schools and in certain consolidated districts for the Boards concerned to make their representations to the Protestant Committee after full consideration.

To bring this matter to a focus, the Protestant Committee advises School Boards that the Twelfth Grade

may be instituted in all High Schools of the Province not later than September 1940 and School Boards should report to the Protestant Committee upon their financial ability to provide the teachers and equipment required.

B. Summary: In a second series, under the head of the Organization and Equipment of schools, the Survey Committee recommends the abolition of school fees to Grade IX; reception without necessary fee to Grade XII; payment of required fees by home Boards for pupils attending schools in other municipalities; the awarding of bursaries to promising high school pupils and the maintenance of hostels; providing travelling teachers and correspondence courses; supplying accommodation for the teaching of science, cookery, art, handwork and physical exercises; furnishing reading books for teachers and pupils; maintaining libraries in every large school; making grants for films and film apparatus; providing gramophones and radios "where appropriate use can be made" of them and furnishing pictures for every class room.

Comment: All the above recommendations involve cost and, if the financial resources at the disposal of School Boards were greatly increased, there is no doubt but they, with their usual ever ready will to co-operate and extend the school services, would soon set about making immediate further improvements. In Montreal, some reduction in fees is to be made when increased funds become available. If, and when, County Central School Boards are established throughout the Province it is hoped that fees outside of Montreal will be greatly reduced and that it will not be necessary to charge increased fees for pupils

attending schools outside of their own municipalities, as at present.

Bursaries : Many bursaries are now paid to pupils attending High Schools, of which thirty are offered annually by the government in the Montreal High School and twenty in the Quebec High School. School Commissioners, Trustees and interested individuals contribute many more.

Hostels : A hostel is maintained in connection with the New Carlisle High School, another with the Huntingdon High School and there is a third in Quebec City. Two of these, however, are private institutions. If the hostels are suitably placed and maintained they may obviate the necessity for the establishing of correspondence courses and travelling teachers.

Providing Equipment for a Liberalized Course of Study: A recommendation in the Report reads: "With as little delay as possible, appropriate accommodation for the teaching of science, cookery, art, handwork, and physical exercises, and the necessary equipment for the new organization of junior and senior high schools should be provided."

It has already been stated that the new building plans for schools of two rooms and more make provision for combined assembly halls and gymnasias where the basement is fully excavated. Physical exercises and games can be staged there as they are in many of the larger buildings in urban centres. Almost all the older buildings in the smaller centres must be replaced before adequate space can be provided to carry into effect the recommendations.

Because of the desire to liberalize the course of study and offer more options than the one ladder authorized previous to 1931 the General Course was established in the schools in that year. Then General Science was, for the first time, authorized in Grades VIII and IX and is proving to be attractive to many pupils. Biology was authorized only a few years ago. This subject is being taken by an increasing number of pupils and, in June 1938, two hundred and twenty six candidates presented themselves for the Grade XI examination. The above information provides part of the answer to the statement that "in Quebec, science spells physics and chemistry rather than botany or biology." Indeed, perhaps it should, for Botany was taught for many years but scarcely interested our pupils and it was given up when the wider subject of Biology was authorized. It should be stated that, compared with the number of 226 who wrote the High School Leaving examination in Biology in June 1938, the following number of students wrote the examinations in the other science subjects: Physical Geography 373, Physics 672, Chemistry 1274. Thus five science subjects are authorized in high school grades, not two as alleged. Of these Chemistry, though an optional subject, is the most popular.

Science is taught less and less each year as solely a text book study in the Protestant Schools. Equipment has necessarily been purchased to help teach it effectively. Years ago text book study was the usual method of teaching. Then followed the period when, in addition to studying the text, the teachers demonstrated in scientific subjects. This method is still used but the teachers are also encouraged to have the pupils perform experi-

ments themselves with the equipment in the school. This they do. Moreover, for the purpose of the High School Leaving examinations and Senior High School Leaving examinations in Physics and Chemistry laboratory experiments are necessary. The laboratory books of Grade XII must be submitted to the examiners, and students are given credit for the work contained in them.

Equipment Grants: To encourage School Boards to improve their equipment in Science the Protestant Committee, for many years, has paid fifty per cent of the cost of science equipment up to a stated maximum. New blue prints for science demonstration laboratory tables have been made in recent months at the instigation of the Department of Education and have been forwarded to the School Boards interested.

A policy of giving general equipment grants was commenced three years ago when School Boards were encouraged to buy articles particularly needed in each school. Lists were prepared and forwarded to schools. The result of this policy is that, in addition to the ordinary furniture of the school such as single desks, teachers' desks, chairs, blackboards and chalk, the new equipment includes books, bookcases, encyclopaedias, phonographs, First Aid Kits, multigraphing machines, lunch room equipment, and sundry necessary articles tending toward comfort and efficiency. The Protestant Committee has encouraged the Boards to purchase this equipment by offering grants amounting in most cases to fifty per cent or more of the cost. Many thousands of dollars have been spent in this way with the consequence that many schools are now quite well equipped. This is particularly true in the rural intermediate and high schools, though

the rural elementary schools have been by no means neglected.

Each school in which Grade XII is taught has been given a special equipment grant of \$500.00 per annum for the past four years. A good deal of this has been spent for books and science material, some being useful also in other classes.

Household Science: Few schools are equipped for the teaching of this subject. However, Household Science was authorized for high schools for the first time in 1931 when the course of study was revised, a syllabus was outlined and credit has since been given for this subject in the High School Leaving examinations as equivalent to any of the other optional subjects. Household Science has been taught for some time past in the Protestant Schools at Arvida, Montreal West, Sherbrooke, Verdun and the Argyle School, Westmount. It is also taught in elementary grades in Montreal. Household Science was introduced in Lachute and Lennoxville last September as the result of encouragement and a subsidy from the Protestant Committee. Manual Training classes have been started in Arvida, Lachute, Montreal West, Ormstown and Westmount. Sewing classes have been commenced at Ormstown. Other schools that have facilities have been asked to consider introducing this subject.

Art and Music: Art was authorized as a subject in 1931 when it replaced formal Drawing and is recognized in the new form as a subject for the High School Leaving examination comparable with any other subject. An entirely new and extensive course in Music, including appreciation, has been authorized for high schools. These two subjects have been advocated repeatedly by the

Protestant Committee for adoption by School Boards, teachers and pupils.

Libraries: A recommendation of the Survey Committee reads: "The school authority should place in each school a stock of carefully chosen reading books sufficient for the ages of the pupils." Elsewhere, the Report contains the statement, "We were struck in many schools by the absence of good supplementary readers." And again we read: "In many schools that we visited the children of the lower grades had nothing in the way of reading material except the authorized readers which they thumbed until they had the contents by rote." On the contrary, it is doubtful if one Protestant school can be found in the Province without its library and that containing a number of books essentially suited to the ages of the pupils in attendance. Recent reports from the elementary school inspectors show that the average number of books in the library of each rural elementary school is well over one hundred and sixty.

During the past nine years the sum of approximately \$60,000 has been granted to Protestant schools for libraries. In the forty-seven high schools and all the intermediate schools that benefit from the Superior Education grants, classroom libraries were opened during the session 1937-38. The object of this new policy is to enable children to obtain easily books suited to their age. Special grants amounting to \$30 per classroom were voted for this purpose. An additional \$25 per classroom was granted last November. At an average cost of \$1 per volume this means that at least fifty-five volumes should be in each classroom library when the purchases have finally been made. This is in addition to the central libraries

previously established in the schools. Moreover, for more than three hundred rural elementary schools, grants have been made this session of \$5,000, an average of about \$16 per classroom. The usual supply of books furnished annually to rural schools for many years past has been distributed again this year. In addition, last year, one hundred and seven boxes of books, each containing approximately forty volumes were lent to the Protestant rural schools for which a grant was made by the Protestant Committee to McGill University Travelling Library. This service has been used for many years, but since 1931 the books have been more suited to the needs of the children than they were formerly.

That the authorities have been awake to the necessity of providing extensive reading for pupils is proved by the above facts and by the supplementary reading books on the Departmental lists issued to schools, as well as the many books recommended in the Memoranda for the Guidance of Teachers.

For the benefit of teachers a Professional Library has been operated by the Department of Education since 1932. This library contains over seven hundred volumes and circulates freely among the teachers at a cost to them of only the return postage on books borrowed.

Visual Education: Another recommendation of the Survey Committee reads: "The Protestant Committee should make grants to district and local boards to enable schools to be provided with film apparatus and should arrange for a regular supply of suitable films." The Quebec Department of Education has established for Protestant schools the best Film Library in any Department of Education in the Dominion of Canada. This

has been in operation for two years, contains more than twelve hundred sound and silent films and film strips and is used extensively. Substantial grants have been made to School Boards to help defray the cost of the expensive projectors and equipment required, and demonstrations of films and their use in the field of visual education have been given by the Quebec Department of Education in Ottawa, Halifax and at McGill University during the past twelve months. This pioneer work has been widely appreciated and it has been with regret that the Department of Education has been compelled to refuse requests made by schools outside the Province for the loan of films.

Gramophone and Radio: Gramophones are in several schools and special grants have been made to a few Boards that are especially interested in teaching French by the gramophone. The new Thetford Mines High School, built in 1937, is fully wired for radio reception and a number of other schools are also able to take advantage of radio programmes.

Pictures: While more pictures are required in the schools consideration has been given to this feature. Photographs of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth have been made available to schools at a moderate price. Upon the request of the Department of Education, His late Majesty King George V and Queen Mary graciously permitted themselves to be photographed specially for the children in our schools. Copies of the photographs were purchased by a large number of schools. For many years the Department of Education presented suitable pictures to schools but recently this practice has been discontinued through lack of funds.

To sum up it may be said that practically all the features suggested in the Report at this point are actually in operation and many have been for some time. The Protestant Committee, however, finds itself handicapped, through lack of funds, in its desire to give all possible encouragement to School Boards to extend these facilities.

The recommendations of the Protestant Committee under the head of the equipment of schools are:

1. School Boards should consider the possibility of reducing or abolishing school fees following the recommendation of the Survey Committee.

2. If and when central School Boards are formed, the tendency should be towards receiving pupils without fees, if possible, or towards admitting them at low rates, even if they come from adjoining municipalities.

3. The provision for the payment of bursaries to deserving and necessitous pupils should be extended.

4. School Boards that do not offer such courses should revise their lists of optional subjects to make provision, where possible, for the teaching of Art, Handwork, Household Science, physical exercises and the physical sciences.

5. Present policies should be continued and, as and when available, the usual or increased grants should be offered to School Boards to assist with the further improvement of buildings, the installation of additional library, visual education and other approved equipment as well as with other progressive measures.

CONCERNING THE COURSE OF STUDY AND TEXT BOOKS, SUPERVISION AND EXAMINATIONS

Conclusions and Recommendations: 70-129

A, 70-75, *Summary*: The Report recommends that the Protestant Committee and the Montreal Protestant School Board should periodically revise the course of study in consultation with the teachers' associations; should give greater attention to nature study, science, home economics, handwork, art, music and social studies; should abandon the policy of preparing special text books; should furnish school supplies free to pupils (including text books); that the Montreal Protestant Board, and high schools in the areas under the control of district Boards should make their own choice of text books and experienced Principals should make their selections from an approved list.

Comments: A revision of the course of study was commenced in 1930 and has been continued since. The Course of Study sub-Committee has met several times each year and the minutes of the Protestant Committee and the supplements to the Memoranda issued to teachers reveal the changes effected. That this revision has been both fundamental and thorough is readily proved by the fact that little now remains of the previous course.

Commencing to liberalize the course of study by offering diversified curricula and at the same time adding several new subjects to the course in the high school grades, the Protestant Committee now requires pupils to take only two compulsory subjects for the High School Leaving

certificate. No other Province in the Dominion of Canada exercises less restriction of choice upon the pupils in this respect. The consequence is that, according to the offerings of the school and the abilities and tastes of the pupils, additional options can be added to satisfy the minimum requirements for the certificate. That this policy has been successful is shown, at least in part, by the fact that, whereas in June 1929 only 701 candidates presented themselves for the high school leaving examination, in June 1938 the number had increased to 1550. Though changed economic and other conditions must also be considered in connection with the increase, many facts tend to show that the revised programme has played its part in keeping pupils in the Protestant high schools. It is only fair to add that, owing to the smallness of numbers in most centres of Protestant population, the schools are frequently restricted in their offerings by reason of the limited school staffs.

Subjects Given Greater Recognition: Among the subjects given greater recognition on the course of study are those suggested for adoption by the Survey Committee. As pointed out on page 61 of this Statement, General Science and Biology have found new places, Art and Music have been remodelled and strengthened and efforts made to popularize them. In connection with Music, several school orchestras and bands have been formed, some of those in Montreal being outstanding in their excellence. Developments proceeding in Household Science have also been referred to. Much more extensive courses have been authorized in English. The new subject of Extra English has been introduced in Grades VIII to XI. Stenography and Typewriting are

given prominence in the same grades. Grade XII has been added.

The Protestant Committee has accordingly been pleased to notice the attention given to some of these subjects by the Survey Committee and observes that the recommendations accord with its own objectives. It hopes that more School Boards will be encouraged thereby to consider the introduction of these subjects and is prepared to render them any assistance within its power.

Study of Text Books Alone is not the Goal of Education :
The observation just made hardly accords with some of the remarks contained within the body of the Report. In the chapter dealing with the organization and equipment of schools the charge is made: "The leaders of Quebec education seem to have a profound distrust of every form of natural science and of every kind of hand-work, except for very young children and a faith, equally profound, in the training which can be given by a study of text-books." Besides revealing its own attitude of years past, as shown above, the Protestant Committee draws attention to the Memoranda for the Guidance of Teachers, prepared by the Department of Education and sponsored by the Protestant Committee. The Memoranda are replete with information concerning its attitude and that of the Department of Education towards the newer subjects and modern methods of approach to them. That a few inexperienced modest teachers may not have shown themselves at their best before distinguished members of a surveying committee during short unannounced visits occasions little surprise.

Reference to the Memoranda and other Departmental publications, and to those of Protestant School Boards that

issue their own bulletins, reveals the fact that the suggestions and instructions given to teachers cannot be construed into meaning that the leaders of Protestant education pin their faith to text books. That text books have their place and value in schools cannot be doubted. Despite all that can be said against it, a school text book merely presents, in somewhat concise form, material that is thought to be useful for pupils to study. Text books, indeed, are needed in spheres outside of school. But in the Memoranda and elsewhere, efforts are constantly being made by those in charge of Protestant education to show that a study of text books is by no means the sole goal of school life and work. The Memoranda stress the benefits of outside reading, in some cases of a professional character for the teachers and, in others, of interest alike to teacher and pupil. Lists of such books, (in some cases fairly lengthy) are inserted, including historical tales and novels with the period stated to which many of the best English classics refer. Types of magazines and periodicals are named. These all broaden knowledge, add variety to classroom work and induce pupils to form reading and other good habits that will benefit them all their days. The Memoranda also show the aims towards which teachers should bend their efforts in each subject; suggest laboratory work in history, geography, nature study and science; urge teachers to take pupils to museums, art galleries, etc., (thus viewing conditions at first hand); direct the building of correct habits of bodily posture and living, and otherwise assist the pupils in forming good habits of working and thinking. The inspectors of the Protestant School system, both in city and country, are all well trained and carefully

selected and it is their duty to see that the instructions in the Memoranda and other bulletins are carried into effect.

The Protestant Committee is emphatic that it is far from its policy to stress unduly the study of text books. It desires rather that the whole child should be developed in his spiritual, moral, social, mental and physical aspects.

Policy Concerning Specially Prepared Text Books:
The Survey Committee suggests that the Protestant Committee abandon, on ground of cost, its policy of preparing special text books or special editions of text books. Quebec has initiated many text books that have afterwards been used elsewhere, and the Frye-Gammell geography and the text books in French are among those that have filled distinct needs here. The "Hymns and Prayers for Schools" prepared by a committee of Montreal clergy have been most useful. It should be made known also that in no case has a text book that has been prepared or revised and approved for use in Quebec schools since 1930 been authorized at a price above that at which a similar one could have been secured in its unapproved or unrevised form.

In this revision, the question of cost has assumed a large place. In English, for example, forty-five text books presently authorized for Grades III-XI cost no more than the twenty-seven that they replaced for the corresponding grades and through the policy of having books authorized at prices F.O.B. Montreal, instead of F.O.B. Toronto, the cost to certain School Boards and dealers has been materially reduced. If a text book is sold elsewhere at a price lower than that arranged when adopted in Quebec (except for certain texts authorized in

Ontario which the government there has subsidized) the price is automatically reduced in Quebec.

Books published in the United States refer to "our" country which is not Canada and to "our" flag, which is the Stars and Stripes. Illustrations and references in books published outside of Canada do not, in many cases, suit our conditions in the actual wording of the texts as well as in the illustrations. Every child in our schools is, or should become, a Canadian versed in the customs and traditions of Canada, trained in loyalty to its institutions, and proud of its history. Training in such features of Canadian life well merits the extra time and effort placed upon the revision of text books by officers of the Department of Education and others.

In writing upon this very topic, the Survey Committee states: "The pupil is always the centre of his own world . . . To endeavour to place him at the centre of a world other than his own is false psychology and educationally disastrous."

While the Protestant Committee does not wish to be narrow or provincial in any way, it feels that it is surely not too much to expect that, when opportunities present themselves to authorize specially constructed or adapted text books at no greater cost than those that are unadapted the children should be given the benefit.

It is interesting to note that, though the Survey Committee makes the recommendation that the Protestant Committee should not prepare special text books, it urges, in other parts of the Report, that certain books, booklets and a map be prepared in Quebec for French, Geography and History, for hymns and prayers for opening exercises and for Bible readings.

Who Shall Authorize Text Books? The Report suggests that the text books should be selected (1) by the proposed Board of Education of Greater Montreal (2) for the high schools by the nine proposed district Boards (3) experienced principals may make the choice from an approved list.

The Protestant Committee would like to co-operate with all of these bodies and individuals rather than witness a dissipation of energy the results of which may be of doubtful benefit.

To sum up at this point, concerning text books and course of study the Protestant Committee remarks that:

1. The study of text books alone is not the goal of education and is not so considered by the Protestant Committee.

2. The Protestant Committee considers that the whole child should be educated in its spiritual, moral, social, mental and physical aspects.

3. Text books should always be adapted to children's needs. They may be prepared in Quebec, by Quebec teachers and other competent persons, and Quebec publishers and workmen should obtain the benefits thereof provided always that needless increased cost is not incurred.

4. The cost of text books should always be kept as low as possible and should always be in proportion to the value received.

5. At present the Protestant Committee alone has the right to authorize text books. To alter this procedure, a change in the law would be required.

6. If all the people referred to were to prefer different books in each of the subjects of the various grades, the producing of text books especially suited to Quebec

would be impossible owing to the probable small number for whom they could be prepared and the possible short period of time for which they would be used.

7. Changes of text books would probably be unduly frequent owing to the constant change of teachers and the not infrequent migration of pupils. The handicaps to the last named would be enormous especially if the parents moved during the month of May near the end of the session. If the public has felt aggrieved at changes of text books in the past, they would doubtless have much more reason to complain if this recommendation were to become effective.

8. Such a procedure would undoubtedly increase the cost of text books greatly.

9. The Protestant Committee greatly prefers to work in co-operation with the various units of the system and do its part to hold together our comparatively small and greatly scattered elements. Hitherto a combination of our resources in text book making and selection has been possible. The Protestant Committee, therefore, concludes that the present policy should be continued.

10. Curriculum building is the work of experts. So important is it that many courses are given elsewhere in this aspect of teacher training. But in the short time spent in our teacher training institutions, this phase of learning cannot be dealt with sufficiently. However, the teachers' representative is always a member of the sub-Committee on Course of Study and Text Books and brings forward recommendations from the Teachers' Association when text books are being revised. Special committees of teachers are set up from time to time to assist the Protestant Committee with its labours. Such

special committees have assisted and are assisting with the courses of Study and Text Books in Music, Art, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, French and Mathematics.

11. Joint action by the Protestant Committee, the Montreal Boards and the Teachers' Associations, should be continued in the future as in the past and should be much more effective than spasmodic efforts that can be made by Boards or teachers individually, which may result in much haphazard choice and involve hardship upon parents and children.

In terminating its review of the section of the Report dealing with the course of study and text books, the Protestant Committee recommends that:

1. School Boards should increasingly give attention to providing more options in the schools.

2. The policies already established in Science, Art, Music, Household Science and Handwork as suggested in the Report should be extended and introduced in as many schools as possible.

3. Text books should always be adapted to children's needs. They may be prepared in Quebec, by Quebec teachers and other competent persons whenever possible that Quebec publishers and workmen may obtain the benefits thereof. It is provided, however, that needless increased cost be in no case incurred.

4. The price of text books should always be kept as low as possible as recommended in the Report.

5. The present system of co-operation with all competent school officials and teachers in the choosing of text books for use in Protestant Schools should be continued.

6. Every effort should be made to keep the course of study up to date.

B, 76-86, *Summary*: The Report recommends that records be kept of the attendance, health and progress of pupils; that certificates be awarded to pupils at the end of the junior high school and in senior high school courses; that there should be no external examinations below Grade XI and consideration should be given to the abolition of these when junior and senior high schools are organized; that the examinations should be conducted by a High School Leaving Board on which there should be representatives of teachers' associations; that the test papers should discourage cramming and mechanical teaching; that the universities should be invited to co-operate concerning the requirements for university entrance; that the Protestant Committee should have power to call for any school reports; and that women should be eligible for appointment as inspectors and district directors.

Remarks: The Protestant Committee remarks, in connection with Supervision and Examinations:

1. The above recommendations are generally followed in broad outline where applicable at present.

2. The keeping of records and the issuing of certificates are generally observed now by schools except in so far as they refer to the Junior High School, which is not yet established, except in Westmount. Efforts toward their improvement and uniformity, however, should be made.

3. The Protestant Committee submits that the examination of Grade XI has helped materially to hold together the Protestant educational system and has guaranteed a uniform basis for admission to the universities and colleges. It submits also that the system has worked well. The examination papers of Grade XI have for many years been prepared and the results collated by the

High School Leaving Board in accordance with the regulations of the Protestant Committee.

4. Much attention is at present given to the preparation of the examination papers and constant efforts are being made to improve them in accordance with the best universal practice.

5. The Protestant Committee has at all times endeavoured to co-operate with the universities. It has no control, however, over requirements for university entrance, as the universities, though receiving government grants, are in all respects independent institutions.

6. Women are at present eligible for appointment as supervisors.

C, 87-100, *Summary*: The Report recommends that the "present policy with regard to religious instruction should be continued" and "faithfully observed" with a revised course prepared by clergy and teachers; that it be extended to the high school grades; that "specific inquiries" be made concerning this teaching by supervisors and district directors; that handbooks of hymns, prayers and Bible readings be prepared; that clergy and experienced speakers should be invited to speak on religion, morals and civics, subject to arrangements with local authorities; that older pupils be given a part in the administration of the schools; that extra curricular activities including plays and games should be encouraged; that civics and current events should be taught and that the flag should be conspicuously displayed and national holidays observed.

Remarks: The Protestant Committee remarks that the suggestions of the Survey Committee with respect to Moral, Civic and Religious Instruction generally feature life in Quebec Protestant schools.

1. In Quebec Protestant schools a special place has always been given to the teaching of morals and religion by means of a special course of study. This was entirely revised and improved in 1931. The syllabus is outlined in full in the Memoranda for the Guidance of Teachers. The first twenty minutes of each day in the elementary grades are to be devoted to this. All grades in high school are to be opened each day with exercises of a religious character.

2. Quebec is the only Province in the Dominion in which such strong emphasis is placed upon the moral and religious aspects of life.

3. It is and always has been the duty of inspectors to exercise supervision over this phase of teaching.

4. Teachers are not usually lacking in their duty in this regard.

5. No well-sustained complaint of negligence of duty in this respect has been brought before the present officers of the Department of Education nor has any such been reported to the Protestant Committee.

6. Handbooks of hymns and prayers and Bible readings have been prepared, the former by Montreal clergy, and have been authorized for all schools since 1931. The handbook of Hymns and Prayers appears subsequently to have been discovered after the Recommendations had been signed. This book may, however, now be in need of revision and should be re-examined with this purpose in view.

7. The Protestant Committee is always pleased to receive suggestions from clergy and other interested persons with regard to possible improvements in this course of study.

8. The Protestant ministers of religion have, by law, special privileges as Visitors in the schools in the district in which they serve.

9. Special training in Scripture has been given for many years past at Macdonald College by a member of the staff of the School for Teachers.

10. Special training in the devotional and inspirational aspects of religion has been given by the clergy to the students in training at Macdonald College, since its foundation.

11. Extra curricular activities are generously featured in Protestant schools. These include plays and games of many kinds. Music, dramatics, literary and debating societies, current events clubs, cercles français, camera clubs, chess clubs, nature study clubs, hiking clubs, etc. are offered according to the skill and abilities of teachers and the inclinations of pupils.

12. On their report forms, inspectors must indicate whether or not each school possesses a flag.

D, 101-129, Summary: The Report recommends that French should be taught with emphasis upon oral work of a practical nature, and with small groups; that oral examinations should be featured; that in rural elementary schools classes should be taught in groups, for a minimum of four hours per week with time added when possible; that pupils should hear French radio and other programmes, read French newspapers and approach the language sympathetically; that bursaries should be awarded to teachers of promise and leaves of absence be granted for study; that French conversation should be a feature of teacher training classes; that the possibility of temporary exchanges of bilingual teachers should be

explored; that supervisors of French should visit all Protestant schools and bulletins and other helps should be provided for teachers.

Comment: The Protestant Committee observes that the Survey Committee has very properly given special attention to the teaching of French by devoting to it a chapter in the Report.

The Protestant Committee has consistently evidenced its desire to have English-speaking pupils learn the French language proficiently, and to attain a thorough working practice in that tongue with all the advantages which this would mean since the majority in this Province speak that language. This subject has been considered by the Protestant Committee as of paramount importance, and it has no hesitation in supporting the Survey Committee's aspirations.

Though the Survey Committee recognizes that "in the last ten years particularly there has been improvement in the quality of teaching and in the attainment of the pupils", the Report complains:

1. The schools "do not measure up to the requirement in conversational French."
2. The average teacher herself knows very little of the language.
3. Often the child "comes from a home where little active interest is shown in French and where a smug indifference reigns."

In some schools teachers have been quite successfully teaching French but, in many other schools, the indifference of the parents and pupils, the inherent English disability of resistance to any foreign language, and the

inherited Anglo-Saxon disposition to belittle the importance of a foreign language, are factors which no system will overcome. Acquisition of a foreign language is predicated upon individual and definite interest. Supplementary hard and difficult work outside the school is also required. Almost invariably, this can be secured only if the instructor who teaches the language possesses it as his mother tongue.

The Survey's comment regarding capacity of teachers and their training in French is repetition of data well known and understood. The Survey might have further developed the practical idea of securing teachers of French who themselves are of French nationality. Only when the problem is approached in this practical manner, and only when those who are experts are employed, following the method of the private schools, will it be solved. It should not be expected that an English girl (who has herself been taught French by an English teacher) with a Grade X or XI Certificate only and who then enters the School for Teachers, would be capable of acquiring sufficient French in the short nine months' course of training to impart it successfully to English scholars.

The Protestant Committee and the School Boards have made substantial improvements in the past few years with the material at their command. This is acknowledged in the Survey in the references to the French Summer Schools, including that held at McGill University; the employment of French specialists holding Provincial Certificates and the work being done by teachers in training in these extra classes.

“The Protestant schools should accept the standard at which the French Canadians are themselves aim-

ing, a Canadian French, distinctive in colour and character, purged of impurities of vocabulary (particularly Anglicisms); and free from faults of construction and pronunciation. In other words, the two school systems of the Province should follow the same model in the teaching of French."

The Protestant Committee does not associate itself with this definition.

The members of the Protestant Committee are not aware that in the Roman Catholic School System there is anything taught but the one classical French language; it does not agree that there is a French Canadian language.

The conclusions reached by the Protestant Committee, therefore, are:

- (1) That it has no contrary view as to the importance of the teaching of French, and that it has consistently given evidence of its understanding;
- (2) That the details and factual statements made in the Survey are in the essentials quite correct, and many of the features recommended are already ingrained in our school system;
- (3) That a greater number of properly qualified teachers in French and French supervisors should be employed;
- (4) That School Boards should be persuaded to employ for the teaching of French instructors who possess French as their mother tongue, or others specially competent in that language;
- (5) That the Protestant Committee should take steps to amend its Regulations whereby these instructors of French nationality, who would not, in the ordinary

course of events, obtain diplomas for teaching, would nevertheless be employed for this special work in the schools;

- (6) That in all schools the Principals should continue to point out to the students that, to master the French language, much work must be done outside the school and particularly that association and conversation with those whose mother tongue is French is essential to an understanding of that language.

CONCERNING THE EXTENSION OF THE USE OF THE SCHOOLS

Conclusions and Recommendations 130-140

Summary: The Report recommends that the school should be a centre of community activity; that evening instruction should be offered in the Protestant schools; that the fees charged therein should be within the means of those who wish to enrol; that the courses offered should be agricultural, vocational, creative and recreative. The Report also recommends that technical courses be provided in co-operation with other government departments; that libraries be established in rural communities and the film and radio be studied as means of adult education.

Courses Offered in Other Departments: Elsewhere in this Statement, the Protestant Committee has shown that agricultural education is within the control of the Department of Agriculture. Technical Schools and Night Schools are under the control of the Department of the Provincial Secretary. Hitherto, therefore, though much use has been made of many schools outside of the usual daytime instruction, there has been some reluctance in offering liberal educational facilities outside of regular daytime school hours.

Measures Proposed by Montreal Central Board: However, if and when the finances can be provided and if and when the public support the measures proposed, the

Montreal Protestant Central School Board will doubtless be willing to introduce some of the measures it submitted in the Brief which it presented to the Survey Committee, namely, "that the school facilities be extended to meet the recreational, social, vocational and cultural needs of the community's present and prospective citizens." The Central School Board recognizes that "simply to give a measure of training to a number of children for two hundred out of three hundred and sixty-five days in the year is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of our complex social life." The Central School Board Brief closes by stating: "The Central Board are of the opinion that it is an undertaking which is badly needed in certain sections of Montreal's school municipalities. It is an enterprise, the importance of which, in the building up and preserving of our democracy, cannot be neglected."

If and when the Montreal Protestant Central School Board or any other School Board takes action that may be of interest to other communities it will be the duty of the Protestant Committee to notify all other School Boards in order that they may consider projects along similar lines in the school buildings that are their property. If funds can be placed at its disposal, the Protestant Committee will encourage School Boards financially with undertakings of this nature.

As will be seen from the section of this Statement dealing with the school Boards on the island of Montreal, the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, much to its regret, does not see how it can provide, at present, the programme recommended.

Owing to its limitations, therefore, and to the lack of finances, the Protestant Committee is reluctantly compelled to say that it knows no immediate method by which it can make effective the recommendations of the Survey Committee for extending the services offered by the schools, unless it is done on a voluntary contributory basis.

CONCERNING THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Conclusions and Recommendations: 141-157

Summary: The Report recommends that students should not be accepted for training as teachers unless they reach an approved standard in character, physical fitness, general aptitude and scholarship; that the practice of admitting to training graduates of Grade X only should be discontinued at once and that the immediate requirement for admission should be the Grade XI certificate; that as soon as possible the minimum entrance requirement to the School for Teachers should be the completion of Grade XII; that graduates of other faculties besides Arts should be admitted to training for the high school diploma (provided that they pass in English, Mathematics and Science) and that possession of a university degree should be the pre-requisite to training for that diploma; that the minimum training period should be thirty-six weeks; that only temporary licenses should be given at first, additional demands being completed before awarding permanent diplomas; that the course of training for elementary and intermediate diplomas should be identical; that a broad general training should be required of candidates for the high school diploma; that approximately one third of the training period should consist of observation of teachers and of practice work; that candidates for high school diplomas should have at least one third of their practice in Grades I-VI and spend two weeks in rural centres; that all Protestant schools should be open for such practice; that vacation courses be an

integral part of the training, particularly for those who desire positions as Principals; that the course of training for kindergarten teachers be discontinued at Macdonald College and be undertaken by the Montreal Protestant Board; that bursaries and loans be offered to candidates for diplomas; and that teachers trained elsewhere be permitted to make up deficiencies in the supply of Quebec trained teachers.

Recommendations compared with Requirements: The following is a detailed comparison of the recommendations and the present requirements for the training of teachers, taken one by one:

No.	Content of Recommendation	Present Requirements and Comments
141	The training should be as complete as authorities can afford. "A cheap system is certain to turn out a poor investment."	The Report protests the present "excessive" cost of \$920 per student.
142	Character must be approved.	Must be certified by three people.
	Physical fitness.	Full medical certificate required and further examination at Macdonald.
	General aptitude and scholarship.	Scholarship proved by examination.
143	Students with Grade X	The alternatives are to have teachers without training in many rural schools, to admit large numbers trained elsewhere or to increase salaries materially and permanently.
144	standing should not be admitted to elementary training from September 1939.	
145	Grade XI, and ultimately, Grade XII certificate should be required for admission to teacher training.	Facilities for teaching Grade XII in many schools are not available at present. More funds are needed.

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| 146 Graduates in other faculties as well as in Arts should be accepted if they pass in English, Mathematics and Science. | Graduates in all faculties are accepted now but must also pass in two other subjects of the three: Latin, French and History. |
| 147 Only university graduates should be admitted to training for High School diplomas. | Graduation is required at Bishop's. At McGill, Education may be taken as part of the usual undergraduate course. |
| 148 Training should occupy not less than thirty-six weeks. | About that time is given at Macdonald and Bishop's but a little less at McGill. |
| 149 Only interim certificates should be issued. | This has been the practice since 1930. |
| Satisfactory service should be required before awarding permanent diplomas. | This has been the practice since 1930. |
| Extra training should be required before awarding permanent diplomas. | This is now required for intermediate diplomas. |
| 150 The courses for elementary and intermediate diplomas should be similar and the award of either should be determined by the character of the students' work. | The training required for rural elementary school teaching is different from that for other schools. |
| 151 University graduates should have a broad training. | This is guaranteed at present by the academic pre-requisites which are even broader than those recommended. |
| 152 One third of the course should consist of observation and practice teaching. High school diploma candidates should have work in Grades I-VI and in rural schools. | These recommendations are featured only at Bishop's University in the present course of training leading to the high school diploma. |

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| 153 The training authorities should have free access for practice teaching to all Protestant schools. | This has been the custom for many years and several schools are used annually, for a short period, for this purpose. This is partially acknowledged in the Report. |
| 154 Vacation courses should be a part of the scheme of training and they should be planned on a generous scale. | This has been in effect since 1931. The courses offered are restricted only by the resources available. |
| Vacation courses should be demanded of teachers seeking principalships. | A regulation demands such extra training. |
| 155 The kindergarten course should be discontinued at Macdonald College. | No comment. |
| 156 Bursaries should be offered to qualified but impecunious students. | Bursaries of \$100 each have been offered since 1907 to candidates for elementary diplomas who promise to teach in rural elementary schools. |
| 157 Teachers qualified elsewhere should be accepted in Quebec. | This is a practice of many years standing. |

The Protestant Committee does not wish it to be inferred that all the services recommended are available to the fullest extent possible. But it does contend that, as far as funds and circumstances have allowed, the recommendations made merely follow the lines of current practice.

However, as financial conditions warrant, the Protestant Committee is of the opinion that many further improvements in teacher training will be made.

Limiting Admissions to the School for Teachers: The Report recommends that Macdonald College maintain

residences and supply "at a reasonable cost board and lodging for those students, not at one time exceeding one hundred and twenty in number" who are admitted to the School for Teachers.

That this figure is only about one half of the normal demand is shown by the following: From 1922 to 1934 the average number of candidates admitted annually to the School for Teachers was 211, the greatest numbers being 267 in 1932, 257 in 1933 and 253 in 1923. Beginning in 1935 the numbers dropped substantially owing to the surplus of teachers caused by the depression (when many former teachers returned to the ranks, in part to support their families) and because of the abolition of the short course for the elementary diploma. Yet with the numbers indicated there has generally been a shortage of teachers for the Protestant schools of Quebec. This has been so severe that, in 1930, for example, one hundred and thirty persons were teaching on permit without professional qualifications.

It may be that the Survey Committee anticipates that other students would be admitted into the teacher training classes who would not be granted the privileges of residence. This would cause the grave problem of selecting those who should be boarders and those who would be debarred from residence. There is, moreover, grave doubt as to whether satisfactory accommodation could be found in or near Ste. Anne de Bellevue for the remainder of those who might apply or the number that would be sufficient to meet the needs of the Province. Of course, those who live in Montreal and vicinity could be given permission to reside at home during their course of training. If this number were to exceed greatly the

maximum to be received into residence (and in three different years recently the number of teachers in training was more than twice one hundred and twenty) the question would immediately arise as to why the minority should be kept at Ste. Anne's and the majority be required to travel there daily to and from Montreal.

The Protestant Committee, having thought fit to point out these considerations, now recommends in connection with the training of teachers:

1. That the system of teacher training be examined by McGill University (under whose direct purview comes the training of teachers in the department of education there and at Macdonald College) and by Bishop's University to see how the courses offered can be strengthened.

2. That, if the necessity arises, these institutions should make to the Protestant Committee any representations they may think fit for alterations in its regulations dealing with teacher training.

3. That the courses leading to all Protestant teaching certificates be conducted for a minimum of nine months each year, and that this be effective from September 1939.

4. That only university graduates be admitted to the course of training leading to the High School diploma.

The Intelligence of Teachers: The Report contains an analysis of an intelligence test given to the teachers in training at Macdonald College. In the Report the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The "inquiry revealed beyond a doubt that an attempt is being made in the School for Teachers at Macdonald College to make teachers out of young men and women who are of less than average intelligence."

2. "There still remained seventeen out of ninety-six who had intelligence quotients below average."

3. "The Protestant authorities in Quebec are annually wasting thousands of dollars and some part of the lives of young men and women in a vain attempt to train them to fill positions for which nature has denied them the necessary talent. This waste is unnecessary and inexcusable."

Sweeping generalizations are always dangerous and this made concerning the level of intelligence of the Protestant teachers of the Province of Quebec is, in our opinion, entirely unjustifiable. No good can come from such a misinterpretation of the facts and the Protestant Committee entirely dissociates itself from such a condemnation of our teachers.

CONCERNING THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF TEACHER TRAINING

Conclusions and Recommendations: 158-167

Summary: The report recommends the formation of a Teacher Training Institute under a Board of Governors who should hold office for four years and have power to admit students and to determine standards of teacher training including the courses of study and examinations. The Institute would act as a co-ordinating body for Macdonald College, McGill University and Bishop's University. The Report further recommends that the present contract between McGill University and the Government concerning the School for Teachers at Macdonald College be terminated and a new one made, for a seven year period, by which, on the one hand, McGill would provide facilities no less adequate than at present, would maintain residences and supply board and lodging at Macdonald College at a reasonable cost to not more than one hundred and twenty students at a time and without fees for training, meantime contributing annually an appropriate sum towards the total cost; and, on the other hand, the Protestant Committee would meet the difference between the cost of the training and the contribution of McGill University.

Teaching Training Institute or College of Education: The proposal with regard to the formation of a Teacher Training Institute is very similar to that made by McGill in 1935 under the name of a College of Education and by the same body in 1936 under the name of a Delegacy.

The proposal is again made by the Survey Committee that the Government, through the Protestant Committee, should pay McGill the annual deficit for the operation of a College of Education, Delegacy or Institute.

If the Government can be convinced that it should support teacher training at Macdonald College and at McGill University to the extent indicated, it may be that the recommendation for the formation of a governing body may result in the co-ordination and improvement of teacher training.

There are other considerations, however.

Training of Teachers at Macdonald College: The time may not be far removed when the course for the training of intermediate teachers should extend over a two year period. If so, the following observations may be made:

What will be the increased cost of such training at Macdonald College?

As the normal demand for teachers is over two hundred per year, this would necessitate the presence of four hundred students in the School for Teachers at one time unless, as the result of the extra training, teachers found the profession more attractive and increased their years of service in it.

Again, the buildings at Macdonald College were erected in 1907. With the passing of the years will the expensively erected plant become too expensive to sustain? If so, is the present the time to foresee it?

If the expense of the upkeep of Macdonald College and the impossibility of making provision in residence for a sufficient number of prospective teachers become matters of fact, the alternative idea contained in the Report may have to be considered, namely, that the teacher

training at Macdonald College be abandoned and be transferred to Montreal. However, there is much to be said in its favour, viz:

1. Facilities for practice teaching abound both in the city itself and in adjacent municipalities.

2. Students could live at home or otherwise find adequate quarters in and near the city.

3. The cost of room and board would be decreased considerably for that large body of students who would be able to live at home.

4. If the course leading to the intermediate diploma is to be of two years' duration, the housing problem will not loom so large.

5. A suitable school building presently erected could probably be rented from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal in an area from which much of the Protestant population has moved away.

6. A course extending for one year (and probably one lasting for two years) leading to the Intermediate diploma; that leading to the High School diploma and any other necessary courses could probably be offered at a reasonable cost.

7. The dormitories and lecture rooms at Macdonald College could be used by students in other faculties who (unlike the teachers in training who pay no tuition fees) would pay fees to the college authorities and thus help to maintain the equilibrium between income and expenditure at Macdonald College without the necessity of large additional government grants.

While many of the views contained in this Report in connection with the training of teachers were contained

in the Brief submitted to the Survey Committee by McGill University, the Brief also contains the following condition that it lays down in its proposed Legislative Enactment:

“ . . . provided that nothing herein contained shall permit the making of regulations which will increase the annual maintenance of the School of Education* to an amount exceeding the Government Grant hereinafter mentioned.”

The Protestant Committee submits that, if such an idea were to appear in a contract between McGill University and the Government, much progress in teacher training could scarcely be expected.

The Protestant Committee regrets that, at the present time, it is unable to do more than present the two alternatives in connection with the future of training of teachers for Protestant schools. It feels, however, that the time is ripe to renew the conversations which were interrupted previously.

* The School of Education referred to in the McGill Brief is named the Teacher Training Institute in the Report.

CONCERNING THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE TEACHING STAFF

Conclusions and Recommendations: 168-177

Summary: The Report recommends that the remuneration offered to teachers should tend to accord with their accomplishments, their professional preparation and the cost of living; that the Protestant Committee should effect control of salaries through grants-in-aid; that while uniform salary scales cannot be adopted because of the variety of conditions, a minimum salary of \$500 per annum can be set; that salary inducements should be offered to teachers who will remain for a number of years in rural elementary schools; that new salary scales should be adopted in the Montreal area wherein recognition shall be accorded for experience, qualifications and special duties, and whereby teachers of Grades I-VI shall be a salary group; that information shall be published concerning the salaries of the teachers; and that the proposed amendments to the Pension Act should be introduced without delay in the Legislature.

Salaries of Teachers: The Protestant Committee feels strongly that the general level of salaries of teachers should be increased and should be placed as high as possible so that a very fine type of citizen may be attracted to, and retained in, the teaching profession. But to set a minimum that will suit all cases is very difficult in a Province like Quebec because of the great diversity of teaching conditions. Moreover, when only one figure

is set, a minimum might in many cases be regarded as a maximum and so might defeat its purpose.

The Protestant Committee is of the opinion that teachers' salaries outside the Montreal area will tend to improve when the County Central School Boards become operative.

The Protestant Committee is highly pleased because the Montreal Protestant Central School Board wishes to raise another \$500,000 to spend on teachers' salaries and is satisfied that the Board will devise just salary schedules.

Pensions for Teachers: Satisfactory pensions for teachers have been aimed at by the Protestant Committee which stands by the recommendations made jointly by sub-Committees of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Committees last February. These recommendations it has forwarded to the Legislature.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this Statement, the Protestant Committee submits that it has made a sincere attempt to analyse the Report thoroughly, giving it credit wherever possible, but, at the same time, from its intimate knowledge of the system, painting a true picture of the schools and pointing out the grave financial difficulties in the way of the realization of its own objectives and those of the Report. It is its intention, while commending what it can in the Report, to improve the system as established and to show by this Statement of fact many features concerning the operation of the Protestant educational system so that all interested parties may be in a position to exercise a fair judgment upon the Report.

The Protestant Committee believes that much good will come from the Survey and that the body of Protestant opinion which has been elicited will result in many benefits to the system.

It will be the duty of the Protestant Committee to ascertain the views of the Government on those recommendations of the Survey Committee that appear to be feasible and request the enactment of the legislation necessary to carry them into effect. No blanket enactment would be adequate under the circumstances. The various matters treated in the Report must be dealt with separately. Indeed, the Protestant Committee has already taken action towards implementing some of the recommendations in the Report.

In order to make such action effective, it is essential that the goodwill be secured of the entire population of the Province, and of the Protestants in particular, who must supply the necessary funds.

On Behalf of the Protestant Committee
of the Council of Education.

H. R. COCKFIELD,

*Chairman of Special Committee
appointed to consider the Report*

February 24th, 1939.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions Regarding the Report of the Protestant Education Survey Committee Passed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education at its meeting on Friday, February 24, 1939.

Resolved:

THAT the Report of the sub-Committee appointed to consider the Quebec Protestant Education Survey Report *Be Adopted* and referred to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

Resolved :

THAT inasmuch as the Report of the Quebec Protestant Education Survey is now in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, this Committee has no advice to offer to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the dissolution or reconstitution of the present Protestant Committee or the appointment of a new one, other than to suggest to the Government that all the present vacancies among the members of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education be filled, according to the spirit of the Quebec Protestant Education Survey Report, at an early date.

Resolved:

THAT a sub-Committee of this Committee be appointed to take the necessary steps to give effect to the resolutions of the Protestant Committee requiring Legislative action, namely:

- (a) The Bill relating to larger administrative areas;
- (b) The eligibility of women to act as School Commissioners and Trustees, and the right of married women to vote in school matters and elections; and
- (c) The disposal of the grant in connection with teachers' salaries.

Resolved :

THAT the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education approves of the principle that women should be eligible for the positions of School Commissioner or School Trustee, and with that view this Committee recommends that steps be taken to amend the *Education Act*, as respects Protestants, as follows:

(a) Section 122 thereof, by striking out the word "male" and also striking out the words "and every resident husband of a woman who is a ratepayer";

(b) Section 125, by striking out the words "or husband of a woman who is the owner," in both places where they presently occur;

(c) By amending the Act 55-56 Vict. chap. 35, which accords to spinsters and widows the right to vote for School Commissioners and Trustees, and to vote on all school matters when otherwise qualified, by including therein similar rights for married women likewise qualified as by law provided, so far as Protestants are concerned.

Resolved:

THAT the draft Bill prepared by this Committee for creating larger administrative areas *Be Approved*, and immediate steps taken to introduce it into the Legislature for enactment.

Resolved:

THAT this Protestant Committee of the Council of Education does hereby approve the draft Bill to be presented to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec by the Montreal Protestant Central School Board.

Resolved:

THAT this Committee recommends to the Montreal Protestant Central School Board that such Board study the needs of the School Boards of Longueuil, St. Lambert and Greenfield Park, with a view to assisting them.

Resolved :

WHEREAS by the Act I Geo. VI, chap. 63, sec. 3, an amount of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000), to be used to aid rural school corporations to augment the salaries of their teachers, is placed annually at the disposal of the Government; and

WHEREAS it is provided in the said Act that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon a recommendation of the Superintendent of Education, shall determine the conditions to which the according of such grants shall be subject; and

WHEREAS by Order-in-Council it has been determined that such grants are restricted to municipalities having a population of less than 5,000; and

WHEREAS in many Cities and Towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants, the Protestant population is small and as much in need of assistance as many of the smaller municipalities:

THAT the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be requested to amend the terms relating to the disposal of such funds so far as they relate to Protestants, so that the granting of the same and the disposition thereof be not so restricted, but disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education.

Resolved:

Inasmuch as the Protestant Committee is in favour of compulsory education it is resolved that the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council of Education be invited to appoint a sub-Committee with a view to meeting a similar sub-Committee of the Protestant Committee in order to discuss this question.

Resolved:

THAT McGill University be invited to appoint a sub-Committee to confer with a similar sub-Committee of this Committee to discuss new Regulations for teachers' training, and the formation of a new contract for the carrying out of such training; and that the Chairman of this Committee be requested to name the members to compose such sub-Committee.

Certified a true copy,

GORDON W. SCOTT,
Chairman.

W. P. PERCIVAL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A

An Act Respecting Protestant Central School Boards in Certain Counties of the Province of Quebec

Whereas the Government of the Province of Quebec has been pleased to grant by Statute I George VI 1937, Chapter 63, Article 3, the sum of \$400,000 per annum and to increase further the aid to rural school corporations with a view to augmenting the salaries of teachers in these areas;

Whereas the Protestant share of these amounts will be distributed by the Superintendent of Education on the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education and on the authorization of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

Whereas other grants are accorded annually to school municipalities;

Whereas the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education has decided that it is advisable to constitute county central School Boards in the areas of the Province of Quebec most populated by Protestants in order that greater benefits shall accrue to Protestant education as a consequence of these grants;

Whereas the chief benefits to be derived from the creation of such county central School Boards will be the more equitable distribution of government grants, the adjustment of property assessments, tax rates, and the rates of school fees over wider areas; giving increasing opportunities to children in rural and remote areas to

receive the fullest benefits possible of education; and increasing the general level of education in the Protestant schools of the Province;

Whereas it is expedient to preserve the identity of the various local School Boards already constituted in the Province;

Whereas it is expedient to give effect to this legislation;

Therefore, His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. There shall be erected, constituted and incorporated the following eighteen Protestant central School Boards for the counties of Argenteuil-Two Mountains, Bonaventure, Brome, Chambly, Chateauguay-Beauharnois, Compton, Gaspé, Gatineau-Hull City, Huntingdon, Megantic, Missisquoi, Papineau, Pontiac, Quebec-Levis, Richmond-Drummond-Arthabaska, Shefford, Sherbrooke and Stanstead, hereinafter referred to as the county central Boards.

The said corporations shall, when the members thereof shall have been appointed, have perpetual succession and possess all the rights and powers generally vested in corporations, subject to the special provisions of this act.

2. The eighteen county Boards referred to in section 1 shall comprise the territory at present under the control of the Protestant School Boards named in section 4 of this act.

3. If any Protestant school municipality is subsequently erected in any of the territory mentioned in section 1 or shall be hereinafter annexed to any one of the existing school municipalities, the territory of such municipality shall, for Protestant school purposes, come ipso facto under the jurisdiction of the corporation within the terri-

tory of the county central Board created by section 1, and the assets and liabilities of such school municipality shall be merged with the assets and liabilities of the municipality to which it is annexed, subject always to the award of the Superintendent of Education, given in accordance with Article 87 of the Education Act, Chapter 133, R.S.Q. 1925.

4. (1) Each county central Board shall consist of five members professing the Protestant religion and residing within the territory over which the county school Board exercises its authority.
- (2) The members for the several county central Boards shall be chosen in the following manner:

Argenteuil-Two Mountains County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Lachute Town (Prot.).

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Chatham No. 2 and St. Andrew's East.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Morin Canton, Arundel, Harrington No. 2 and Montcalm.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Mille Iles Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Wentworth, Gore, St. Canute, Grande Fresnière, St. Eustache, St. Augustin, Ste. Scholastique, Dunany and Côte St. Gabriel (County Terrebonne).

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees

of the school municipalities of: Grenville No. 1, Grenville No. 2, Grenville No. 3, Chatham No. 1, Carillon, Centerville, Harrington No. 1 and Point Fortune.

Bonaventure County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Cox Canton.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Port Daniel East, Port Daniel Centre, Port Daniel West, St. Godfroi, Shigawake Centre, Paspébiac, Bonaventure.

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: New Richmond, St. Charles de Caplin, Grand Caspédia and Maria, one member must, and two may, be from the school municipality of New Richmond.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Shoolbred, Mann, Restigouche, Broadlands, Sillarsville, Matapédia and St. Laurent de Matapédia.

Brome County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Knowlton Village.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Sutton Flat Village.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Potton.

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: East Bolton, Bolton West, Brome Canton, Eastman Village, Farnham East, Sutton Township and Village of Foster.

Chambly County Board

Two members shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of St. Lambert.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Longueuil City and Parish.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Greenfield Park.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of: Pinehurst and East Greenfield, St. Hubert (Prot.), St. Bruno (diss.), Chambly-Richelieu.

Chateauguay-Beauharnois County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Trustees of Salaberry de Valleyfield.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Ormstown Village.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Howick.

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of School commissioners or trustees of the School Municipalities of: Chateauguay, St. Clement, St. Louis de Gonzague, St. Urbain Premier, St. Jean Chrysostome No. 2.

Compton County Board

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Scotstown, Hampden and Lingwick.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Cookshire, East Angus and Westbury.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Waterville, Compton Village, Compton Township and Bulwer.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Island Brook and Bury.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Hereford, East Clifton, Sawyerville, Eaton, Clifton Township and Clifton.

Gaspé County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Gaspé Village.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Gaspé Bay North, Seal Rock, Fontenelle, Grande Grève and Roseville.

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: York, Gaspé Bay South, Douglastown, L'Anse à Brillant and Haldimand.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Percé, St. Pierre-de-Malbaie, Edmonds, Red Head, Barachois and Cap Desespoir.

Gatineau-Hull City County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant Board of School Trustees of the City of Hull.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Cantley, Hull Township, St. Etienne de Chelsea.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of Eardley and school trustees of Aylmer.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: La Pêche, Masham, Low South, Bowman and Denholm, Wakefield North, Wakefield, Vallée Gatineau and St. Joseph de Wakefield.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Aylwin No. 1, Aylwin No. 2, Aumond Canton, Kensington, Maniwaki, Northfield Centre, Northfield and Wright, Alleyn (Pontiac County) and Cawood (Pontiac County).

Huntingdon County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Huntingdon.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Hinchinbrook.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or trustees of the school municipalities of: Elgin, St. Anicet No. 1, Dundee.

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of School Commissioners of: Havelock, Hemmingford, Franklin.

Megantic County Board

Two members shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Coleraine and Thetford (Prot.).

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of commissioners or trustees of the school municipalities of: Inverness, Maple Grove, St. Ferdinand de Halifax South and St. Pierre Baptiste. Of these members one must, and both may, be of the School Municipality of Inverness.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or trustees of the school municipalities of: Leeds, Leeds East, Leeds South, Ireland North and Nelson.

Missisquoi County Board

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Cowansville.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Bedford.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of St. Ignace de Stanbridge and school trustees of Farnham.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of Dunham Township, Dunham Village, Frelighsburg, Village of Sweetsburg and Stanbridge East.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: St. Armand West, Philipsburg Village, St. Thomas (Noyan) and St. George de Clarenceville.

Papineau

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school trustees of the School Municipalities of: Buckingham Village, Buckingham Canton. One of these members must, and both may, be from the School Municipality of Buckingham Village.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or trustees of the school municipalities of: Namur, St. Valerie de Ponsonby, St. Remi d'Amherst, Ste. Angelique, St. Sixte.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or trustees of the school municipalities of: Lochaber, Mulgrave and Derry, Portland West and High Falls.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school trustees of: Templeton East, Templeton North and Templeton West.

Pontiac County Board

Two members shall be appointed by resolution of the School Commissioners of Clarendon.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or trustees of

the School Municipalities of: Waltham (diss.), Mansfield (diss.), Mansfield South, London, Campbell's Bay, Calumet (diss.), Portage du Fort and Lower Litchfield.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or trustees of the School Municipalities of: Thorne, Leslie, Aldfield (diss.), Onslow North (diss.) and Onslow Centre.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or trustees of the school municipalities of: Bristol, Onslow South and Quyon.

Quebec-Levis County Board

Three members shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant School Board of the City of Quebec.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school Trustees of the school municipalities of: Chaudiere, Levis City, St. Romuald, St. Colombe de Sillery, Ste. Foye, St. Sauveur and Lorette Village.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: St. Dunstan, Beauport (diss.), Mill Hill, St. Gabriel East, St. Gabriel West, Stoneham and Valley.

Richmond-Drummond-Arthabaska County Board

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Richmond and Melbourne Village.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees

of the school municipalities of: Bromptonville, Windsor and Brompton, Kingsbury Village and Melbourne Township.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Shipton, Cleveland, St. Felix de Kingsey.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Asbestos (Prot.), Danville, Tingwick and Kingsey Falls.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: City of Drummondville, Durham Canton, St. Fulgence de South Durham (diss.) and St. Pierre de Durham.

Shefford County Board

Two members shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of Granby and Granby Township.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the school commissioners of Waterloo.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Stukeley South, Shefford Township, Ely North and Ely South.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Roxton Pond, St. Joachim, St. Paul d'Abbotsford (Rouville), St. Pudentienne.

Sherbrooke County Board

(including Magog and Magog Township of Stanstead)

Two members shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant School Board of the City of Sherbrooke.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners and school trustees of the school municipalities of: Magog and Magog Township.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant School Board of Lennoxville.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Ascot, Ascot Corner, Orford and St. Elie d'Orford.

Stanstead County Board

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Ayer's Cliff, Beebe Plain and St. Catherine de Hatley.

One member shall be appointed by resolution of the Protestant Board of school trustees of Coaticook.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees of the school municipalities of: Barford, Barnston, Dixville.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners of the school municipalities of: Rock Island, Stanstead Village and Stanstead Township.

One member shall be elected by delegates of the Protestant Boards of school commissioners or school trustees

of the school municipalities of: North Hatley, Hatley, Hatley Village.

Each local Protestant School Board in the territory named above shall, at its first regular meeting or at a special meeting held within the thirty days following the coming into force of this act, appoint a member as is shown above or proceed with the appointment of a delegate to elect a member of the county central Board. Such a member may or may not be a member of a School Board. The delegates appointed to elect members shall meet at the place appointed by the Director of Protestant Education in the Province, during the thirty days following the coming into force of this act, upon convocation by written notice of five days given by the said Director by registered letter and shall then and there choose such member by the vote of the majority of the delegates present. The omission by any Board to appoint its delegate or the failure of such delegate to be present shall not prevent the making of the appointment.

(3) Every such member shall be appointed for a term of four years, the first term to end on June 30, 1943.

(4) If, on the 15th of May, 1939, the Director of Protestant Education in the Province has not been notified of the appointment of all the members as above-mentioned he shall advise the Lieutenant-Governor in Council who shall fill any vacancies.

5. Each county central Board shall elect a chairman from among its members at its first meeting or at any adjournment thereof. Such election shall be upon the vote of the majority of the members present. Each

county central Board shall at the same time appoint a secretary-treasurer who, being a Protestant, may also be secretary-treasurer of one or more of the local school municipalities. Each county central Board shall fix the salary of its secretary-treasurer. The chairman shall hold office until the expiry of the four years for which the Board electing him was appointed. The term of office and duties of the secretary-treasurer shall be fixed by the regulations to be adopted by each county central Board.

The chairman, or chairman *pro tem*, shall have a casting-vote in addition to his vote as member.

6. Every appointment made in virtue of this act must be communicated in writing within seven days to the Director of Protestant Education in the Province by the authority bound to make such appointment.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, at any time, make any appointment authorized by this act, when such appointment has not been made by the proper authority within the required delay or in accordance with the provisions of this act.

His decision shall be final and without appeal and may be altered only by another order-in-council.

8. Any vacancy in any county central Board due to death, accepted resignation, absence from the Province for three consecutive months, or other cause deemed sufficient by the Director of Protestant Education, shall be filled in the same manner as that in which the appointment of the member to be replaced was made.

In such cases, the vacancy must be filled within thirty days of the cause of the vacancy. Otherwise it shall be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

9. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall perform the duties entrusted to him only until the expiration of the term of office of the member he replaces.

10. Each county central Board is authorized to make and amend its regulations as it may deem necessary for establishing the procedure according to which subsequent appointments may be made, provided in every case that such regulations are not inconsistent with the Education Act of the Province. Such regulations before coming into effect must be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education in the Province and of the Superintendent of Education.

11. It shall be the first duty of each county central Board to establish the actual assets and liabilities of all the local Boards now forming part of the territory over which it has jurisdiction and to make out a detailed statement of the sums required for the payment of the interest and sinking-funds of the loans.

In order that this may be possible it shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of each local Board to furnish to its county central Board, not later than the first day of June, 1939, a detailed statement of the actual assets and liabilities of such Board for the session 1937-1938 and not later than the first day of August 1939 and in subsequent years. Failure to comply with this condition will make the offender liable to the penalties stated in articles 501-507 of the Education Act (R.S.Q. 1925, Ch. 133).

12. The county central Boards—within the bounds fixed by the laws in force respecting schools in the various local Protestant school municipalities subject to its jurisdiction as well as by this act—shall receive from the

treasurer of each local municipality comprised in the territory subject to the jurisdiction of its county central Board all the sums that he receives including the proceeds of all taxes imposed for the share of the Protestant schools in the whole of the territory subject to the jurisdiction of each county central Board, the whole as more fully set out in section 16.

13. Subject at all times to the provisions of the Education Act R.S.Q. 1925, Ch. 133 of the present Act constituting the county central Boards or amendments authorized in either it shall also be the duty of each county central Board:

- (1) To comply, as regards the accounts and registers kept by the secretary-treasurer, with all instructions, whether special or general, given by the Superintendent of Education;
- (2) To cause to be made each year, before the 15th of September, a report to the Superintendent of Education upon a form which he shall furnish;
- (3) To keep a register in which shall be entered the minutes of its meetings, which shall be signed by the chairman and by the secretary-treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of Article 219 of the Education Act, Chapter 133, R.S.Q. 1925;
- (4) To keep books of account in the manner and according to the forms indicated by the Superintendent of Education;
- (5) To verify and pay its debts;
- (6) To acquire and hold moveable and immoveable property, sums of money or income, and to apply the same for the purposes for which they are intended;

- (7) To study the reports of the local boards in order to establish their general financial condition;
 - (8) To engage teachers qualified as required by law to teach in the schools under its control;
 - (9) To pay the teachers under its control at the end of each month of teaching;
 - (10) To cancel the engagement of teachers and other employees of the Board on account of incapacity, negligence in the performance of their duties, insubordination, misconduct or immorality;
 - (11) To engage the secretary-treasurer and/or assistant secretary-treasurers of local School Boards and to fix their salaries;
 - (12) To see that every Protestant school within its jurisdiction is opened where a sufficient number of pupils can be enrolled;
 - (13) To exercise supervision over all phases of education within the schools under its jurisdiction, especially over those reported upon by the Inspectors.
14. (1) It shall likewise be the duty of each county central Board to prepare a general financial statement providing for its own expenses as well as for the expenses approved for the local School Boards.
- (2) Each local school Board must submit to its county central Board a budget for the ensuing year. Each county central Board shall have the power to amend any or all of the budgets submitted by each and every local Board under its jurisdiction. The budget of each local Board must be approved by its county central Board.

- (3) No administration or other expenses shall be made by any local Board unless they are included in its budget and unless they have been approved by the county central Board concerned, provided, however, that in case of emergency any county central Board may approve other expenditures required by a local Board during the course of any year.
- (4) Each county central Board shall, by resolution, fix the date at which the reports and budgets of the various local Boards under its jurisdiction shall be considered by its members so that financial statements may be drawn up at the proper time and adopted at the precise date specified in the resolution of each county central Board. If any local Board does not submit its budget on the date required the county School Board shall draw up one forthwith and that shall be the budget of that School Board for the session.

15. Subject at all times to the provisions of the Education Act and of the present act constituting the county central Boards or amendments authorized in either, it shall be the duty of every local Board:

- (1) To make regulations for the management of the schools under its control, and to communicate them in writing to the teachers;
- (2) To take the measures necessary to have the course of study, authorized by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, followed in each school;

- (3) To furnish, if necessary, text-books to indigent children attending the schools under its control; such books to be paid for out of the board's school funds;
- (4) To make and carry out such regulations respecting hygiene in schools as are not contrary to those of the Department of Health of the Province of Quebec;
- (5) To comply, as regards the accounts and registers kept by its secretary, with all instructions, whether special or general, given by its county central Board;
- (6) To cause to be made each year, before the 15th of September, an annual report to its county central Board upon a form to be furnished by it;
- (7) To keep a register in which shall be entered the minutes of its meetings, which shall be signed by the chairman and by the secretary, in accordance with the provisions of Article 219 of the Education Act, Chapter 133, R.S.Q., 1925;
- (8) To keep books of account in the manner and in the form indicated by its county central Board;
- (9) To settle all disputes arising in relation to the schools in its territory between the parents or children and the teachers;
- (10) To dismiss from the school any pupil who is habitually insubordinate or whose conduct is immoral either in word or deed;
- (11) To select, with the approval of its county central Board, the necessary grounds for the school sites, and, under the control of its county central Board, to build or reconstruct its schoolhouses and dependencies;

- (12) To repair and maintain such schoolhouses and dependencies, to purchase or repair school furniture, and to lease temporarily or accept free of charge the use of the houses or other buildings fulfilling the conditions required by the regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education for keeping schools therein;
- (13) To associate with itself supervisors, permanently or temporarily, to assist in administering, building, repairing, heating and cleaning the schoolhouses, and keeping the moveable and immovable property belonging to the local board in good order;
- (14) To take a census of the children in its territory;
- (15) To follow the general or special instructions given by its county central Board;
- (16) To administer its moveable and immovable property;
- (17) To exercise the powers generally conferred upon school commissioners or trustees by the laws in force, and to perform the duties not specially allotted to the county central Boards;
- (18) To pay the insurance premiums on the property and furniture of each school within its jurisdiction and to see that these are insured for at least one half their value;
- (19) To engage the necessary employees needed to take care of the heating, cleaning, buildings, repairing and otherwise administering and keeping in good condition the moveable and immovable property pertaining to each school.

16. (1) As soon as possible after the coming into effect of this act but not later than the first day of July, 1939, without the consent of the Director of Protestant Education, who shall have power to set special dates, each county central Board shall adjust the assessments, tax rates for school purposes and school fees in an equitable manner in the various municipalities under its control and shall cause the local Protestant School Boards to levy upon all immoveable property owners under their control a rate sufficient to cover the expenses anticipated in the combined budgets.

It is provided, however, in accordance with Article 252 of the Education Act, Chapter 133, R.S.Q. 1925, that upon the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education and the Superintendent the school commissioners or trustees of a municipality in which a town or village is comprised may levy upon the real estate of such town or village a tax different from that which they levy upon the real estate outside such limits but in such case the tax upon real estate outside such town or village shall not be less than one half of that imposed upon the real estate in the said town or village.

It is further provided that special taxes imposed upon school municipalities situated in cities, towns or villages at the time that this act comes into effect shall not be imposed upon real estate outside of the territory of such municipalities, nor shall future special taxes be imposed upon real estate outside of such municipalities without the consent of the majority of the outside ratepayers who vote upon the question after due notice according to law.

(2) School fees where charged shall be uniform in the respective grades in all schools under the administration of any county central Board. It is further provided that all pupils within the territories of each county central Board may enrol in the high school grades of the secondary school nearest to their domiciles in the territory under the control of the county central Board for the same monthly school fees that are charged to residents of the municipality in the place in which such secondary school is located.

17. The taxes both ordinary and special and all school fees collectable in every school municipality affected by this act shall, subject to article 16, paragraph 1, of this statute, be imposed and collected by the authorities that impose and collect the said taxes and fees at the date that this act comes into effect. The amount of the said taxes and the share of the taxes upon the neutral panel accruing for the benefits of Protestant education shall be paid over to each county central Board by the collecting authorities monthly on the last day of each month. Failure of any local Board to make such payments shall result in collections being taken over by the county central Board.

18. Out of the money so received each county central Board shall pay the teachers and other employees engaged by it as well as any amount approved in the budget of each local Board.

19. Besides the power which corporations have under the Civil Law and the Education Act, any county central Board may borrow and guarantee or become security for the loans, debts and obligations contracted by each of the

local boards affected by this act after such loans, debts and obligations have been authorized by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce upon the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education and the Superintendent in accordance with Article 242 of the Education Act.

20. No local Board may contract or renew a loan or issue bonds unless it be specially authorized by resolution of its county central Board which in its turn has been approved by the Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce upon the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education and the Superintendent.

21. Any county central Board may contract temporary loans in anticipation of the collection of its revenues, always, however, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act as specified in Article 248 thereof which applies to school corporations.

22. If, in carrying out this act, any dispute should arise between any county central Board and any local Board regarding any matter affecting the powers, duties or obligations given to or imposed upon the county central Board or any local Board by this act or generally by the laws applicable thereto, such dispute shall be submitted to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education who shall decide the same.

23. Every dispute between two or more local boards shall be decided by the county central Board in the territory in which the local Boards are situated.

An appeal from such decision may also be taken before the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, who likewise shall decide the same.

24. If any local Board refuses or fails to follow the general or special instructions given by the county central Board and which the said county central Board may be legally entitled to give or incurs any expense that is not included in the budget and is not an expenditure approved by the county central Board, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the application of the county central Board and the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education, may deprive such local Board of its powers and duties and transfer the same to the county central Board, during pleasure.

But no action shall be taken under this section unless ten days' written notice shall have been given to the local Board by the county central Board of the time and place of such application and of the grounds invoked therein, and until the local Board shall have been given a hearing thereon and an opportunity of replying to any such application.

25. Any county central Board or any local Board may make, amend or repeal its own regulations as it may deem necessary or expedient for the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the laws applicable thereto, provided, however, that such regulations are not inconsistent with such laws.

The regulations made by a local Board shall come into force only after having been approved by its county central Board.

The regulations made by any county central Board shall come into force only after having been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education.

26. Any county central Board may make amend or repeal any regulations respecting matters within the special competence of the local boards, providing such regulations are applicable in all the territories subject to its jurisdiction, which regulations, amendments, or repeals may not interfere with the operation of the Education Act.

27. Unless derogated from by this act, or unless there should be in the context of its provisions anything indicating a different meaning,—

(1) The provisions of the laws respecting education in this Province;

(2) The special or general laws applying to any of the local boards subject to the jurisdiction of the county central Boards,—

shall continue to apply or be applicable to all county central Boards as well as to the local Boards.

28. With the consent and approval of its county central Board any local board may unite with any other local board for all school purposes to form one local board.

Any such union or amalgamation of local boards shall take effect only on the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

29. All by-laws, resolutions or ordinances, agreements, engagements or other public acts passed or consented to by any local board affected by this act, and now in force, shall remain in force and retain their legal effect so long as they are not inconsistent with any provision of this act, and so long as they are not set aside, amended or cancelled, and so long as their object is not accomplished.

30. Between the date of the sanction of this act and the 30th of June, 1939, the local boards affected by this act shall perform only acts of current administration; any matter relating to the building of a schoolhouse or to a loan may be settled only subject to the approval of the Director of Protestant Education in the Province.

31. All provisions of any act either general or special, affecting any of the local boards placed by this act under the jurisdiction of the county central boards, are hereby repealed insofar as they may be incompatible with the provisions of this act.

32. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

February 24th, 1939.

APPENDIX B

Petition. To the Honourable The Legislative Council
of the Province of Quebec in Parliament Assembled, by
the Montreal Protestant Central School Board.

*To the Honourable,
The Legislative Council,
of the Province of Quebec,
In Parliament Assembled.*

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the undersigned THE MONTREAL PROTESTANT CENTRAL SCHOOL BOARD, a corporation incorporated by the act 15 George V, chapter 45, as amended by the acts 16 George V, chapter 47; 17 George V, chapter 42; 18 George V, chapter 51; 18 George V, chapter 52; 19 George V, Chapter 48; 19 George V, chapter 49; 20 George V, chapter 59; 21 George V, chapter 65 and 24 George V, chapter 43.

HUMBLY SHOWETH:

1. THAT your Petitioner at the present time has financial jurisdiction over eleven local Protestant school boards, all situated on the Island of Montreal.

THAT there are on the Island of Montreal only four local Protestant school boards that are not under the financial jurisdiction of your Petitioner, viz:—The Protestant Board of school commissioners of Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield; The Protestant Board of school trustees of the village of Ste. Anne de Bellevue; The Protestant

Board of school trustees of Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Île;
The Protestant Board of school trustees of the village of Senneville;

THAT in order to have uniformity, and in the interest of the advancement of Protestant education on the Island of Montreal, it is desirable that your Petitioner should have financial jurisdiction over all local Protestant school boards on the Island of Montreal.

2. THAT the existing rates of the Protestant School Tax and Neutral Panel Tax of the municipalities within the territory under the jurisdiction of your Petitioner are ten and twelve mills on the dollar respectively.

THAT the "Report of the Quebec Protestant Education Survey" of which Mr. W. A. F. Hepburn was the Chairman, recommends, at page 321,

"179. Since the present method of raising local revenue for school purposes from taxation on real estate has stood the test of time and has operated harmoniously and to the advantage of the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools in the area of Greater Montreal, no departure should be made from the principles of taxation which underlie this method.

180. To meet the immediate needs of the Protestant Board of Education of Greater Montreal, an additional annual sum of \$1,100,000 is required. This sum should be secured by increasing to the extent of three mills the allocation for educational purposes made from the total proceeds of the tax upon real estate.

181. The total tax levied upon real estate within the area of Greater Montreal should not be increased and municipalities should obtain the equivalent of

the revenue thus diverted to educational purposes by having recourse to the more general methods of taxation which are available to them."

THAT it is desirable that the Protestant School Tax be increased to thirteen mills on the dollar and that the school taxes in the Neutral Panel be increased to fifteen mills on the dollar in the various municipalities in the territory under the jurisdiction of your Petitioner, such increases however to be associated with equivalent reductions in the general property taxes levied by each municipality concerned, and made effective by such other legislation as may be necessary.

3. THAT in the city of Montreal the *per capita* cost of educating Jewish and other non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant pupils, since July 1st, 1931, has been fixed by section 10 of the act 21 George V, chapter 63, at seventy-five dollars per annum.

THAT such *per capita* cost will tend to increase materially if your Petitioner's prayer, that the Protestant School Tax and the Neutral Panel Tax be increased by three mills on the dollar each, be granted.

THAT it is desirable that the *per capita* cost of educating Jewish and other non-Protestant, non-Roman Catholic pupils in the city of Montreal be increased to ninety-five dollars per annum, and that section 10 of the act 21 George V, chapter 63, be amended accordingly.

4. THAT it is desirable that your Petitioner be enabled to authorize any local school board under its jurisdiction to undertake and carry on health inspection, both medical and dental, in co-operation with the municipalities concerned, and with due regard to the division of such health services and of the cost thereof.

5. THAT, in view of the uncertainty prevailing in the money markets of the world, it is desirable that your Petitioner, during the next few years should have authority to issue short term bonds, without sinking fund requirements and without being payable serially, provided that the final maturity date of any such bonds be not later than the 30th June, 1951.

6. THAT it is desirable that the signature of the Chairman of your Petitioner may be engrossed, lithographed or printed on any bonds that may be issued by your Petitioner, as may now be done legally on all coupons in accordance with section 21f of the act 15 George V, chapter 45, as amended by the act 17 George V, chapter 42, section 3.

7. THAT section 10 of the act 21 George V, chapter 63 provides that "Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, in the territory subject to the control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, there is hereby imposed a uniform tax of twelve mills in the dollar, upon all the immoveable property inscribed in the Neutral Panel."

THAT section 1 of the act 21 George V, chapter 64 provides that "Except as provided in section 7 of the act 21 George V, chapter 63, and in sub-paragraph *a* of section 11 thereof, in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, all non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant property-owners shall pay their school taxes into the Neutral Panel at the rate fixed for the Protestants".

THAT the act 21 George V, chapter 63 and the Act 21 George V, chapter 64 were both assented to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec on

the 4th April, 1931, and there has arisen a doubt in regard to the rate of school tax that should be paid by non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant, non-Jewish property-owners in the city of Montreal.

THAT it is desirable that it be clearly stated in the law that the non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant, non-Jewish property-owners in the City of Montreal shall pay their school taxes into the Neutral Panel at the rate fixed for property-owners of the Protestant faith.

8. THAT in the years preceding 1883, the city of Montreal did not attempt to levy municipal taxes against the properties of the Roman Catholic and Protestant School Commissions, as it was considered that these properties were held in trust by the two School Commissions for Her Majesty the Queen, and in 1883 the situation was made perfectly plain and clear in section 21 of the act 46 Victoria, chapter 78—an act concerning the city of Montreal—which reads:

“21. The schools under the control of the Protestant and Catholic School Commissions are exempt from all municipal taxes or assessments.”

THAT in 1889 there was passed the act 52 Victoria, chapter 79—“An act to revise and consolidate the charter of the City of Montreal, etc.” whereof section 88 reads in part:

“88. Churches, parsonages, bishops' palaces, charitable institutions, free public libraries, and schools under the control of the Catholic or Protestant School Commissions, and other educational establishments, are exempt from the ordinary and annual assessments, but not from special assessments or water rates.”

THAT in recent years the special taxes and the water rates levied by the city of Montreal against the properties of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal have risen to very high amounts and have become very onerous, and the figures for the last three years are submitted by your Petitioner as follows:

<i>Water Rates</i>		<i>Special Taxes</i>	
1935—36	\$ 29,113.63	1935—36	\$ 19,698.53
1936—37	29,071.13	1936—37	18,907.53
1937—38	29,014.63	1937—38	18,819.67

THAT during the last three years special taxes and water rates levied against the properties of the other ten local school boards under the jurisdiction of your Petitioner have been as follows:

<i>Water rates</i>		<i>Special Taxes</i>	
1935—36	\$ 4,805.51	1935—36	\$ 8,857.69
1936—37	5,572.33	1936—37	8,748.60
1937—38	7,397.54	1937—38	9,237.14

THAT your Petitioner has been advised by Counsel that the lands and buildings of the local school boards under the jurisdiction of your Petitioner are not liable to general or special municipal taxes or assessments inasmuch as such properties are held by the school commissioners and trustees concerned in trust for His Majesty the King to the same extent as properties of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Quebec are held in trust for His Majesty the King, and which have always been and are at present exempt from all municipal taxes and assessments.

THAT it is desirable that the lands and buildings of the local school boards under the jurisdiction of your Petitioner should be exempt from all general and special municipal taxes and assessments, and that the municipalities concerned should be required to supply water to all such local school boards at the same rates as water is supplied by such municipalities to properties owned or occupied by the Dominion of Canada or by the Province of Quebec.

Dated at Montreal, this twenty-seventh day of February, 1939.

THE MONTREAL PROTESTANT CENTRAL SCHOOL BOARD.

W. H. BIGGAR,
Chairman.

H. E. BROWN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

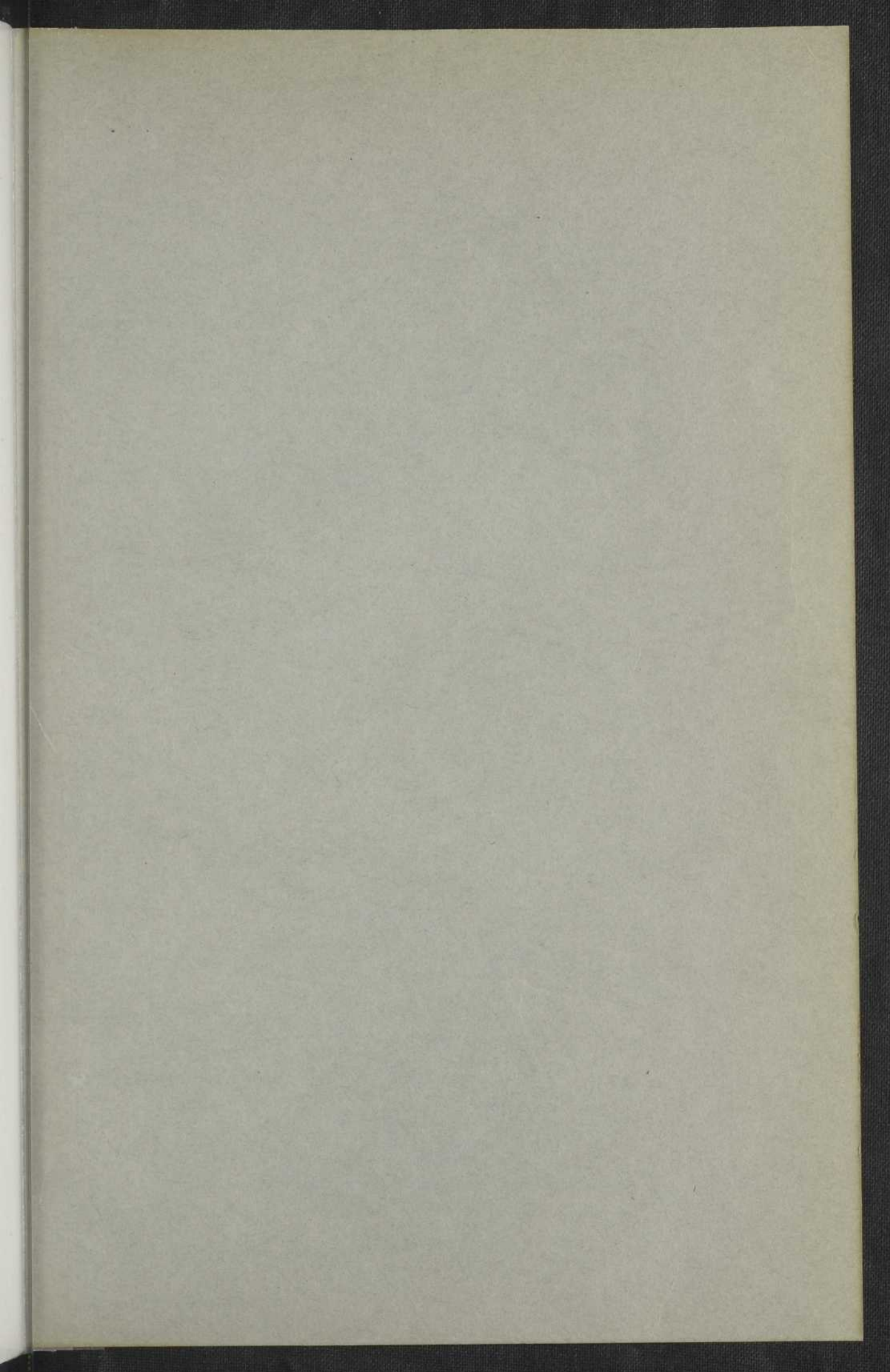
It is also to be noted that the bones and teeth of the
fossil animals found in the strata of the same level
are abundant in some parts of the country and absent
in others. These and numerous other facts show that the
strata are not uniform in composition and that the
fossils are not uniformly distributed. It is therefore
not surprising that the fossils of the same level are
not found in all parts of the country. The fossils are
supplied by such means as the following:—

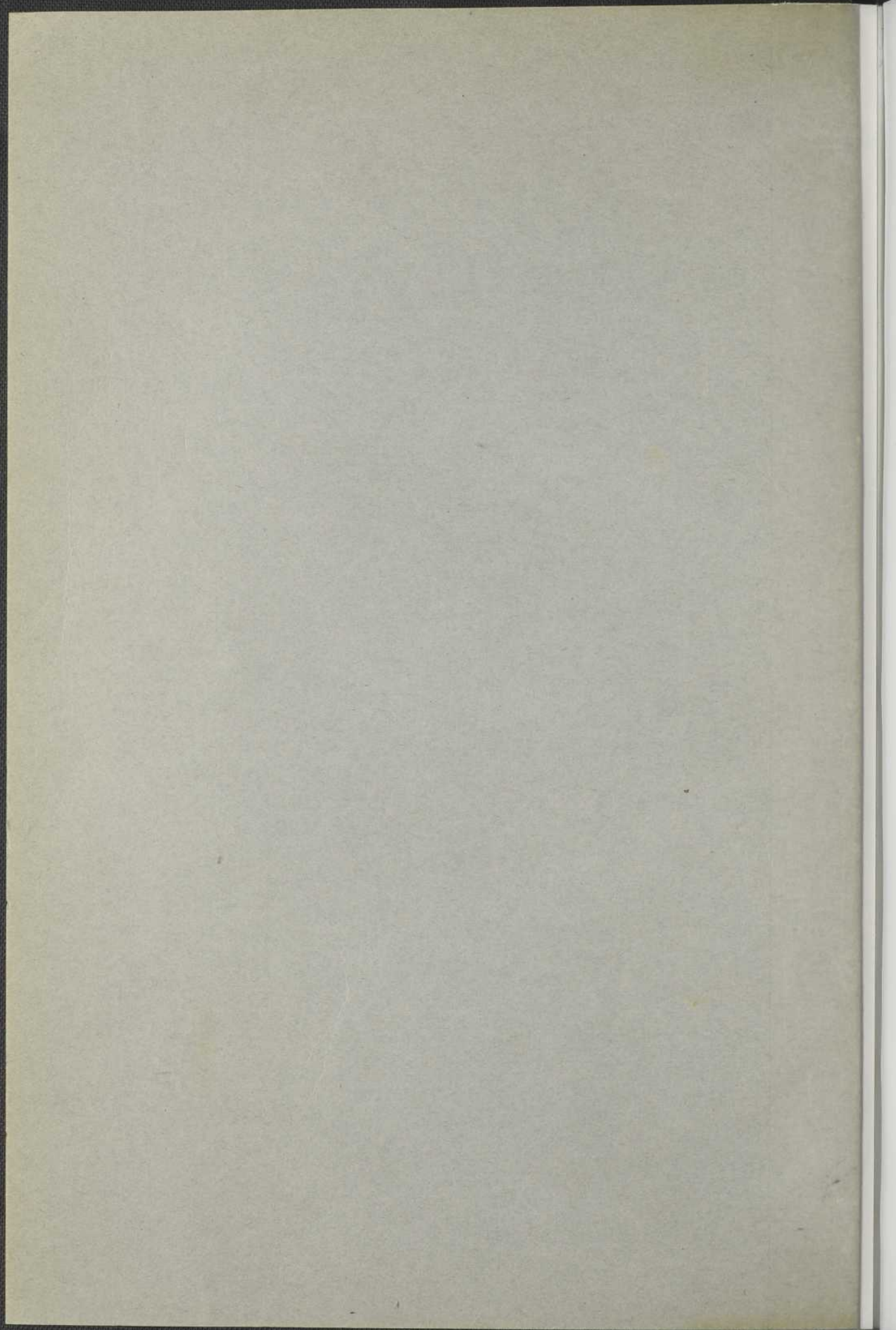
1. The fossils are supplied by the Government of Canada in the form of
specimens of the fossils of the same level.

2. The fossils are supplied by the Government of Canada in the form of
specimens of the fossils of the same level.

3. The fossils are supplied by the Government of Canada in the form of
specimens of the fossils of the same level.

4. The fossils are supplied by the Government of Canada in the form of
specimens of the fossils of the same level.







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