

3994

①

The  
**Educational  
Record**  
*of the Province of Quebec*

No. 1, 2 & 3 January, February & March, 1920.

xi

**EDITORIAL NOTES:**

IRVING O. VINCENT.

**T**HE death of this able teacher and educationist in the mid-career of a most useful life is a severe blow, and has aroused deep regret among all who had come in contact with him and his work. He will be much missed in Montreal, not only in the King Edward VII school but by the Protestant teachers of the City generally.

Mr. Vincent was above all a strong personality; one not only of high ideals but of firm purposes which were followed up with untiring energy and good judgment. He was the chief leader in the campaign for compulsory education, but even here his enthusiasm did not blind him to the practical side of the question, namely, that compulsory laws are not sufficient in themselves alone but must have the force of instructed general public opinion behind them.

---

**NOTE TO TEACHERS**—To interest the senior pupils and provide them with profitable reading a few pages of interesting selections and original items will appear in each issue of the RECORD. Please call the pupils' attention to these pages and ask them to read such parts as they prefer.—**Editors.**

Turkey and Abyssinia have had a compulsory education law—a dead letter—for years; and indeed in many, if not most, modern states the principle is embedded in the statutes for the sake of appearances only and is not actively enforced. Mr. Vincent's articles of recent years, and particularly one which appeared in the University Magazine last year, showed that he fully appreciated the point of view of the Provincial Government on this question, and he expressed the opinion that when compulsory education is finally adopted in Quebec it will, as the result of conviction, be a sincere and effective measure.

To the bereaved widow and family the Educational Record extends its most sincere sympathy.

---

### JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in the supply of so many text books during the first two months or more of the school year it has been decided that the examination papers shall be prepared and valued as they were last June.

To quote the circular letter issued last year:—

“The papers in all subjects, and for all grades, will be set as usual upon the whole course, but the pupils shall be required to take only from 75 to 80 per cent. of the questions in each case, the special percentage being determined according to the quality of the paper.

“Thus, if a paper on the 75 per cent. basis contains 12 questions, the pupil may select any nine to answer, and these will constitute the full paper. The number of questions which may be taken will be stated at the head of each paper, as well as the fact that pupils must not write upon more than the required number of questions. If the option is nine questions in a paper containing twelve, nine only must be attempted. This point should be clearly explained to pupils before the examination.”

Further, it has been decided that the paper in Grade VIII. English Grammar shall be general, and not technical. In other words, the special work in etymology in Mason's Intermediate Grammar is not required.

"Treasure Island" in Grade VIII. English is not available, owing to copyright difficulties. Hence it disappears for the present year.

---

### PROTESTANT COMMITTEE CAMPAIGN.

The Educational Campaign meetings held in October and in December of 1919, and in January of this year, were unquestionably among the best that have been held since the first educational campaign of 1906. The meetings this time were well attended in general, but their most important feature was the decided and unmistakable interest manifested in the various subjects dealt with by the speakers. So pronounced was this interest at several centres that requests were immediately made for a second meeting later on, in order that a still larger number of the ratepayers might be afforded the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the facts and principles which had been so clearly set forth. It is now realized that school boards, even those with the best intentions and the most enlightened policies, cannot advance much beyond the general opinion or attitude which may prevail among the ratepayers of the municipality. If there is indifference, or worse still, if there is deliberate opposition to progress from fear of a little extra taxation, the school boards are practically powerless to take the particular kind of action which may be necessary to improve the schools of the community. It is for this reason, among others, that in the various campaigns the Protestant Committee has endeavored to reach as large a number as possible of the ratepayers and parents, in addition to school board members and officials. With the purposes and means of edu-

cational progress thus made widely known it may be expected that a more general, and therefore more effective, public opinion will be formed on this all important question.

As a matter of fact, indeed, in many communities where indifference and unprogressiveness have seemed to prevail, there has been in reality a latent and strong desire for improved educational conditions, and the campaign meetings have proved to be an admirable means of bringing out this truer will of the community and thus ensuring more progressive action. This is one practical justification of the educational campaigns. Another is that changed and changing conditions from time to time make it advisable for the members of the Protestant Committee to come into more direct contact not only with the local boards in charge of the schools, but also with the public which is served by the schools. A fundamental principle of the campaigns, therefore, is that they partake of the nature of a direct consultation with the Protestant people of the Province in regard to Protestant education. The Protestant Committee is not an elective body, but none the less it recognizes the principle of public responsibility and has frankly welcomed the fullest discussion of all matters bearing upon the progress of the schools.

In the last number of the Educational Record we gave a summary of the meetings on the Gaspé Coast; in the present number we propose to give a summary of the chief points emphasized at the other rural school centres throughout the Province. The issues in the recent campaign were clear, and definitely related to present conditions. An outline of them may be of service, therefore, not only now but also at some future time when they may be referred to for purposes of comparison. As the same subjects were necessarily treated at different meetings by different speakers, this outline has to be regarded as a general summary of the more salient points that were discussed. We give them under sub-headings.

**Period of Reconstruction.**—Efforts toward educational reform and progress are general throughout the English-speaking world, as it is recognized that victory in the trade struggle, as well as in the restoration of satisfactory social and moral conditions, will rest with the educated nations. At no period in the history of Canada or of this Province was it so necessary to consider the quality of our schools. The example of England immensely increasing the Government and local expenditure upon the schools in the midst of the war was referred to.

**Scarcity of Teachers.**—On this subject it was pointed out that war conditions had caused a great scarcity of teachers both in England and in the United States, not merely on account of the many men teachers who had gone to the front but also on account of the many women teachers who had undertaken war work of various kinds. In the case of the United States there had been not only this direct depletion of the teaching ranks, but the statistics show that in the present year the number of teachers-in-training in the normal schools and normal colleges of the United States is twenty percent less than usual. In those states and communities, however, where the salaries are fair there is no shortage of teachers. In the eastern provinces of Canada, and in Newfoundland, the shortage of qualified teachers has been most pronounced in the last two years, and more pronounced in 1919-20 than in 1918-19. To some extent this has been due to women teachers taking up office work, nursing, and other occupations, but so far as the Protestant teachers of our own Province are concerned the most direct loss is that occasioned by the higher salaries of the West. We are constantly losing our Elementary and Model teachers to the Province of Saskatchewan, where the rural school salary is \$840.00 per annum.

**Teachers' Salaries.**—On this point every speaker in the campaign laid stress. It was shown that in spite of

the very evident shortage of teachers in 1918-19, and in spite of many warnings as to the necessity of a higher standard of salary for the rural teachers, only a few Protestant municipalities in the whole Province made any effort to increase the amount of salary offered in April or May, 1919. When the old standards were found inadequate to attract teachers either with or without diplomas—and this became very apparent by July and August—better salaries were offered. One Board raised its salaries from \$35.00 to \$45.00 a month, but even then could not get teachers for all its schools. The Inspector pointed out, however, that if they had increased their price in April or May all their schools would have been filled. A general standard of \$50.00 a month at the very least was recommended for the teacher engagements to be made this year for the year 1920-21.

**Training of Teachers.**—The salary question was more or less directly connected with the question of the training of teachers, and the value of training. The old fallacy that the good teacher is born, not made, still prevails, at least as an excuse for little effort to obtain teachers with diplomas. The old adage that “*poeta nascitur, non fit*”—that the poet is born, not made—is immensely true, so far as poets are concerned. Robert Burns, with hardly any training in the technical sense in literature, and Tennyson with a great deal of such training, wrote equally exquisite songs. The natural inspiration and endowment for poetry and other great literature are essentials, and can go a long way without special training. So, too, some people have a special aptitude for teaching, just as others have a special aptitude for machinery. The youth with a special aptitude for mechanics, however, is not put in charge of a complicated machine, neither is he qualified to design a machine, until he has received a certain amount, and usually a considerable amount, of training. The minds of children are complicated machines needing the most skil-

ful care. How to deal with the young and growing mind is the most important part of the training of teachers. Whatever may be the aptitude of the teacher in this connection, he or she is made more competent by training. Those who have taught a year or so without training and then have taken the course at Macdonald College, are the ones who appreciate most thoroughly the value of the special training. Every county was urged to take steps to secure and maintain its own supply of qualified teachers.

**Valuation.**—The question of the supply of teachers was also connected with that of the assessed valuation. The recent change in the Municipal Code, or rather in the judgments of the courts respecting it, now makes it imperative for every municipality to take the true value of the properties. Except in a few specified cases mentioned in the School Law, school boards have to accept the valuations made by the municipal authorities. The School Boards, therefore, are not directly responsible for the fact that too often the assessed valuation is one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, and even one-tenth of the real value. With a low valuation the school and municipal taxes appear to be high, when in reality they may be extremely low. In consequence it is difficult to measure the amount of the local effort in education. The nominal rate may be, for instance, one dollar on the hundred dollars when in reality it is only twenty-five cents on the hundred. During the last two years quite a number of the municipal councils of the Province have complied with the law, but many more have not done so. Until there is uniformity of action in this respect there will be confusion in determining the real local effort in maintaining the schools.

### Short Term Schools.

Terms of less than ten months prevail chiefly in the Eastern Townships. There, also, a certain number of "summer schools" are maintained. Owing to the Min-

imum Salary grants the very short terms of four, five, or six months, have almost disappeared, but there are still too many boards who adhere to an eight-month term. In some parts this has become traditional as the "school year." The excuse usually offered for the "summer school" is the severity of our winters. But if throughout the Province the great majority of the School Boards, Roman Catholic and Protestant, can keep open ten months, and from September to the end of June, there is no special reason why any section of the Province should not do so also.

### Consolidation.

At practically every meeting a decided interest was manifested in the question of consolidation. Of late the chief deterrent in this direction has been the high cost of conveyance. In keeping with everything else the charge for team hire has advanced—in fact more than doubled. It was pointed out, however, that as teachers' salaries must now advance also, the saving effected in the closing of two or more schools must be calculated on the basis of this advance. But whether it costs more or not to have consolidated schools, it is now evident to many in our Province that the advantages afforded by consolidation greatly outweigh any added expense the system may entail. The plan means a school of higher rank, a better school, a longer school life for all the pupils of the community, and the more ready obtaining and retaining of qualified teachers. The special grants from Government in aid of conveyance were explained.

### Text Books.

At most of the meetings this matter was brought up in the discussion which followed the addresses. The following is a summary of the reply:—

In the year 1915 the Protestant Committee definitely adopted the principle of uniformity of Text Books—that

is, the authorization of one book only for a subject or grade, and one series of readers only. Previously to that there were various options from which the School Boards could select the book or books they preferred. This meant extra expense to parents who happened to move from one place to another. The principle of uniformity has been, unquestionably, a boon, and has directly and indirectly saved a great deal of expense to the public. When the principle was adopted the Protestant Committee sought, as far as possible, to authorize only such books as were already in the most general use. For example, the Royal Crown readers, which were more widely used than any other. The war conditions, however, have for the time being somewhat obscured the advantages obtained by uniformity, firstly, by the general increases in the costs of books, and, secondly, by the difficulty of obtaining them under the present conditions.

The contracts made in 1915 ended in July, 1919, and new ones had to be entered into. Unfortunately, the abnormal costs of paper and other materials, and the greatly increased wages of printers and binders, have raised the prices of Text Books. Nevertheless, the Protestant Committee succeeded in obtaining renewed contracts for one year at the old prices, in the case of most of the books. Only a few have been advanced, such as the Algebra, Geometry, English Literature Texts and the Royal Crown Readers. But in the case of the readers it is to be remembered that although the prices are advanced, a new edition has been adopted, which includes various selections—poetry selections and other—and that in consequence of this, other books were dropped. The net result is that, taking into account the saving effected, the extra cost of the readers is fully compensated.

As to the difficulty in obtaining books this autumn, that has been due wholly to the strikes in the printing and binding trades. This condition has been general in Canada and the United States. As a matter of fact, the situ-

ation is reported to be much worse in the United States than in Canada.

### Character in Education.

The responsibility of the schools in the matter of developing the national character was dealt with at most of the meetings with force and earnestness. The recent great conference at Winnipeg on this subject was a conclusive proof that the thinking men and women of Canada are at one in regarding the development of high moral character as a chief function of education. The period of school life is the formative one. It is then that habits are formed and ideals take shape. The influence of the school is greater than of the Church or the Sunday School, simply because so much more of the time of the pupil is spent in the school than in the Church or the Sunday School. Hence the need of high ideals on the part of the teachers, in order that the spirit and the atmosphere of the school may be an inspiration to the pupils.

The foregoing is but a brief summary of the main points dealt with at the various meetings. In addition, at each meeting there was necessarily more or less discussion in regard to the particular problems of the locality. Many points of seeming difficulty were thus cleared up.

The speakers at the various meetings were:—

**Scotstown:**—Dean Laird, Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector McCutcheon.

**Ayer's Cliff:**—Dean Laird, Dr. Shurtleff, Mr. Sutherland, Inspector Hunter.

**Richmond:**—Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Mr. Sutherland.

**Sutton:**—Professor Carrie M. Derick, Dr. Parmelee, Mr. Sutherland, Inspector Taylor.

**Waterloo:**—Rev. Dr. Rexford, Mr. W. S. Bullock, M.L.A.; Miss Derick, Dr. Parmelee.

**Clarenceville:**—Principal MacBurney, Mr. Montgomery Campbell, Mr. Sutherland, Inspector Gilman.

**Cowansville:**—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Professor Dale, Dr. Parmelee, Inspector Taylor, Inspector Gilman.

**Hemmingford:**—Dr. Rowat, Mr. W. Robb, M.P.; Mr. Montgomery Campbell, Dr. Parmelee, Inspector Gilman.

**Shawville:**—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dr. Parmelee, Inspector Honeyman.

**Wakefield:**—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dr. Parmelee, Inspector Honeyman.

**Arundel:**—Principal McBurney, Mr. Sutherland, Inspector McOuat.

**Buckingham:**—Dean Laird, Principal McBurney.

**Inverness:**—Principal McBurney, Mr. Sutherland, Inspector McCutcheon.

**Kinnear's Mills:**—Principal McBurney, Mr. Sutherland, Inspector McCutcheon, Inspector Parker.

It should be added that a large part of the success of the campaign was due to the local school board officials, ministers, and others at the various centres, who not only helped in securing good attendance but many of whom also took a valuable part in the discussions which followed.

---

## ORAL FRENCH.

The chief difficulty in connection with the teaching of oral French in our schools, Elementary and Superior, seems to be that little use is made of the Teachers' Manuals. According to the publishers, very few copies are purchased by the teachers. The only conclusion is that the Oral Lesson books are used simply as readers for translation. As we have pointed out more than once in

these columns, such a method is about the poorest that could be adopted as a means of teaching French or any other language. Rather than continue this wrong method it would be preferable to revert to the old "grammar" method, memorizing groups of words, memorizing the verb forms, and translating progressive exercises from French or English and English to French. The grammar method, after much hard work, may or may not lead to a literary appreciation of the language, but nothing more.

The Oral Method, however, if it is rightly followed, leads to a living knowledge of the language. It means, also, hard work on the part of the teacher, if the right results are to be obtained. It is a method which requires a good deal of study and practice. It is the purpose of the Manuals to aid the teacher in acquiring and applying the method to the best advantage, and every teacher who uses any one or more of the Oral Lesson books should be supplied also with the corresponding Teachers' Manuals. They are obtainable from the Renouf Publishing Company, 25 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

A practical knowledge of French is becoming of more rather than of less importance in this Province. Our industrial development (thanks to our vast water powers and to the freedom we enjoy from industrial troubles as compared with many other parts of this continent) is advancing at a rapid rate, and the need of a knowledge of the two languages on the part of all who desire to take responsible positions in the commercial and industrial world is becoming more and more apparent. From the practical point of view, therefore, no part of the course of study is in more need of emphasis than that of French. It is certain that the elementary teachers who will devote some time to the study of the Oral Method, and to self-training in order that the best results may be obtained, will make themselves invaluable as teachers. Possibly the greatest difficulty with many is that of right pronunciation. It is here that constant practice in the phonetics is

of service. Then, too, there are few communities in the Province where direct help cannot be obtained in this matter of pronunciation. As a matter of fact, we know that some of the best teachers of French in the Rural Intermediate Schools are availing themselves of just such help, and to good effect. In one rural community the English teacher of the Protestant school exchanged lessons in English for lessons in French from the French teacher of the Roman Catholic school.

---

### BOOK NOTICES.

---

The Voyage of a Vice-Chancellor. With a chapter on University Education in the United States. By Arthur Everett Shipley, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; Vice-Chancellor of the University, F.R.S., Sc.D., D.S.C., Princeton; Hon. L. L. D. Michigan. 181 pages. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A bright, readable account of the visit of the British University Mission to the United States two years ago. Dr. Shipley was head of the Mission, one of the purposes of which was the establishment of relations for the exchange of instructors and students. To Canadian students Dr. Shipley is known as the joint author with Professor McBride, formerly of McGill, of an advanced text-book on Biology. The present book is mostly in the light, but never in the flippant, vein. It contains the observations of a keen student of life, who, with the British outlook, is at the same time in wise sympathy with various aspects of western democracy. It is an account of a trip rather than a "study" of conditions. The last chapter, however, sums up his generally favorable estimate of University Education in the United States. The trip included Canada to the extent of visits to McGill, Laval, Macdonald College, and Toronto University. On page 99 Dr. Shipley puts side by side the letter of the

Kaiser to a mother who had lost nine sons in the war and the letter from Lincoln to a mother who lost five sons in the Civil War. They are well worth reproduction in many places. The Kaiser's letter read:—

“His Majesty the Kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defence of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature.”

President Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby long ago read:—

“Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.”

---

Geography Lessons: Third Stage. Volume I. By Robert Finch, F.R.G.S. 248 pages. Price 5s. 6d. London: Evans Brothers, Limited. Montague House, Russell Square, W.C.

A Kingsway book, useful to teachers.

---

The Book of Really Good Recitations. Edited by Beryl Heitland. 236 pages. Price 4s. 6d. London: Evans Brothers.

Contains many new “pieces,” poetical and prose.

---

How to Teach English Composition. By Robert Finch. 187 pages. Price 3c. 6d. London: Evans Brothers.

The Book of Great Lives. 190 pages. Price 3s. 6d. London: Evans Brothers.

Brief biographies of Soldiers, Sailors, Scientists, Statesmen, Artists, Explorers, Writers, Inventors, Reformers and Philanthropists. The biographies are brief, clear, and instructive. The preface says that "above all, the lives are meant to show how men and women have struggled and toiled and sacrificed themselves for great ideals; for their love of God, of humanity, and of country."

Socializing The Three R's. By Ruth Mary Weeks. 182 pages. Price \$1.30. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada.

This book is dedicated "to the heroic people of Belgium who died that democracy might live." Chapter I treats of "The Growing Point in Modern Education," which is away from the idea of the purely "practical" to that of enabling the pupil "to survive in the world we know and also to help bring to pass the better world of which we dream." "The weakness of exclusively vocational schools directed solely to the creation of wage-earning power in special professional, commercial, or industrial lines" is pointed out, while the basis of the broader outlook is laid in the second chapter on "The World Today," with its sub-headings "Culture in America," "Politics," "Industry," "Nationalism and International Policy," "Preparation for Social Citizenship."

The chapters on Reading and Writing and on Arithmetic are suggestive, but possibly the one on History is the most interesting. Miss Weeks discusses the question from the standpoint of the schools of the United States, but with breadth as the following extract shows:—

"And last and most precious, our own American history, a thrilling chapter in that drama of freedom of which

the whole world supplies the text. But let us remember that America is after all only a chapter. Why do we teach our children our own Colonial history as though there could have been a Patrick Henry on this side of the Atlantic without a William Pitt or an Edmund Burke on the other? As though our own Revolution were a thing apart and not merely a phase of that larger Anglo-Saxon struggle for self-government, which in turn is part of a world drama greater still? Britain, America, France, Italy, Greece, Russia, perhaps one day Germany—here is the grand continued-in-our-next serial of democracy, whose vivid outlines will hold the youthful reader to the end and bind all nations in the circle of a common development.”

Tests of Progress: Geography. Teachers edition. 136 pages. 3s. 6d. net. The Kingsway Series. London: Evans Brothers, Montague House, Russell Square, London W. C. I.

The same. Pupil's edition. 37 pages. 1s. net. Evans Brothers.

Both most useful.

---

Stories of Great Heroes. Discoverers, Explorers and Christianizers of America. By Rev. James Higgins. Illustrated by Harriet O'Brien. 142 pages. Price 75 cents. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada.

The period covered is from 1492 to 1600, and hence Jacques Cartier (Anglicized or Americanized into James Cartier) is the only hero connected with Canada.

---

---

## ITEMS FOR THE TEACHER.

(By INSPECTOR J. W. McOUAT, B.A.)

These items are intended to help each teacher in her course of lessons by enabling her to have some bits of information beyond the text books.

Here follows one for the teacher, who goes at the year's work too seriously and may lose her nerve.

---

### LAUGHTER CURE FOR NERVOUSNESS.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly. Their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads many a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be doing something, over-punctual, never idle a second of time, scorning to rest. Self-control of nerve force is the great lesson of health and therefore of life itself. To understand how to relax is to understand how to strengthen nerves.

Hearty laughter is a source of relaxation, as are also all high thoughts; as those of hope, beauty, trust or love. Relaxation is found in diversion. Resolve to look on the bright side of life. Speak a word of good cheer to all with whom you come in contact. Be a jolly, jovial companion to others, and in a few months your entire nervous system will be reconstructed. There is no better nerve tonic than the above easy resolution. Will you try it?—"Herald of Light."

---

### LEAP YEAR, 1920.

This is "leap year," because its month of February contains twenty-nine days instead of the usual twenty-eight.

The year 1920 will begin on Thursday: but its February will both begin and end on Sunday, making five Sundays in this short month. This has not been known since 1880, and will not be repeated till 1948.

The last leap year was 1916, and it began on a Saturday. A leap year beginning on Saturday occurs only seven times in two hundred years. The previous one was the "centennial year" 1876, and 1944 will be the next.

Regularly, 1904 would have been such a year, twenty-eight years after the "centennial," but 1900, being a century year, its number not evenly divisible by 400, was not a leap year; hence the schedule was all disarranged, and a postponement effected till 1916.

You already begin to make out the rule, which is this: "Leap years exactly repeat each other once in twenty-eight years, unless a century year, not divisible by 400, intervenes, in which case the interval is forty years." The next century year, 2,000, is divisible by 400, as 1900 was not. Indeed, intervals of twenty-eight years bring us exactly to that year, so that the calendar for 1916 was precisely the calendar for the millennial year, 2000.

---

### THE MYSTERIOUS BASQUES.

The Basques of northern Spain are a people of mystery. No ethnologist has ever been able to trace their origin and history. When the Romans came to Spain they found these fair-faced people firmly entrenched in their mountain homes, and there they have remained unto this day. Some learned scientists claim that the Basques are the people of the lost continent Atlantis;\* others try to trace them to ancient Egypt, while the Basque claim that they have lived in northern Spain ever since the days of the dinosaurs\* and mastodons.\*

They say that their language is the first speech of the world, but it sounds more like what might have been left after the confusion of tongues at Babel. Anyway, the Basque is the hardest language in the world to learn. One of the easy Basque words is *lzarysaroyarareanlurrearen-barena*.—The Girl's World.

\* **Note.**—"Atlantis" was a continent supposed to lie in the Atlantic ocean between America and Europe, and to have sunk beneath the ocean—\* Dinosaurs and Mastodons were monster animals of the earlier world. The Dinosaur was a lizard-like creature and the Mastodon more like an elephant. Neither are alive at present.

---

### LIONS DEFEAT BRITISH EMPIRE.

It seems very strange that lions could defeat the plans of England, yet this condition was true for a time. Great Britain spent six years building a railway through Uganda in Africa. It begins at Mombasa on the seashore, and terminates at the great lake, Victorai Nyanza, about six hundred miles inland. The railway runs through the wildest parts of Africa, which are infested with lions, leopards, and other ferocious beasts. The lions preyed so upon the workmen who were building this railway that for a time the entire building operations had to be stopped. So the British Empire was defeated for a time by the man-eating lions.

The lions killed so many workmen that there was panic in the camp. The great lions would make an attack at night, roaring as they approached. Then there would be an awful silence, as the beasts hunted to find a way into camp. Here and there a man was carried off into the forest to be devoured. The lions killed twenty-eight railway builders in nine months, besides killing very many natives who acted as helpers and carriers. Many believe that two lions killed all these men. There was great rejoicing when the valiant officer and engineer Colonel Patterson, killed the terrible beasts and the building of the railway could proceed.—Selected.

---

### LOFTY AIMS.

We are likely to become what we aim to be. He who is satisfied with low ideals will never rise above them. He who aspires to lofty things will reach them.

Lofty aims should be fixed in youth. While girls and boys are in their teens they are making themselves into men and women. By their actions they are forming habits which will become character in later years. This being the case it is of the utmost importance that they should be inspired with worthy ideals. The world today needs noble men and women.

There is a bright future before those young people who are forming characters that have real value. They will rise in the esteem of their fellow men. Those who are instructed in that which is right and good and resolve to live up to this instruction will be useful in their home, their community and the church.—Selected.

**Note.**—Fit this in with the lessons "High Mack," "Gifting Boys," "Scotch Granite" and others.

---

### CATS AND CLOVER CROPS.

Cat Lover:—It was **Darwin\*** who demonstrated that the more cats there are in the neighborhood the heavier will be the crops of clover. For plenty of cats will keep down the field mice, which ravage the humble-bee nests and combs. Humble-bees are the chief carriers of the fertilizing dust from flower to flower among the purple clover, and fertilization is necessary to set the seeds, so if the cats die the mice will thrive, the bees be killed and the crops of clover will be light.

It remains for us to decide whether the loss of birds is made up by the destruction of mice. At least, all cat owners should see that their cats are safely shut in house or barn every night, and not let out until the dew is dried and the birds warmed and fed are more active and able to escape.

---

\* Darwin was a noted scientist, who had a bold method of study and statement of his views. He died in 1882.

---

## ORDER OF FEEDING COWS.

In the cow's roomy paunch hay and grain, eaten separately, are rapidly and thoroughly commingled by the churning action of that organ and gradually softened in the warm, abundant liquid it contains. This being true, the particular order of feeding roughages and concentrates is not important. While the particular time of feeding is not of prime importance, it is essential that the cows be fed at regular intervals. If then satisfied they are content until the time for another feed. **The cow seems best satisfied when the concentrates\* are given first**, and these out of the way, she proceeds to dispose of the roughage\* before her. Some cows give down their milk more freely when eating their concentrate allowance, but this is probably due to habit, for others which have always been fed their concentrates either before or after milking seem equally contented. **Hay or other dry forage is usually not fed till after milking**, because it fills the air with dust. Silage and turnips, or other feeds with a marked odor should be given only after milking.

---

## INDIAN AUTONOMY.

Royal assent to the Indian bill recently passed by the British Parliament is an historic event in the annals of the great empire-within-the-empire which has been governed by Britons for centuries.

The native is to get a measure of self-government. It is not a large measure, but it is as much as careful British statesmen believe the native may be trusted with at this time. It should be remembered, before criticizing the shortness of this step, that it is primarily to the interest of Britain that India be contented. Eventually it is planned

---

\* Concentrates—ground grains, etc.

\* Roughage—hay, straw, ensilage, etc.

to give the natives as much control over their own affairs as is enjoyed by Canada. But it would be folly to go that far with the natives until there is assurance that the strongly-defined religious factions would not immediately begin war on one another. **The only continued peace India ever has had has been under British domination.—**Buffalo Express.

This item is of value at present to both pupils and parents to justify Britain and steady the agitated public opinion. Try to have the pupils understand and repeat it at home, especially the last sentence.

---

### MOSLEMS BUYING BIBLES.

The American Bible Society reports that there is a great change going on in the attitude of Mohammedans toward the Bible in Egypt, Bulgaria, and even in Turkey. In Cairo, there are six places where Moslems gather for Christian instruction. On the Nile a novel plan for Bible sales is used. Two boats ply the famous river, one on the delta, the other on the Upper Nile. Missionaries, with true American enterprise, take bicycles with them, and journey inland from the landings. Large numbers of Copts and Moslems attend the meetings, and a record year of Bible sales has been made.—World Wide.

---

### THE MASS MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

The "Central Christian Advocate" says: "Of the 300,000,000 people of India, nine-tenths live in villages. These villages are so numerous that if Jesus Christ had continued to live on the earth until now and had visited one village daily, even now, after nearly 2,000 years, he would be far from having completed the circuit! There is a head man in every Indian village whose business in the evening is to rehearse in the ears of his villagers, none

of whom can read, the traditions of their forefathers. Recently many of these village leaders have been converted to Christ and the traditions have substituted 'The Gospel of the Blessed God', which they are preaching to those under them. The result is 'The Mass Movement', in which hundreds of thousands of the masses are pressing forward to be baptized, most of whom must be put off for lack of instructors who shall teach them 'the first principles of the Gospel of Christ.'"—Northern Messenger.

---

### VALUE OF OLD BOOTS.

Old boots and shoes are used for a variety of purposes. They are soaked in water to remove the dirt; all the nails and threads are picked out and the leather is reduced to a thick pulp, from which wall papers, screens, etc., are made. The finer the original quality of leather the better it takes the bronze and old gold of the designs which make these hangings things of beauty. Bookbinders and framemakers also know the value of this pulp, and carriage builders press it into sheets which are invaluable for the roofs of the most luxurious vehicles.

To be used with lesson on "Old Things Made New."

---

Not until you make men self-reliant, intelligent and fond of struggle—fonder of struggle than of help—not till then have you relieved poverty.—Phillips Brooks.

---

### BURDENS.

A man shall carry a bucket of water on his head and be very tired with the burden, but that same man when he dives into the sea shall have a thousand buckets on his head without perceiving their weight, because he is in the element and it entirely surrounds him. The duties of

holiness are very irksome to men who are not in the element of holiness; but when once those men are cast into the element of grace, then they bear ten times more and feel no weight, but are refreshing thereby with joy unspeakable.—Spurgeon.

---

Why are the pages of a book like the days of man?—  
Because they are numbered.

---

### A LITTLE FARTHER ON.

All through the noisy town the frightened sheep  
Footsore and faint were driv'n, and now there lay  
Full straight ahead, a road so rough and steep,  
And dust-strewn in the sun,—a weary way—  
A long and weary way!

Methought in passing, could they understand,  
Could I but tell them ere their strength be gone,  
That rest is near, for the sweet meadowland  
Is only just a little farther on!

And so our Shepherd, looking down in love  
On us His weary flock, lest we despond,  
Would whisper that the resting place above  
Where we would be,—is only just beyond—  
Is only just beyond! —“East and West.”

---

### FAMILY WORSHIP.

There is probably no mistress of a household who has not felt uncertain about asking guests to join in family worship. Every one has acquaintances she would not hesitate to ask to the table, but would hesitate to ask to the home altar. Perhaps the reluctance arises from a dissim-

ilarity of creed. Prayer has nothing to do with creeds. Prayer is the universal religion, and men of every creed and men of no creed may meet together at the feet of one Heavenly Father. The reluctance arises more likely from that weak shamefacedness which too often prevents sympathy between friends on spiritual subjects. They are afraid to be misunderstood, smiled at, criticized. This latter idea is one which even good and great men have not always met bravely; for when Dr. Fuller once had some guests of great quality and fashion, God-fearing as he was, he omitted his family worship on their account. This act, which he bitterly repented, he designated as "a bold bashfulness, which durst offend God, while it did fear man." But we should remember with the grand old preacher that our guests, though they be ever so high and rich, are yet by all the laws of hospitality below us while they sojourn under our roof; therefore whoever comes within our door should also come within our household customs and discipline. If they sit at our table for meat, it is but kind and right that they should also bow at it in prayer.—"The Ladies' Home Journal."

---

### THE TIBETAN BIBLE.

The Tibetan Bible consists of 108 volumes of 1,000 pages each, containing 1,083 separate books. Each of the volumes weighs ten pounds. In addition to this there are 225 volumes of commentaries, which are necessary for the understanding of the Scriptures. The type from which the Bible (or Kah-kyur) is printed requires rows of houses like a city for storage.—Selected.

---

### THE BIG BUGS OF AFRICA.

The termite, or white ant, is pale but it isn't white; neither is it an ant. But whether its name suits it or not,

this big bug comes up near the top of Africa's pest list. After the fashion of some rulers, the white ant is out for world dominion, and as the Meikles suggest in "**After Big Game,**" it isn't a bad idea to kill it at sight. You may thereby be ridding the immediate neighborhood of a bug that can and does lay sixty thousand eggs in a single day.

The white ant's appetite is what makes him so unpopular. He will eat the very foundation out of the house you are occupying, and when that is ruined beyond repair, he will start on your furniture. He doesn't eat where you can see his work; he removes everything but the barest crust of wood. When he has finished with a chair or bed, it looks as good as new. But touch the article he has been treating and down it goes in a heap. Nothing but metal, china, and glass are ant-proof. One of the beasts couldn't eat you out of house and home overnight, but a hundred thousand of them could do it easily enough.

The white man has never got square with the termite; it takes the native black to do that. The black eats him, consuming on the spot as many as he can hold, and bagging the rest in the nest for future use. Since the bug is both tender and juicy as well as plentiful, it may be that the black man is in on a real delicacy.—"East and West."

---

Work for God counts. He asks His people to do the work; He will take care of the harvest. The promise, "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not," is not outlawed; fulfilment is just as certain today as when the words were spoken for the strengthening of discouraged workers.

---

### WHEN CONSCIENCE GOES.

"Good-bye," I said to my Conscience,  
    'Good-bye, for aye and aye.'  
And I put her hands off harshly  
    And turned my face away;  
And Conscience, smitten sorely,  
    Returned not from that day.

But a time came when my spirit  
Grew weary of its pace,  
And I cried, 'Come back, my Conscience,  
I long to see thy face;  
But Conscience cried, 'I cannot,  
Remorse sits in my place.'"—Ex.

---

### ACRES OF ROSES.

During the last of May and the first of June there is an annual harvest scene in a district of Bulgaria that is without parallel in the rest of the world, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Here, at this time, hours before sunrise, groups of young maidens and boys, all dressed in their beautiful, bright-colored native costumes, daily scatter with songs through acre upon acre of rose plantations to gather the opened buds, while still wet with the early dew. With the melodious nightingales flitting between the gayly-attired peasants, dotting here and there the spreading sweep of rose-blooms, it makes, indeed, the author of the "Near East" assures us, a captivating sight.

This unique rose crop, the support of 173 villages, and amounting to some 25,000,000 pounds of roseflowers, is for the production of the world's supply of that rare perfume, **attar of roses**. From all these millions of pounds of blooms, however, the average yearly distillation of pure attar amounts to only about 120,000 ounces, so concentrated a derivative is this most precious essence. It takes from 160 to 250 pounds of rose flowers to make one ounce of attar, and there are about 300 roses to the pound.

The distillation of the rose flowers is carried on during the progress of the harvest, in copper boilers with condensing attachments, the first result being redistilled into what is known as second rose-water. This double distilled water is very strong in odor, and quite turbid in appearance. It is full of tiny, yellow-white, oil globules floating

in it, and when the long-necked bottles in which the rose-water runs are filled, they rise to the top. **These globules are the real attar of roses.** It is skimmed with little conical spoons and put into separate bottles with little holes in the bottom, large enough to let the water run out, but not the oil.—Selected.

---

### HOW COCOANUTS GROW.

Cocoanuts generally grow at the edge of seas or rivers, and a good many of the nuts as they become ripe fall into the water. The nuts covered with a thick husk, which has a waterproof covering, so that they will float. As they float, and three eyes, which are all at one end of the nut, are always on top.

From one of the eyes there comes a shoot that sends forth broad leaves that act as sails. The wind wafts the cocoanut on a journey that may be many miles long. As it sails, the other two eyes send out roots, which at first grow among the fibres of the woody husk.

In time the cocoanut is swept on another shore. The roots embed themselves in the soft earth, the sail becomes the trunk, and very shortly a cocoanut palm is growing where none grew before.

As well as being an article of food the cocoanut yields the valuable commercial product, known as copra.—*Children's Friend.*

Use this item in the lessons on cocoanuts and similar fruits.

---

### UPPER AIR UNKNOWN.

“We know little about the upper air. We know that about half the atmosphere which surrounds the globe lies within three or four miles of the earth. Beyond the five miles point it thins rapidly until the limit is reached at ap-

proximately 200 miles above the earth's surface. We do not know where the limit of the atmosphere is. We only know that beyond 200 miles there is scarcely enough to be appreciable."

All our clouds and beautiful sky exist in the lower parts of the atmosphere. The highest clouds are about 7 miles high and the lowest only a few hundred feet above the earth. Sunshine and gravitation cause all the turmoil, that takes place in our air. Have the pupils enumerate the benefits of atmospheric motion.

---

### CHINA'S NEW BIBLE.

After continuous labor extending over more than a quarter of a century by Chinese and foreign scholars, the announcement is made, says the Christian Science Monitor, that a new translation of the Bible has been completed for the Chinese people. The publication of this translation at an early date, under the title of the "Revised Mandarin Bible," is announced by the American Bible Society. The completion of the work will, it is stated, place this particular version in the hands of more individuals than were ever reached by any other translation. There have been Bibles in China for many years, of course, millions of them, but the forthcoming issue will be the first translated into the national language of the Chinese, and it is claimed that it will be the most nearly perfect production in the Chinese Republic.

It will be interesting to many observers the world over to take careful note, in the years to come, of the effect of this translation upon the masses of the people of China.—Gazette.

---

---

**SERVICE.**

There are strange ways of serving God;  
You sweep a room or turn a sod,  
And suddenly, to your surprise,  
You hear the whir of seraphim  
And find you're under God's own eyes  
And building palaces for Him. —Selected.

---

**FOR THE NOON HOUR.**

---

**HIS OLD FATHER SATISFIED.**

Twenty years ago a discouraged young doctor in one of our large cities was visited once by his old father, who came up from a rural district to look after his boy.

"Well, son," he said, "how are you getting along?"

"I'm not getting along at all," was the disheartened answer. "I'm not doing a thing."

The old man's countenance fell, but he spoke of courage and patience and perseverance. Later in the day he went with his son to the "Free Dispensary," where the young doctor had an unsalaried position, and where he spent an hour or more every day.

The father sat by, a silent but intensely interested spectator, while twenty-five poor unfortunates received help. The doctor forgot his visitor while he bent his skilled energies to his task; but hardly had the door closed on the last patient when the old man burst forth:

"I thought you told me that you were not doing anything! Why, if I had helped twenty-five people in a month as much as you have in one morning I would thank God that my life counted for something."

"There isn't any money in it," explained the son, somewhat abashed.

"Money!" the old man shouted, still scornfully. "Money! What is money in comparison with being of use to your fellow-men? Never mind about money; you go right along at this work every day. I'll go back to the

farm and gladly earn money enough to support you as long as I live—yes, and sleep sound every night with the thought that I have helped you to help your fellow-men.”  
—National Magazine.

---

### TODAY.

The past is past. Tomorrow's in the air.  
Who gives today the best that in him lies  
Will find the road that leads to clearer skies.  
—Selected.

---

### LOUISA ALCOTT AND THE DISHES.

When Russell H. Conwell was a young journalist, he told an audience recently, he was sent out to Concord to interview Louisa Alcott. He rapped at the front door of the old-fashioned house, and some one, whom he took for the maid, came to the door.

“I'd like to see Miss Alcott,” he said.

“Come right in,” said she.

“But please take my card to Miss Alcott. Perhaps she will not care to see a newspaperman, and I do not wish to intrude unless I am welcome.”

“Oh, come in. I am Miss Alcott.”

So Conwell went in, and had a cordial and pleasant interview with the writer who had so perfectly interpreted the spirit of girlhood. As they were talking, Miss Alcott's father, the originator of the Concord School of Philosophy, came into the room. Miss Alcott handed him the dish-towel, and said:

“Here, father, you go and finish wiping the dishes. I was not half through, but I want to talk to this newspaperman.”

And Dr. Conwell's expressive comment on the incident was, “All great people are simple.”

And it might be added, others can learn to be.—  
Girlhood Days.

### HOW WE SEEM TO THE CHINESE.

A Chinaman describes the English people on this wise:—

“They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities; they have to bathe frequently.

“The men dress alike, and to judge from their appearance they are all coolies; neither are they ever to be seen carrying a fan or an umbrella, for they manifest their ignorant contempt of these insignia of a gentleman by leaving them entirely to women.

None of them have finger nails more than an eighth of an inch long; they eat meat with knives and prongs; they never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid to do it, and they have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women.—Woman's Evangel.

---

### THE SPIDER SPORTSMAN.

Not all spiders are content to wait for their food to work into their carefully spread net. Some, endowed with extra agility, go hunting, and their web-spinning powers come in useful in a curious fashion. One of these, a British specimen known as the zebra spider (*Salticus scenious*), is a great sportsman in his own way and a fine jumper. Indeed, says “Everyday Science,” he is able to jump in defiance of gravity—just as well when clinging to a wall or upside down as when on the flat.

---

Last year 3602 Japanese Sunday School pupils received medals for perfect attendance during the year. Nineteen pupils had not missed a Sunday in five years.—“East and West.”

An observer who has discovered the secret thus describes how he does it. Having caught a zebra spider he put it under a bell-glass and then introduced a fly which came to rest on the ceiling of the glass. "Very soon he saw her; approaching nearer and nearer with movements that vividly recalled the stalking of a bird by a cat. Both being upside down, I was quite sure he would never manage it. In due time, doubtless when his fixed focus eyes—he has four, by-the-by—synchronised with his leaping powers, he made his leap. Instantly both were struggling in the air, suspended by a thread.

"This was the secret. The spider had anchored himself safely with a life-line before the attack. This holding firm all the rest of the struggle took place in mid-air. Then, with his fangs in the fly's neck, he regained the ceiling. It was only then that I saw how every few paces his spinnerets had attached invisible thread to the glass, so that when he jumped no risks should be ran. I could see the spinnerets perform the action; the thread I could not see, even under a powerful lens so fine was it; yet so efficient that it bore the weight of the struggling combatants immediately it was spun."—Northern Messenger.

---

### GOT A MATCH?

Next time you light a match, think of this:

About 10,000 matches are scratched in this country every second that passes, and of these 95 per cent are used by smokers to fire pipe, cigar or cigarette.

The man whose head for figures turned out that information also estimates that the time lost by the smokers in lighting matches—not in smoking—is worth \$513,024 each eight-hour work day.

He arrives at his estimate by figuring that it takes 15 seconds to scratch a match and use the light, and that 213,759 men whose time is worth 30 cents an hour are holding matches at the same time, thus losing golden minutes at the rate of \$1,068 a minute, or \$64,128 an hour.

No one, so far as we can learn, has figured out how large a percentage of the match scratches throw away the matches while they are still burning: but it has been estimated that a half of the fires, which cost the United States \$250,000,000 a year, are caused by carelessness.

Wood, phosphorus, chlorate of potash, rosin, whiting and powdered flint are the makings of this little device.—  
“Popular Science Monthly.”

---

### GOLDEN KEYS.

A bunch of golden keys is mine  
To make each day with gladness shine.

“Good morning,” that’s the golden key  
That unlocks every day for me.

When evening comes, “Good-night,” I say,  
And close the door of each glad day.

When at the table, “If you please,”  
I take from off my bunch of keys.

“Excuse me; beg your pardon,” too,  
When by mistake some harm I do.

Or if unkindly I’ve given,  
With “Forgive me” I shall be forgiven.

On a golden ring these keys I’ll bind;  
This is its motto: “Be ye kind.” —Selected.

---

The cup which Queen Elizabeth gave to Drake after the defeat of the Spanish Armada—a covered cup in the shape of a globe with a map of the world as the English knew it in the Sixteenth Century engraved on it and a cover with a design of cherubs, masks and fruit—was sold at auction in London recently for \$19,000.

---

## FLYING MEN MUST NOT SHOOT FLYING BIRDS.

Fowl have the right of way in the air, warns the director of military aeronautics. This is justice, indeed, since birds flew first.

But this is not all. Recently many towns along the Atlantic coast have been visited with dead-birds showers. Aviators flying by a town would see a flock of wild fowl coming their way. They would set their machine-guns and let the bullets fly.

Presently a prominent citizen walking below would be hit with a large, bloody bird. He complained to the town, and the town complained to the Department of Agriculture. Then the Federal migratory bird law between the United States and Great Britain was referred to, and it was found that shooting birds from airplanes is unlawful.—Selected.

---

## HOW A YOUNG MAN WAS SAVED.

One night many years ago, two young men were put into the same room in an English country inn.

One of them was a heedless, thoughtless youth. The other, when the time for retiring came, quietly knelt down beside the bed and prayed in silence.

His companion was strangely impressed. Fifty years afterward he wrote: "That scene, so unostentatious and so unconcealed, aroused my slumbering conscience and sent an arrow into my heart.

The result was the young man's conversion to God, followed by long years of service as a Christian minister and as a writer of books which have greatly blessed the world. "Nearly half a century has rolled away," he wrote again, "with its multitudinous events, but that old chamber, that humble couch, that silently praying youth, are still present in my miagination and will never be forgotten."—Sel.

### A FAMILY HISTORY.

"Can" and "Will" are cousins dear,  
 Who never trust to luck:  
 "Can't" is the child of "Energy,"  
 "Will" is the child of "Pluck."

"Can't" and "Won't" are cousins, too,  
 They are always out of work;  
 For "Can't" is a son of "Never Try"  
 And "Won't" is son of "Shirk."

In choosing your Companions, dear,  
 Select both "Will" and "Can,"  
 But turn aside from "Can't" and "Won't"  
 If you would be a man.

---

Twenty years ago a man was impressed by the fact that schoolboys and girls are always stubbing their toes. He introduced to the world a thin copper strip for protecting shoe tips and received four million dollars for his bright idea.

---

### SEVEN CHINESE PROVERBS.

The greatest conqueror is he who overcomes the enemy without a blow.

Those who know do not speak; those who speak, do not know.

Better to do a great deed near home than go far away to burn incense.

He who rides a tiger is afraid to dismount.

Patience and mulberry leaf will make a silk gown.

When the thunder is very loud, there is very little rain.

The ungrateful son is a wart on the father's face; to leave it is a blemish; to cut it off is painful.—"The Lookout."

---

### HE STUTTERED TOO.

Three strangers were in the Pullman smoker, when one of them turned to another and asked:

"H-How f-f-f-far is it t-t-to P-P-P-Pittsburg?"

The man addressed made no reply, but got up and left the car. The stutterer then turned to the third man, who gave him the information.

A few moments afterward the third man met the one who had left the car, and said:

"See here! Why did you go out without answering, when the man asked you a civil question?"

"D-D-Do you think I w-w-wanted to g-g-g-get m-my head knocked off?" was the answer.

---

### PAT'S DISCOVERY.

Strolling along the quays of New York harbor, an Irishman came across the wooden barricade which is placed around an inclosure where immigrants suspected of suffering from contagious diseases are isolated.

'Phawt's this boarding for?' he inquired of a bystander.

"Oh," was the reply, "that's to keep out fever and things like that, you know."

"Indade!" said Pat. "O've often heard of the Board of Health, but, bejabers, it's the first time O've seen it!"

---

### WORLD'S LARGEST CAKE.

The largest Christmas cake ever made was the monster concoction with which Frederick William I. of Prussia, surprised his soldiers upwards of 180 years ago, says Tit-Bits.

The soldiers, to the number of 30,000, had just concluded a substantial meal when they were astonished to

see a strange vehicle of immense size, and drawn by eight horses, approaching. It was very heavily laden, and as it drew nearer the load was seen to consist of an enormous cake.

Some idea of its dimensions can be gathered from the fact that this amazing cake was 54 feet high, 24 feet in breadth, and nearly 3 feet in thickness. In the making of it some 36 bushels of flour, one ton of butter and 5,000 eggs had been used up. The ingredients were mixed with 200 gallons of milk, a ton of yeast being added as a "rising" agency.

---

### FENCE-BUILDING.

One night two of the eighteen sections of fence inclosing a poultryman's rectangular yard were destroyed by some mischievous individuals. New fencing could not be had without delay, and the poultryman was in some hurry to have the damage repaired. After some study of the problem, he made the sixteen sections of fence remaining into a new yard. As looked at from the road, this seemed much reduced in size, but on measuring it he was surprised to find that it was twice as large as the old yard, giving room for more fowls. How could this be?—Exchange.

---

### BIGGEST EYES.

The most enormous of all eyes are those of the giant squid, a cephalopod that attains a length of 150 feet, two-thirds of which, however, is represented by its pair of long distance tentacles.

No specimen so large has ever been captured, but its eyes—circular, lidless and glaring with a horrible greenish lustre—would probably be not less than two feet in diameter. A small fifty-footer in the Smithsonian Institution has eyes with a diameter of twelve inches.

---

**THE TEST.**

The test of a man is the fight that he makes,  
The grit he daily shows;  
The way that he stands on his feet and takes  
Fate's numerous bumps and blows.  
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,  
When nothing his progress bars,  
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer  
While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory after all,  
But the fight that a brother makes:  
The man who, driven against the wall,  
Stands up erect and takes  
The blows of fate with his head held high,  
Bleeding and bruised and pale,  
Is the man who'll win in the by and by,  
For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get and the jolts you get,  
And the shocks that your courage stands,  
The hours of sorrow and vain regret,  
And the prize that escapes your hands,  
That test your mettle and prove your worth;  
It isn't the blows you deal,  
But the blows you take on the good old earth  
That shows if your stuff is real. —Selected.

---

**WEATHER WISE ANIMALS.**

The long prevalent idea that certain animals have superior weather forecasting powers has been verified by the New York Zoological Society. Several times last spring, the larger members of a colony of prairie dogs

were seen loosening the earth around their mounds with their fore feet and shoveling the soil upward with their hind feet, and workers inside the burrow aided by throwing out earth. Tamping with the head in an amusing way followed. This work of the little engineers always preceded a rain, and was the building of a dyke to keep the water out of the burrow.

---

### ROSA BONHEUR AND HER LION.

There are few who have not seen some of Rosa Bonheur's wonderful pictures of animals. One great picture, entitled the "Horse Fair," when exhibited in America, brought \$60,000; the artist received \$10,000, and it was worth the money. Rosa Bonheur had a royal pet, a splendid lion called "Nero," who loved her for her gentle kindness. She had occasion to leave Paris, so sent him to the Paris Zoo, expecting he would be well cared for. After two years' travelling, she returned and went to see her old pet, but to her grief she found him very sick and quite blind. He was lying all alone in a corner when his mistress said "Nero."

Up sprang the poor forlorn fellow, and with a great roar of welcome he dashed himself so eagerly against the cage to greet his beloved mistress, that he fell nearly stunned. Rosa Bonheur took her faithful friend home again, and cared for him till he died

Mr. Claretie gives an account of Nero's death. When the big lion died in the arms of the painter, at the foot of the staircase, his tongue rough as a rasp, feebly licked and the huge claws closely held, the kind hands of her he loved, through the death agony, these last caresses seeming to say, "Do not abandon me!" Thus love rules the hearts of even the fiercest creatures.—Our Dumb Animals.

---

### THRIFT AS A HELPFUL HABIT.

“It is not the mere act of putting away money for future use which makes the habit of thrift so valuable to a boy; it is the other characteristics which this habit involves,” says Frank A. Vanderlip in advising boys as to “Habits That Help,” in “Boys’ Life.” “A boy who thinks far enough ahead to set aside a small part of his weekly pay as insurance against the uncertainty of the future, is at the same time cultivating in his own mind powers of self-control, foresight, orderly thinking and business acumen. These qualities furnish a direct road to business success. The best way to develop the thrift habit is for the boy to deposit some of his money with the Government, either in War Savings Stamps or in Victory Bonds. The wise boy, the boy who really cares about the future, the boy who wants to be successful in business, will take advantage of his opportunity to begin the habit of thrift.”

---

### DAMASCUS OLDEST CITY.

The tradition of the East, which so often has proved full of historical meat, sets down Damascus as the oldest city on earth still inhabited by man. It was a capital before Abraham. The old Babylonian ideograph indicating Damascus has been translated “fortress of the Amorites,” and there is ample reason for admitting this rendering. Thus Damascus becomes the strongest of the legendary first inhabitants of Syria reputed to have been as tall as cedars, and so set down in the Bible. Their name occurs in the first Babylonian inscriptions, dating back to 2100 B.C.—“Northern Messenger.”

**HIS MOTHER.**

(By ALIX THORN)

She seems so tiny—why, I'm really taller,  
I watch her little busy, slender hands,  
Oh, no one in the world is quite like Mother,  
Because, you see, she always understands.

There's nothing that I do but interests her,  
My study, school, the music of our bands,  
She knows my friends and all their funny nicknames.  
It's wonderful the way she understands.

I think a boy can find his life all splendid,  
At work, or play, or in a foreign land,  
If only safe at home she's patient waiting,  
The Mother who will always understand.

---

**INDIAN WORDS IN ENGLISH.**

An Englishman says that we get all the following words from the "Red Indian":

"Chipmunk, hickory, hominy, menhaden, moccasin, moose, mugwump, musquash, pemmican, persimmon, papoose, hone, porgy, 'possum, pow-wow, raccoon, samp, skunk, squash, squaw, succotash, Tammany, tautog, ter-rapin, toboggan, tomahawk, totem, wigwam, and wood-chuck."

If the Englishman is right and doubtless he is, it does seem as if we should say, "We thank you," to the Indians for such an interesting list of words.—Selected.

---

### PICTURESQUE DEFINITIONS.

A certain Siamese teacher is remembered by a former missionary chiefly because of his unique definitions of English words. Some of these are the following:

Kick—A verb of the foot.

Hop—A verb of the frog.

Liar—A bad adjective for boy.

Flattery—A good kind of curse word.

Wig—Hypocrite hair.

Whiskey—Sin Water.

—“Missionary Review.”

---

### THE LONG RANGE GUNS.

The Allies have never located the long range guns which were used for bombarding Paris. According to German authorities they have been well hidden in coast fortresses. Something of their history has been found out, however. They were manufactured at Essen. At their completion artillery experts did not give them the same range as was given by powder experts. To settle the matter, preparations were made for an actual test and men were stationed at points along a line stretching for more than 40 miles north from the training ground at Baden toward East Friesland. Three shots were fired, but even the farthest observers were unable to tell where the shells landed. It was afterward found that they had struck on an island 72 miles from the gun.

—Canadian Teacher.

---

What English words have all the vowels and in their proper order?—Facetiously (a e i o u y), abstemiously (a e i o u y).

---

**PROTESTANT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

---

**NOTICE OF MOTION.**

---

I give notice that, at the next annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, I shall move the following motions to amend the constitution:—

(1)—Whereas the Educational Record is now printed quarterly instead of monthly, as formerly, thus necessitating many months notice being given of changes of Constitution, be it resolved that the words, "at least three months before the assembling of convention" be deleted from Article No. 11 of the Constitution, and the words, "Notice must be given in The Teachers' Magazine" added.

(2)—Whereas By-law No. 4, section g, states that Presidents of Local Associations, "shall be recognized as members (ex-officio) of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Association," and Article No. 5 of the Constitution states that they, "shall be Vice-Presidents of the Provincial Association," and whereas the number of Local Associations formed and forming will increase unduly the number of Vice-Presidents of the Provincial Association, be it resolved that the wording, "shall be Vice-Presidents of the Provincial Association" be amended to read, "shall be recognized as members (ex-officio) of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Association" in Article No. 5 of the Constitution.

(3)—That in Article No. 5 of the Constitution, after the words, "until their successors are elected", the following shall be added: "The Editor of The Teachers' Magazine shall also be an officer of the Association, and shall be appointed annually by a majority vote of the Executive Committee."

W. P. PERCIVAL.

---

## VACCINATION.

The Department of Education at Regina, Saskatchewan, has adopted a regulation under which all teachers going to schools in that Province from other Provinces must produce a certificate of successful vaccination for smallpox within two years of the date of their application.

As a certain number of Quebec teachers leave for the Province of Saskatchewan each year this regulation should be borne in mind.

---

## PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS.

I beg to give notice that at the next Annual Convention to be held in Montreal in 1920, that as an amendment to By-law Section 3, 'Nominations and Elections,' there be inserted between **d** and **e** the following words:—"and these nominations shall be published in the Convention Number of the 'Teachers' Magazine,' the Convener to see that they shall be placed in the hands of the Editor of said Magazine a full month before its issue."

Moved by A. Norris, seconded by Chas. McBurney.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
INSPECTOR J. BALLANTYNE  
FOR  
SCHOOL YEAR 1918-19

Grindstone, 2nd July, 1919.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit my annual report on the Protestant Schools of the Magdalen Islands for the scholastic year ending on the 30th of June, 1919.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.	1917-18	1918-19
<b>1.—Number of School Municipalities:</b>		
(a) Under Control of Commissioners.....	1	1
(b) Under Control of Trustees .....	4	4
Total.....	5	5
<b>2.—Number of Schools:</b>		
(a) Elementary .....	5	5
Total.....	5	5
<b>3.—Number of Teachers:</b>		
(a) Male Teachers .....	1	4
(b) Female Teachers.....	3	1
Total.....	4	5
<b>4.—Average Salaries:</b>		
(a) Male Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	\$450	\$450
(b) Female Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	350	350
<b>5.—Number of Children of School Age:</b>		
(a) Boys, 5 to 7 years, 25; Girls, 5 to 7 years, 28....		53
(b) Boys, 7 to 14 years, 45; Girls, 7 to 14 years, 53....		98
(c) Boys, 14 to 16 years, 15; Girls, 14 to 16 years, 9....		24
(d) Boys, 16 to 18 years, ...; Girls, 16 to 18 years, .....		.....
Total.....		175

<b>6.—Number of Pupils Enrolled:</b>		
(a) In the Elementary Schools.....		157
<b>7.—Average Attendance:</b>		
(a) In the Elementary Schools.....		67.4%
<b>8.—Classification of Pupils:</b>		
In Grade 1 .....		50
In Grade 2 .....		27
In Grade 3 .....		28
In Grade 4 .....		23
In Grade 5 .....		14
In Grade 6 .....		15
In Grade 7 .....		
In Grade 8 .....		

All the schools were in operation for various periods during the year.

All teachers were engaged on permit: two of them with diplomas from other provinces, one with a Grade IX certificate from Pictou Academy and two residents of the islands with no qualification at all.

Several of the school houses are getting out of repair and too small (notably Entry Island and Old Harry) to accommodate properly the number of pupils attending. The trustees of these municipalities realize this and know that they should have a new building, but owing to the high prices prevailing for material do not see their way clear to build and spend no money on repairs, saying that as they are going to build, it would be money thrown away, and they need all they can save towards the new building. Grosse Isle has taken no steps as yet beyond passing resolutions either to build a new school house at Grosse Isle north or build an ell to this one and employ two teachers, yet there are from 60 to 70 pupils on roll, too many for one teacher to handle successfully.

Consolidation between Old Harry and Grand Entry has not materialized although Old Harry is willing but Grand Entry is not. Grand Entry has not sufficient children of school age in the municipality to maintain a school, having had only 6 pupils on roll during the past winter, 4 of them Roman Catholics and French.

**Municipalities.**—Grosse Isle Local Municipality comprises Grosse Isle, Old Harry, East Cape, and Grand Entry, yet there are 4 school boards within its limits, viz: Grosse Isle School Commissioners, Old Harry School Trustees, Grand Entry School Trustees, all Protestant, and Grand Entry School Commissioners (R. C.) Matters would be simplified and expenses reduced if all the Protestant School Municipalities as they now exist were under one management and a Board of School Commissioners (as they are the majority) elected representing all sections.

**Conferences.**—Owing to the influenza epidemic no conference could be held in the first half of the year and none was attempted in the second. On account of the uncertain means of travel and the long distances from one end of the island to the other, compelling teachers to be absent from their schools for an indefinite time, I have decided with your permission to hold two meetings each year, one in the eastern end and one in the western so that teachers will not have to travel the whole distance of the island from east to west or vice versa.

The following table shows the school, teachers, diplomas, salary, marks and religion.

School	Teacher	Diploma	Salary	Marks	Religion
Entry Island	Irene H. Proctor.....	D.....	\$350.00	56	Presbyterian
Grindstone..	Lillian M. Clarke....	G. IX....	350.00	57	Anglican
Grosse Isle..	Madeline McPherson..	3rd P.E.I..	350.00	43	Roman Catholic
Old Harry..	Fannie Clarke.....	P.....	350.00	42	Anglican
Grand Entry	Geo. McPhail.....	None.....	450.00	27	Christian

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. BALLANTYNE,  
School Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
INSPECTOR A. L. GILLMAN  
FOR  
SCHOOL YEAR 1918-19

Cowansville, Que., June 30th, 1919.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1918-19.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	1918-19
<b>1.—Number of School Municipalities:</b>	
(a) Under Control of Commissioners.....	14
(b) Under Control of Trustees .....	17
Total.....	31
<b>2.—Number of Schools:</b>	
(a) Elementary .....	89
(b) Non-subsidized Independent Institutions, Indian Schools..	16
Total.....	105
<b>3.—Number of Teachers:</b>	
(a) Male Teachers .....	2
(b) Female Teachers .....	103
Total.....	105
<b>4.—Average Salaries:</b>	
(a) Male Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	\$ 400
(b) Female Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	350
<b>5.—Number of Children of School Age:</b>	
(a) Boys, 5 to 7 years, 256; Girls, 5 to 7 years, 229.....	485
(b) Boys, 7 to 14 years, 703; Girls, 7 to 14 years, 681.....	1384
(c) Boys, 14 to 16 years, 100; Girls, 14 to 16 years, 111.....	211
(d) Boys, 16 to 18 years, 70; Girls, 16 to 18 years, 71.....	141
Total.....	2221

<b>6.—Number of Pupils Enrolled:</b>	
(a) In the Elementary Schools .....	1746
(e) In the Non-subsidized Independent Inst'ns, Indian Schools	409
<b>7.—Average Attendance: (in percentage)</b>	
(a) In the Elementary Schools .....	2155
(e) In the Non-subsidized Independent Inst'ns, Indian Schools.	79.3%
	89.1%
<b>8.—Classification of Pupils:</b>	
Years of Course. (Boys and Girls).	
In Grade 1.....	172
In Grade 2.....	333
In Grade 3.....	445
In Grade 4.....	593
In Grade 5.....	322
In Grade 6.....	134
In Grade 7.....	156
Total.....	2155

The extent of this district has not changed during the year except that the eleven Indian schools on the Caughnawaga Reserve have been added to my district of inspection.

All the schools of this district of inspection were visited and inspected during the year, and bulletins of inspection and reports forwarded to your department, as well as to the school boards of the different municipalities. Meetings were held with the Commissioners and trustees of several of the leading school boards. The regular annual conferences were held during the month of September.

I am sorry to have to report very poor and irregular attendance during the year. Most of the schools were closed six or seven weeks during the first half of the year and many of them, after opening, were closed for periods of two to three weeks after the beginning of the new year. Although the Influenza raged throughout my entire district, extending over nine counties, we were fortunate in having no deaths among the teachers and very few among the children.

All the teachers of this district excepting three are qualified, these three unqualified teachers were engaged after failing to secure applications for the salary offered, or to fill vacancies made by either illness or other necessary causes, over 75 per cent of the teachers are Normal trained; 20 per cent are graduates of Macdonald College, 1918-19; 11 per cent hold model diplomas, and three hold academy diplomas from the Roman

Catholic School, Valleyfield. The full course of study including Elementary Agriculture and Nature Study is followed in every school.

French by the Natural method is being attempted in every school but one, and in that one some attempt is made to teach it by the old method.

Salaries have not changed much since my previous report; they range from \$30 to \$50 per month.

**Classification.**—According to regulation, I have made the following classification of the municipalities:

**Excellent.**—Howick, St. Malachie d’Ormstown, Beauharnois, Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, Elgin, St. Regis village and the Caughnawaga village schools.

**Good.**—St. Hubert, Montreal South, Dundee, Hemmingford, St. George, St. Jean Chrysostome, Chambly Canton, Laprairie.

**Medium.**—Lacolle, Havelock, Franklin, St. Thomas in part, St. Justine, St. Telesphore, St. Luke, St. Margaret de Blairfindie, St. Louis.

**Unsatisfactory.**—St. Constant and all the remaining municipalities for different reasons.

**Bonuses.**—Bonuses for successful teaching were recommended for the following teachers:

NAMES	Diploma	Municipality
Miss Ethel McKell .....	E.	Saint-Malachie
“ Mina Henderson .....	E.	Elgin.
Mrs. Ella Vibert .....	M.	Laprairie.
Miss Myrtle Barr .....	M.	Havelock.
“ Mabel Stevenson .....	E.	Saint-Jean Chrysostôme.
“ Ethel M. McClatchie .....	E.	Saint-Malachie.
“ Irène Morison .....	E.	Elgin.
“ Lillie McKee .....	E.	Hinchinbrooke.
“ Willow Lavery .....	E.	Elgin.
“ Charlotte Goodfellow .....	E.	Godmanchester.
“ Lydia Williams .....	E.	Hinchinbrooke.
“ Olive Ross .....	E.	Saint-Malachie.
“ Christine Lang .....	E.	4 Howick.
“ Mildred Younie .....	E.	3 Howick.
“ Elizabeth Ruby Elliot.....	E.	Saint-Malachie No. 6.

**Physical Culture.**—Strathcona Physical Culture prizes were recommended for the following, viz:

Miss Mina Henderson .....	Elgin, No. 5.....	Athelstan.
“ Olive Ross .....	Saint-Malachie, No. 9..	Huntingdon.
“ Ethel McKell .....	Stint-Malachie, No. 1..	Huntingdon.
“ Charlotte Goodfellow ....	Godmanchester, No. 5..	Huntingdon.

**Municipality Bonuses.**—Are recommended for the following deserving municipalities:

1st Godmanchester .....	W. F. Stephen.....	Huntingdon.
2nd St-Marguerite de Blairfindie	John Brownrigg .....	L'Acadie.
3rd Sainte-Justine-de-Newton...	K. J. McCuaig.....	Dalhousie Mills.
4th Saint-Télesphore .....	Dan J. McCuaig.....	Dalhousie Mills.
5th Village of Lapairie.....	R. D. Vibert.....	Dalson Jonction.

**Consolidation.**—During the first year the two school municipalities St. Lazare and Como, of the county of Vaudreuil, have united with Como model school. Dorion and Isle Cadieux have united with Macdonald College Day School.

**Flags.**—Only about one-half of the schools have school flags, most of them have small flags for decoration purposes. We hope soon to see every school have a good flag pole and a respectable flag of Canada.

This report together with the summary of statistics, bulletins and special reports, previously forwarded to your department, is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

A. LUTHER GILMAN,  
Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
INSPECTOR H. A. HONEYMAN  
FOR  
SCHOOL YEAR 1918-19

Hull, 17th July, 1919.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit my annual report comprising:  
I. The statistical summary of my inspection district; II. General remarks on the working of the Education Act in the same district; III. The classification of municipalities by order of merit.

SUMMARY STATISTICS.	1917-18	1918-19
<b>1.—Number of School Municipalities:</b>		
(a) Under Control of Commissioners .....	25	25
(b) Under Control of Trustees .....	29	29
Total.....	54	54
<b>2.—Number of Schools:</b>		
(a) Elementary .....	120	120
Total.....	120	120
<b>3.—Number of Teachers:</b>		
(a) Male Teachers .....	3	2
(b) Female Teachers .....	120	121
Total.....	123	123
<b>4.—Average Salaries:</b>		
(a) Male Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	\$ 294	\$ 218
(b) Female Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	312	330
<b>5.—Number of Children of School Age:</b>		
(a) Boys, 5 to 7 years, 329; Girls, 5 to 7 years, 333	565	662
(b) Boys, 7 to 14 years, 1148; Girls, 7 to 14 years, 1074	2242	2222
(c) Boys, 14 to 16 years, 233; Girls, 14 to 16 years, 273	411	507
(d) Boys, 16 to 18 years, 34; Girls, 16 to 18 years, 36 .....	70	70
Total.....	3218	3461

<b>6.—Number of Pupils Enrolled:</b>		
(a) In the Elementary Schools .....	2671	2606
Total.....	2671	2606
<b>7.—Average Attendance: (in percentage):</b>		
(a) In the Elementary Schools .....	64.3%	59.64%
<b>8.—Classification of Pupils:</b>		
Years of Course. (Boys and Girls):		
In Grade 1.....	789	817
In Grade 2.....	328	319
In Grade 3.....	398	270
In Grade 4.....	385	329
In Grade 5.....	376	348
In Grade 6.....	245	277
In Grade 7.....	130	170
In Grade 8.....	14	6
In Grade 9.....	6	4
In Grade 10.....	.....	3
Total.....	2671	2606

#### GENERAL REMARKS

**Attendance.**—The enrolment this year was still less than it was last year. Not only was there the great scarcity of labor for the farms, but this year the serious epidemic of influenza kept many pupils away from school entirely, lowered considerably the average attendance and made the work of the teachers more difficult and less effective.

At the time of my second visit to the schools the attendance was as follows:

Number of Protestant boys.....	1,187
Number of Roman Catholic boys.....	122
Number of Protestant girls .....	1,186
Number of Roman Catholic girls .....	111
Total number enrolled .....	2,606

The average daily attendance was 1554.57, or a little less than 60 per cent. The average daily attendance for boys and girls showed very little difference.

There were 166 French pupils studying English and 512 English pupils studying French.

The number of schools in this inspectorate remains the same as it was last year. The school at La Macaza was reopened in a new school-house. The independent school at Annunciation was also in operation. In the municipality of Robertson and Pope (diss.) two schools were in operation during the year.

**Staff.**—There has been no improvement in the supply of qualified teachers in this district. Last year some of the reasons for the scarcity of teachers were mentioned. Those reasons still hold good, with added force.

The qualifications of the teachers are indicated below:

Diplomas—Model .....	10
Elementary .....	29
Rural Elementary .....	19
Without diplomas of any kind.....	65
	123
Total .....	123

**Salaries.**—The salaries have increased more than the figures show. Many Boards were willing to pay higher salaries if qualified teachers could be obtained. Several schools were closed a part of the year simply because teachers of any kind could not be secured. This fact makes the average salary considerably less than it otherwise would be. In the case of male teachers, the term was only a short one—to finish out a term. So the salaries look very small.

The annual salaries, to the nearest twenty-five dollars' paid in this district were as follows:

Salary	\$ 600	\$ 500	\$ 475	\$ 450	\$ 425	\$ 400	\$ 375	\$ 350	\$ 325	\$ 300	\$ 275	\$ 250	\$ 225	\$ 200	\$ 175	\$ 150	\$ 125	\$ 100
No. of Schools	1	5	1	10	3	24	9	15	4	6	10	8	5	11	5	3	1	2

It may be taken for granted that where the salary was very small, the length of term was short, due mainly to the fact that a teacher could not be secured when needed.

**Length of Term.**—The length of term varies from four to two months. The reason for the short term has already been explained.

Length of Term.	10 ms.	9 ms.	8 ms.	7 ms.	6 ms.	5 ms.	4 ms.
No. of Schools .....	79	8	12	5	6	7	3

**Rate of Taxation.**—The following table will show the number of municipalities paying a certain rate. The rate is based upon what should be approximately the real value of the property.

Rate per \$100	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.89 ½	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.10
No. of Municipalities	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	7	1	1

  

Rate per \$100	\$ 1.00	\$ .90	\$ .80	\$ .75	\$ .70	\$ .60	\$ .52 ½	\$ .50	\$ .45	\$ .40	\$ .35	\$ .30
No. of Municipalities	10	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1

**Bonuses for Teachers.**—The teachers whose names follow are recommended for bonuses for successful teaching during the year:

Teachers	Municipality	Districts
1.—Annie McLean .....	South Onslow .....	4
2.—Florence Amm .....	Campbell's Bay .....	1
3.—Jean McIntyre .....	East Templeton .....	2
4.—Fern Campbell .....	Fassett .....	1
5.—Gladys Hodgins .....	Clarendon .....	9
6.—Christie McMillan .....	L'Ange-Gardien .....	1
7.—Kate A. Horgan .....	Thorne .....	3
8.—Margaret Dahms .....	Thorne .....	4
9.—Ella-M. Caldwell .....	Clarendon .....	3
10.—Lola Hethrington .....	South Hull .....	6
11.—Phyllis Hodgins .....	Masham .....	1
12.—Elizabeth Macklem .....	Mansfield .....	1
13.—Maude-A. Morrison .....	South Hull .....	4
14.—Elizabeth Stephens .....	Eardley .....	2
15.—Alice Sommerville .....	Eardley .....	1
16.—Edna Hayes .....	Quyon .....	1

**Physical Culture.**—This subject suffered this year from the effects of the epidemic. It was impossible for teachers to do all the work and some subjects had to suffer. This was one of them. The following teachers are recommended for prizes for physical culture in connection with the Strathcona Fund for this purpose:

Teachers	Municipality	Districts
Maude A. Morrison .....	South Hull .....	4
Elizabeth Stephens .....	Eardley .....	2
Euphemia Cook .....	Clarendon .....	8
Florence Amm .....	Campbell's Bay .....	1

**Progressive Municipalities.**—Each year the Department allots five prizes of \$60., \$50., \$40., \$35., and \$30. to each inspectorate for municipalities that make special efforts in improving buildings, grounds, equipment, etc., School Boards might take notice of this.

The following municipalities are recommended for these prizes this year, in the order named:

- (1) Northfield Wright;
- (2) Clarendon;
- (3) Wakefield North;
- (4) Campbell's Bay;
- and (5) Aldfield East.

The classification of the school municipalities remains much as it was last year. If any changes were to be made they would be due to a shortened term. In every case this would be due to the fact that a teacher could not be secured for the full term. Obviously it would be unfair to the School Boards to degrade a municipality for this reason. Therefore the classification will remain as it was last year.

School Boards should bear in mind that the census of the children of the school municipality is now to be taken in the month of January. They must also bear in mind that it is the duty of the secretary-treasurer to take that census. The officer should be paid accordingly. It is a duty that is too often neglected or only imperfectly done. Most of the Secretaries do their work well. A few are too careless.

This year we have lost one of our old reliable men in the person of Charles A. Dewar, of Chelsea. For many years he was the faithful and efficient secretary-treasurer of Saint-Etienne-de-Chelsea. With the decease of Mr. Dewar and the retirement two years ago of Mr. J. R. Sloan, of Kazubazua and Chris. Biehler, of Mulgrave, the inspectorate has lost three of its ablest and most faithful school officers.

The teachers have worked faithfully and well under most trying circumstances. Never have the schools suffered so much from loss of time as they have this year.

Teachers' Conferences were held in the autumn at North Wakefield Thurso, Hull, Shawville and Ladysmith. They were fairly well attended. Owing to the fact that the schools were closed for several weeks in the autumn your inspector was not able to visit all the schools before Christmas. With the exception of two or three that were closed at the time of his second visit, all the schools were visited after Christmas.

The reports and bulletins have been filled out and forwarded to the Department from time to time.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

H. A. HONEYMAN,  
School Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
INSPECTOR J. H. HUNTER  
FOR  
SCHOOL YEAR 1918-19

Lennoxville, Que., July 15th, 1919.

The Hon. Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Quebec.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit report of inspection of schools in my district for the year 1918-19.

	1917-18	1918-19
<b>1.—Number of School Municipalities:</b>		
(a) Under Control of Commissioners .....	13	12
(b) Under Control of Trustees .....	4	4
Total.....	17	16
<b>2.—Number of Schools:</b>		
(a) Elementary .....	84	82
Total.....	84	82
<b>3.—Number of Teachers:</b>		
(a) Male Teachers .....	1	2
(b) Female Teachers .....	93	87
Total.....	94	89
<b>4.—Average Salaries:</b>		
(a) Male Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	600	450
(b) Female Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	315	295
<b>5.—Number of Children of School Age:</b>		
(a) Boys, 5 to 7 years, 86; Girls, 5 to 7 years, 72.	233	158
(b) Boys, 7 to 14 years, 367; Girls, 7 to 14 years, 358.	1,168	725
(c) Boys, 14 to 16 years, 82; Girls, 14 to 16 years, 65.	212	147
(d) Boys, 16 to 18 years, 42; Girls, 16 to 18 years, 43.	28	85
Total.....	1,641	1,115
<b>6.—Number of Pupils Enrolled:</b>		
(a) In the Elementary Schools .....	1,418	1,391
Total.....	1,418	1,391

**7.—Average Attendance: (in percentage):**

(a) In the Elementary .....	71.6	70.31
-----------------------------	------	-------

**8.—Classification of Pupils:**

Years of Course. (Boys and Girls):		
In Grade 1.....	377	434
In Grade 2.....	198	147
In Grade 3.....	164	160
In Grade 4.....	229	182
In Grade 5.....	194	196
In Grade 6.....	145	135
In Grade 7.....	98	119
In Grade 8.....	10	16
In Grade 9.....	3	2
Total.....	1,418	1,391

The previous year was a strenuous one owing to the length and severity of the winter season.

The year just closed has been equally strenuous for the schools owing to the extended closing of the schools on account of the "flu."

However, much credit is due the teaching staff of the inspectorate for their heroism and fidelity and good measure of success in spite of difficulties under which they labored.

The inspectorate includes 16 municipalities of which 1 is in Sherbrooke Co., 6 in Stanstead Co., and 9 in Compton Co.

**LENGTH OF TERM**

It is gratifying to note the gradual extension of school-term, as well as the increase of salaries.

The elimination of "summer-schools" is practically complete, there remaining but 1 in the inspectorate. It is hoped this one will be no more after September.

Hatley leads the way with 10 months term. During the coming year Ste. Cath. de Hatley will follow Hatley.

Bury and East Angus (annex) have had 9 mos. term, Barnston will follow this lead during 1919-20.

All the other municipalities have 8 mos. terms.

**SALARIES**

No teacher holding a diploma received less than \$35. a month.

Magog and Stanstead led the way with \$38 a month. There were individual cases where teachers received \$40 such as Hatley No. 2 and East Angus (annex).

The majority of the Boards are offering \$40 for 1919-20. This salary will be none too much in view of the H. C. L.

**CERTIFICATED TEACHERS**

The Boards are to be commended for their endeavor to secure certificated teachers. Their endeavors have not, however, met with complete success.

The lure of matrimony, of office-work and of the Great West means the depletion of the teaching ranks. Hence many non-certificated teachers have to be engaged.

However many of these, if having passed academy grades, do very faithful and creditable service.

Bury was the only municipality that secured a complete staff of certificated teachers for 1918-19.

**CONFERENCES**

The conferences were held at the usual places, and the attendance was very encouraging if weather permitted.

**CONSOLIDATION**

Two schools No. 5 Barnston and No. 16 Compton were carried on as consolidated schools; the former having one teacher, the latter having two.

**TEACHING STAFF**

Academic and professional training are indicated as follows:

Diplomas:	}	II Academy Diploma .....	1
		Model .....	4
		Adv. Elementary .....	4
		I Elementary .....	31
		II Elementary .....	8
		Rural Elementary .....	9
		Extra-Provincial .....	3

Permits:	}	Grade XI. ....	6	
		Grade X. ....	8	
			14	
Permissions:	}	Grade IX. ....	8	
		Non Grade .....	8	
			12	
Total .....			89	

#### TEACHERS' BONUSES

A number of teachers in the inspectorate taught with great credit, but having received bonuses last year are precluded this year.

The following are eligible:

	NAMES	Municipalities	No. of District
1	Mrs. Pearle A. Carson .....	Compton .....	16
1	Miss Bery C. M. Porter.....	Barnston .....	10
3	" Georgiana L. Shedrick....	Stanstead .....	17
4	" Elsie Swail .....	Newport .....	5
5	Mrs. May Grady .....	Barnston .....	12
6	" Edilha Chamberlin .....	Hatley .....	4
7	Miss Ruby C. Larigee.....	Clifton-East .....	2
8	" Eliz. O'Malley .....	Stanstead .....	1
9	" Bertha Turner .....	Bury .....	12
10	" Ada Hand .....	Stanstead .....	13
11	" Emma Pehleman .....	Bury .....	7
12	" Annie McLean .....	Hatley .....	2
13	" Bernadette O'Malley .....	Magog .....	2
14	" Hazel L. Spalding .....	Newport .....	7
15	" Bella Crawford .....	Bury .....	10
16	" Muried Boyd .....	Stanstead .....	9

#### STRATHCONA TRUST

Owing to pressure of work in literary studies because of shortened term, physical exercises did not receive the attention as formerly.

However, there were several schools where the drill and music were exceedingly creditable.

The designation of bonuses is as follows:

	NAMES	Municipalities	No. of District
1	Miss Beryl Porter .....	Barnston .....	10
2	" Georgiana Shedrick .....	Stanstead .....	17
3	" Florence Duffy .....	Stanstead .....	23
4	" Angelina Turner .....	Stanstead .....	20

**BONUSES FOR MUNICIPALITIES**

Largely owing to necessity of increasing salaries, municipalities have not felt able or perhaps disposed sometimes to make necessary improvements on buildings and properties.

Some municipalities have, however, kept the interiors of their buildings models of neatness.

The following are granted bonuses for the year 1918-19:

1. Eaton.
2. Bury.
3. Newport.
4. Magog.
5. Hereford.

**CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES**

With regard to rating of municipalities according to Reg. 9 (m) the following is given.

**Good.**—8 municipalities alphabetically arranged—Bury; Clifton; Clifton E.; E. Angus; Eaton; Hereford; Magog; Newport.

**Medium.**—The remaining 8 municipalities.

It is a matter of gratification that, as the years pass, the School Boards are realizing more fully that their existence is not for the keeping down of taxes, but for the providing of the best training possible of the youth within the municipalities served by said boards.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

J. H. HUNTER,  
School Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
INSPECTOR O. F. McCUTCHEON  
FOR  
SCHOOL YEAR 1918-19

Leeds Village, Que., August 4th, 1919.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the scholastic year 1918-19.

1.—Number of School Municipalities:	1917-18	1918-19
(a) Under Control of Commissioners .....	17	17
(b) Under Control of Trustees .....	24	24
Total.....	41	41
2.—Number of Schools:		
(a) Elementary .....	74	77
Total.....	74	77
3.—Number of Teachers:		
(a) Male Teachers .....	1	1
(b) Female Teachers .....	89	87
Total.....	90	88
4.—Average Salaries:		
(a) Male Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	\$1,400	120
(b) Female Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	300	329
5.—Number of Children of School Age:		
(a) Boys, 5 to 7 years, 195; Girls, 5 to 7 years, 154. ....		349
(b) Boys, 7 to 14 years, 778; Girls, 7 to 14 years, 645. ....		1,423
(c) Boys, 14 to 16 years, 165; Girls, 14 to 16 years, 160. ....		325
(d) Boys, 16 to 18 years, 130; Girls, 16 to 18 years, 121. ....		251
Total.....	2,226	2,348
6.—Number of Pupils Enrolled:		
(a) In the Elementary Schools .....	1,559	1,482
Total.....		

<b>7.—Average Attendance: (in percentage):</b>		
(a) In the Elementary Schools .....	70%	66%
<b>8.—Classification of Pupils:</b>		
Years of Course. (Boys and Girls):		
In Grade 1.....		430
In Grade 2.....		166
In Grade 3.....		224
In Grade 4.....		216
In Grade 5.....		185
In Grade 6.....		158
In Grade 7.....		91
In Grade 8.....		21
Total.....	1,559	1,482

The limits of my district remain as before, and include 73 rural elementary schools and 4 city schools.

All of these schools have been visited twice within the year with the exception of some summer schools in the municipalities of Marston, Ditchfield, St. Pierre Baptiste, Weedon, Whitton, Hampden and Dudswell, which were inspected in the autumn and were closed at time of my second visit.

The number of summer schools, I am pleased to report, is gradually diminishing.

Reports of inspection for the autumn visits, and the bulletins of inspection for the year have all been forwarded to the Department. The three schools of the City of Quebec and one in the City of Levis under my supervision were also visited, and reports of my inspection forwarded to the respective School Boards. These three public schools of the City of Quebec are about to be placed under the control of one Board. We believe that this is a step in the right direction and will secure a better system of education for the city.

All of the Teachers' Conferences held annually in that part of my district lying south of the St. Lawrence were conducted as usual in the early autumn and were well attended, but those usually held in the county of Quebec, were cancelled owing to the prevalence of the influenza.

One school fair under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and the Rural School Department of Macdonald College was held within my district, at Scotstown, and was eminently successful.

During the past winter, Mr. J. Egbert McOuat, B.S.A., and Mr. Abel Raymond, B.S.A., of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, visited the schools of Megantic Co. with a view to the organizing of a fair for its schools.

We are grateful to these men for the interest they have manifested in our schools and very pleased to see the number of school fair is increasing and education in this line going rapidly forward.

Four of the 73 rural schools were closed throughout the year. The cause may be mainly attributed to the carelessness and influence of the parents.

The remaining schools were in charge of teachers whose qualifications were as follows:

	Rural	City
Model School Diplomas from Macdonald College.....	2	8
Elem. School Diplomas from Macdonald College.....	7	2
Elem. School Diplomas from McGill N. S.....	1	1
Model School Diplomas from Q. C. B.....	0	3
Elem. School Diplomas, 1st Class from Q. C. B.....	10	3
Elem. School Diplomas, 2nd Class from Q. C. B.....	4	1
Rural Elem. School Diplomas from Q. C. B.....	7	0
	Rural	City
Grade XI. Permits .....	4	0
Grade X. Permit .....	8	0
Grade X. Certificates .....	4	0
Grade IX. Certificates .....	11	1
Grade VIII. Certificates .....	10	0
Grade VII. Certificates .....	1	0

Fifty-three of the teachers in the country schools entered the schools in charge for the first time; eleven were teaching a

second term in the same school; two a third term; one a fifth term; one a ninth term and one the fourteenth year in the same district.

The annual salaries paid to the rural teachers were as follows:

Salary Paid	\$630	\$400	\$378	\$360	\$350	\$315	\$300	\$280	\$270	\$260	\$248
Number of Schools..	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	10	1	1	1
Salary Paid	\$245	\$240	\$210	\$208	\$200	\$192	\$180	\$175	\$150	\$140	\$120
Number of Schools..	6	8	3	1	1	1	9	3	7	2	4

The above gives an average of \$236. per annum. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there is a scarcity of teachers.

School sessions were as follows :

Length of Term	10m	9m	8m	7m	6m	5m	4m	3m	2m	1m	0m
Number of Schools..	8	3	20	9	15	8	6	.....	.....	.....	4

The rates of taxation per each hundred dollars of valuation were:

Tax Paid	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.00	90	80	70	65	60	55	50	42	40	35	20	19	15	12
No. of Municipalities . . .	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	6	2	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1

The lower rates above are paid by municipalities bordering cities, where the valuation is high.

The school fees vary from .05c to 50c. In 7 municipalities they have been abolished.

The municipalities recommended for the prizes for improvements and progress are:

The teachers whom I would recommend for the bonuses for successful teaching are as follows:

Misses Isabel M. Hillman, Lena M. Stewart; Clara E. Longmoore; Mrs. W. W. Schoolcraft; Ella M. Mabe; C. E. Proctor; Vera L. Patterson; Verne W. Walker; E. A. Duff; E. D. Boright; Margaret Little, and Mrs. E. Brighthouse.

The following teachers have also done excellent work, but having obtained bonuses last year are not eligible to receive them two years in succession; Misses Mina A. Coombe; M. Ida Cochrane; K. I. Soutar; A. M. Hepburn; Alma J. Sample; Della E. Patterson, and Dora A. Stewart.

The prizes in connection with the Strathcona Trust for excellence in physical culture have been won by the pupils of Misses Meda S. Mabe, Mina A. Coombe, Isabel M. Hillman, and Clara E. Longmoore.

The prizes for physical drill consist of set of about 24 splendid books, and have been very much appreciated by the winners in the past. They are worthy special effort on the part of both teachers and pupils.

The school libraries were augmented this year by 618 books which I received for distribution from the Department, and deposited in the schools at the time of my visit. Both teachers and parents should zealously endeavor to inculcate in the pupils a taste for good literature. They should be encouraged from the outset to read good books.

A number of school boards have not yet supplied the schools with a set of text books for the teachers' use. Such essential equipment should be provided without delay.

Twenty-four schools have been supplied with a "Permanent Record." This book should be in every school. It con-

tains a record of each pupil's attendance, progress and conduct while in school, is a powerful incentive to good work and manliness on the pupil's part and valuable for reference.

The classification of the municipalities according to the length and arrangement of the school year, condition of school houses and out buildings, apparatus, furniture, the teacher salaries and method of payment, the use of the course of study and authorized text books is as follows:

**Excellent:** Quebec, Levis, Loretteville, St. Colomb de Sil-lery and Beauport.

**Good:** Belvedere, Stoneham, Chaudiere, St. Romuald, St. Gabriel East, St. Roch, Metgermette, Lingwick, Mill Hill, Weedon, Leeds East, Aubert, Gallion, Leeds and St. Gabriel West.

**Fair:** Ditchfield, Frampton, Ireland North, St. Raymond St. Malachie, Dudswell, South-Ham, St. Christine, Winslow, Inverness, St. Pierre Baptiste, Hampden, Leeds South, Mars-ton, Valley School, Nelson, St. Foy and Whitton.

**Bad:** Halifax and St. Dunstan.

In closing this report I desire to heartily thank all who have assisted me in my work throughout the year.

I have the honor, etc.,

O. F. McCUTCHEON,  
School Inspector.

## MINUTES.

### Administrative Commission of the Pension Fund for Officers of Primary Instruction.

Meeting of December 13th, 1918.

Present:—The Honorable Cyrille F. Delage, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chairman; Messrs. John Ahern, of the City of Quebec, delegate of the Convention of Roman Catholic Teachers of Quebec; G. E. Page, of the City of Montreal, delegate of the Convention of Roman Catholic Teachers of Montreal, and Messrs. M. C. Hopkins and E. M. Campbell, of the City of Montreal, delegates of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

The Secretary submitted his annual report:—

Mr. Chairman, Messrs. the members of the Administrative Commission of the Pension Fund for Officers of Primary Instruction.

Sirs,—

The undersigned, Secretary of your Commission, has the honor to submit to you the following report:—

Statement of Pension Fund for Officers of Primary Instruction for the year 1917-18, showing revenue and expenditure, also capital.

#### Revenue.

Amount voted by the Legislature (Item No. 43 of Budget) . . . . .	\$ 2,000.00
Government Grant (2 Geo. V., c. 27, s. 5) . . . . .	27,000.00
Stoppage of 4 p.c. on Public School Fund (Art. 3012, R.S.Q., 1909) . . . . .	17,000.00
Interest on Capital (Art. 3010, 3013, 3024, R.S.Q., 1909) . . . . .	10,205.28
Surplus from Old Pension Fund (Art. 3018, R.S.Q., 1909) . . . . .	3,660.50
Stoppage of 2½ p.c. on Teacher's Salaries (Art. 3012, R.S.Q., 1909) . . . . .	66,556.32
Stoppage of 2½ p.c. on School Inspectors' Salaries (Art. 3012, R.S.Q., 1909) . . . . .	2,294.01
Stoppage of 2½ p.c. on salaries of Norman School Professors (Art. 3012, R.S.Q., 1909) . . . . .	806.76
Stoppage paid by teachers themselves or through municipalities (Art. 3012, 3019 and 3024, R.S.Q., 1909) . . . . .	8,805.65
Reimbursement by P. N. Gariepy . . . . .	37.50
Cheques Cancelled . . . . .	350.67

\$138,716.69

**Expenditure.**

Pensions, amount of cheques issued .....	\$123,887.71
Reimbursements (Art. 2995, R.S.Q., 1909).....	916.56
Expenses of Administration .....	810.00
Deposited in Treasury of the Province, for Capital (Art. 3010 and 3024, R.S.Q., 1909) .....	176.99
Surplus for the year .....	12,925.43
	<hr/>
	\$138,716.69

**For Revenue Account.**

Surplus of past year .....	\$ 10,514.62
Surplus for year 1917-18 .....	12,925.43
	<hr/>
	\$ 23,440.05

**For Capital Account.**

Amount of Capital, July 1st, 1917.....	\$206,198.64
Carried to Capital for year 1917-18.....	176.99
	<hr/>
Capital July 1st, 1918 .....	\$206,375.63

(Certified)

(Signed)

JOS. MORIN,  
Auditor of the Province.

**Pensioners Who Have Resumed Teaching:**

Nos.	Names.	Age	Pension
1.—	Bedard, Virginie .....	42	\$ 81.22
2.—	Charbonneau, Henriette .....	46	186.90
3.—	Dauphinais, Arzelie O. ....	51	96.18
4.—	Fossard, Marie Louise .....	42	79.66
5.—	Gagne, A. Delvina (Mme. Eloi Lemay).....	58	126.68
6.—	Lafontaine, Alma .....	50	190.36
7.—	Lafontaine, Marie Louise .....	52	168.22
8.—	Parayre, Joseph .....	69	300.00
9.—	Pelletier, Edith .....	55	75.00
10.—	Tellier, Marie Ozine .....	47	102.80
11.—	Valiquette, A. E. ....	45	109.08
			<hr/>
			\$1,515.60

**Pensioners Who Have Died:**

Nos.	Names.	Age	Pension
1.	Ballantyne, Elizabeth	63	\$ 319.85
2.	Barthelemy, Urbain	69	386.77
3.	Belcourt, Calixte	82	75.00
4.	Bergeron, Hormisdas	56	593.49
5.	Blanchette, Mrs. Andre	77	78.57
6.	Brotherton, Mrs. Alex.	58	75.00
7.	Clark, Euphemia	80	96.14
8.	Dumont, Victoria	70	75.00
9.	Galipeau, J. B. N.	71	300.00
10.	Giroux, Caroline	80	106.92
11.	Gravel, Mrs. Chas.	75	75.00
12.	Harper, Grace Bell	60	441.00
13.	Lavardiere, Adeline	78	75.00
14.	Lavoie, Mrs. Nap.	74	75.00
15.	Lemoine, Mrs. Delima	77	94.38
16.	Letourneau, Mrs. Antoine	74	105.90
17.	Levesque, Adele	64	94.16
18.	Moquin, Cordelia	71	75.00
19.	Reynolds, T. M.	72	515.00
20.	Rowell, S. P.	74	1,050.00
21.	Saint-Hilaire, Vitaline	69	112.17
22.	Tessier, M. Zephise	69	78.34
23.	Therrien, Lumina	52	78.30
24.	Turcotte, Mrs. Joseph	78	75.00
25.	Veilleux, Euphemie	65	101.36
26.	Wilsey, Mrs. Wm.	53	75.00
			\$5,227.35

**Pensioners Who Have Not Yet Sent Their Medical Certificate.**

	Names	Age	Pension
	Boivin, Julie	53	140.11
	Donahue, Maggie	43	83.67
	Edey, Ethel N.	45	117.78
	Grondin, Alvina D.	52	90.33
	Harrison, Anna	47	78.73
	Lavergne, Azilda	52	75.00
	Maloin, Mrs. Joseph	53	75.00
	McCarthy, Mrs. T.	48	99.37
			\$ 759.99

**Pensions Were Paid to the Following Officers, the Conditions Having Been Fulfilled.**

	Names	Age	Pension
	Dagnault, Leandre	75	75.00
	Guay, F. X.	58	300.00
	Fregent, Philomene	46	110.00
	Lecours, Mrs. Marcel	41	82.92
	Nadeau, Mrs. Joseph	41	101.67
	Tanguay, Mrs. Calixte	38	94.42
	Ruel, Amanda	38	75.00
			\$ 839.31

The whole respectfully submitted,

AVILA DE BELLEVAL,

Secretary.

## New Applications.

Nos.	Names.	Age	Annual Pension
1.—	Senecal, Hermine .....	82	\$ 136.95
2.—	Wolff-Mackay, Mary Margaret .....	68	450.15
3.—	Martin, Catherine Maria .....	63	187.52
4.—	Viens, Frédéric .....	62	478.36
5.—	Smith, Blanche .....	61	347.55
6.—	Moss, Florence H. ....	60	437.46
7.—	Dawson, Caroline .....	60	565.35
8.—	Lemelin, Alvine (Mrs. Chas. Mercier).....	60	88.68
9.—	Shaver, Agnes .....	60	579.21
10.—	Tremblay, Marie C. ....	59	135.87
11.—	Joubert, Clara .....	59	75.00
12.—	Giard, Fleurine .....	59	173.16
13.—	Proctor, Margaret .....	59	197.85
14.—	Beland, F. X. E. ....	58	300.00
15.—	Gravel, Josephine .....	58	197.62
16.—	Landry, Sophie .....	57	110.94
17.—	McMurray, Stephanie (Mrs. Montepetit) .....	57	156.87
18.—	Mackay, Ellen .....	57	226.05
19.—	Dugal, Azilda .....	57	85.62
20.—	Hudon, Marie .....	57	129.96
21.—	Grant, Isabelle .....	56	581.82
22.—	Aubertin, M. R. D. (Mrs. Jos. Bourdon).....	56	111.24
23.—	Hudon, Marie Emilia .....	56	83.92
24.—	Morrow, Edith .....	56	352.84
25.—	Ross, Margaret (From No. 26, 1918).....	56	443.83
26.—	Sauve, Alphonsine .....	56	277.77
27.—	Chamberland, Josephine .....	56	125.64
28.—	Jean, Claire (Mrs. Jos. Rioux) .....	56	75.00
29.—	Monfette, Emelia (E. Tousignant) .....	56	161.31
30.—	Brisebois, J. A. (From Jan. 26, 1919).....	56	458.90
			\$7,732.44

The application of Mrs. Zotique Gauthier, (nee Arabelle Belanger) who is actually teaching at St. Jovite, can not be considered. A teacher may not apply for pension before ceasing to teach.

Mrs. Jos. Laverriere, nee Sarah Gagne, must establish the fact that she has taught twenty years since reaching the age of eighteen years.

Pensioners under 56 years of age.

## Pensions Granted.

Names	Age	Pension
Vallière, Perpetue (Mrs. Arthur Legault) .....	55	\$ 110.05
Perrault, J. N. ....	54	1,016.40
Tétrault, Céline (Mrs. R. Tétrault).....	54	125.44
Réné, Léonide .....	54	151.28
Gamache, Elmire (Mrs. Jos. Lebel) .....	52	125.55
Béland, Philomène .....	51	104.49
Bourdages, Marie Victoria .....	50	89.88
Vézina, Amanda .....	49	129.42
Levert, Angèle (Mrs. Philius Bourgeois) .....	48	102.21
Côté, Régina (Mrs. Jos. Trudeau) .....	46	91.32
Manseau, M. O. Vitaline .....	45	76.24
Norris, Edith M. ....	40	293.86

## Pensions Granted for One Year.

Loubier, Anna .....	41	94.48
Vachon, Ludivie Marie .....	38	87.78
Turgeon, Wilhelmine .....	49	99.99

## Pension Granted Subject to a New Favorable Medical Examination.

Names	Age	Annual Pension
McCallum, Mary Catherine E. ....	45	85.65
Lapierre, Marie Alice .....	42	95.49
Chaput, Georgiana .....	42	96.42
Fortin, Elzire M. (Mrs. Jos. Nadeau) .....	41	101.67
Neilan, Maggie .....	39	80.72
Boisvert, Elizabeth .....	39	81.92
Hamel, Georgiana .....	38	75.00
Gorman, Marie Ann .....	42	94.98
Thibault, Marie .....	45	75.00
		\$3,475.24

Pension granted on condition that the officer establishes that he has taught at least twenty years since reaching the age of eighteen years: Almezine Charland.

Pension refused:

Tremblay, Elizabeth (Mrs. Onésime Tremblay), Rho, Lucinda (Mrs. Arthur Duval), Tremblay, Emilia.

These do not appear to have taught twenty years since they reached the age of eighteen.

## Applications for Reimbursement of Stoppages.

Applications Granted: .	Age	Amount
Labrèche, Marie Valérie .....	40	\$ 47.79
Larivière, Marie Adda .....	38	30.87
Smith, Esther Martha .....	38	150.26
Séguin, Léda .....	37	75.60
Tardif, Alice .....	32	43.60
Robert, Maria .....	31	29.00
Brassard, Blanche .....	29	26.25
Dugas, Afra .....	28	53.58
Fournier, Maria .....	28	43.50
		\$ 502.45

Application granted provided the officer proves that he has taught ten years:

Dion, Hermine (Mrs. Louis Bilodeau), Tremblay, L. A., (Mrs. H. Montroy), Mongrain, Maria (Mrs. J. H. Morin, Pélissier, Mathilda E.

Application granted following satisfactory re-examination: Robert, Luce, 36 years, \$27.10.

Miss Ethel Maude Fisher died on September 15th, 1918. She was obliged through illness to retire from teaching at the end of December, 1917.

Her heirs will have a right to her pension for the current half-year during which she died and the preceding half-year during which she received no salary. Her annual pension should have been \$484.63.

Miss Marie Anne Chartier, of St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, made in 1915 application for re-imbusement of stoppages, which was granted on condition that she proved that she had taught during at least ten years. By the reports from St. Ferdinand she appears to have taught, and stoppages have been made on her salary, for nine years only. She claims to have taught twelve years. The Secretary-Treasurer made no report for the last years during which she is supposed to have served, and the records for that period are destroyed. Mr. Bergeron, then school inspector for this district, certifies that he is morally convinced that she taught during these years. Miss Chartier's application is definitely granted. The stoppages to her credit amount to \$24.91.

Miss Lina Ledoux, whose pension was suspended last year the physician charged with making a special examination in her case having reported that in his judgment she was not completely incapable of continuing to teach, submitted new certificates this year which are satisfactory, and payment of her pension is authorized.

Mr. James Rowland died on July 2nd, 1918, following 23 years of service. He has paid the necessary stoppage to assure a half pension to his widow. She has right to this half pension from the date of the death of her husband.

She will receive \$345.68 annually. The widow of Mr. Patrick Ahern, who died on November 25th, 1918, will also have a right to a half pension, dating from the death of her husband, to be \$400.00 a year.

Special permission is given to the Misses Catherine Hennessey and Nellie Emery to reside outside of the Province, their physicians having recommended their residence in a warmer climate. Both are under 56 years of age.

The application of Miss Josephine Proulx for a pension equal to the amount of stoppages which she has paid, is refused.

Very nearly all the stoppages paid in by this teacher were in virtue of Arts. 3010 and 3024, but she has a right to three per cent only, conformably to Art. 2993.

The Commission did not think well to alter its past decisions concerning the pension of Mrs. Couture (nee Clarinde Gagnon).

Mrs. Letarte made application to pay stoppages for the years 1912-13 to 1915-16, during which she conducted an independent school with the authorization of the Superintendent. According to Article 3024 such stoppage must be paid each year and not afterwards. The Commission cannot accede to the application.

The pension of Miss Clara Yates is definitely granted.

The Commission approved the following amendments recommended by the Committees of the Council of Public Instruction: Art. 3027 of the School Code: Add to the end



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Quebec, Que., May 30th, 1919

On which day was held a regular meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

Present:—Prof. A. W. Kneeland, M.A.B.C.L.; Rev. A. T. Love, B.A., D.D.; Gavin J. Walker, Esq.; Hon. Sydney Fisher, B.A.; W. M. Rowat, Esq., M.D., C.M., Rev. R. A. Parrock, M.A., D.C.L.; Howard Murray, Esq., W. S. Bullock, Esq., M.L.A.; Rt. Rev. Lennox Williams, D.D.; Hon. W. G. Mitchell, K.C., M.L.A.; W. L. Shurtleff, Esq., K.C., LL.D.; Chas. McBurney, Esq., B.A.; Sinclair Laird, Esq., M.A.; B. Phil., Marcus G. Crombie, Esq.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Irwin, M.A.

At the request of the Committee the Rev. Dr. Love took the chair.

Apologies for unavoidable absence were submitted on behalf of the Hon. Geo. Bryson, M.L.C., Sir Herbert Ames, K.B., LL.D., M.P., and Mr. Marler.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Sir Wm. Peterson, announcing his resignation as a member of the Council of Public Instruction and of his position of Chairman of the Protestant Committee.

It was unanimously resolved that the Chairman be requested to write to Sir Wm. Peterson to express to him the great regret of the members of the Committee that in the interests of his health he has been obliged to sever his long and distinguished connection with education in the Province, and particularly his connection with the work carried on by this Committee, and to assure him that the best wishes of the Committee go with him into his retirement, where it is hoped that for many years in his new surroundings he may still take a lively interest in the work he leaves behind.

The Secretary read an Order-in-Council by which Herbert M. Marler, Esq., N.P., of Montreal, was appointed member of the Council of Public Instruction to succeed the Hon. Justice J. C. McCorkill, resigned.

The Secretary was instructed to convey to Judge McCorkill the Committee's appreciation of the splendid services in the cause of education which he had performed as a private citizen, as Minister of the Crown, and as member of the Council of Public Instruction, and to assure him that the best personal wishes of the Committee follow him in his retirement.

The Secretary reported that John Mills, Esq., M.A., of Richmond had taken an examination for the certificate of qualification for the office of inspector of public schools, and had passed in a highly satisfactory manner. It was resolved that a first-class certificate be issued to him in accordance with the recommendation of the Examining Board.

Dr. W. L. Goodwin, of Queen's University appeared as chairman of a committee consisting largely of Engineers and representatives of manufacturers who are interested in matters of public instruction, and who have been considering ways and means to support the various educational authorities in their efforts to improve educational methods in Canada. Dr. Goodwin was listened to attentively and was assured that his recommendations were in harmony with the policy of the Committee.

The Secretary reported that the work required of the Inspector of Superior Schools is too great in extent for efficient accomplishment by one officer, there being, for instance, 450 teachers employed in the schools which he visits, 334 outside Montreal and 116 within Montreal and vicinity. The preparation and printing of examination papers, the supervision of the June examinations, and the tabulation of results add considerably to the burden he has to bear. A discussion of this report extended to that of inspection generally and resulted in the appointment of

a sub-committee to look into the whole question. The sub-committee consists of Mr. Fisher, Dr. Love, Dr. Parrock, Dean Laird, and Mr. McBurney.

The Secretary read a detailed report prepared by Miss L. E. Tanner, of the Department of Public Instruction upon her visit of inspection to twenty-one schools where specialists in French are employed. This report showed that the work was on the whole satisfactory, but that many specialists do not take French in all the Grades. It was ordered that the conclusions of the report be printed and on the motion of Dr. Parrock and Dean Laird it was recommended that an honorarium of \$300 be paid to Miss Tanner for her efficient inspection and her valuable report.

A resolution of the Association of Principals of Suburban Schools, District of Montreal was submitted declaring that it would be in the interest of education generally if Model School diplomas were granted to certain teachers holding Elementary Diplomas who have taught successfully for a period of five years and have passed the Matriculation examination of the provincial universities. Mrs. Irwin moved, seconded by Mr. Bullock, that a sub-committee be appointed to consider this resolution and submit to the September meeting a scheme whereby the status of these teachers may be improved. The motion being put was lost, and the Secretary was instructed to say that the Committee cannot consider the proposition to grant Model School diplomas on the qualifications suggested, which are distinctly inferior to those now demanded of pupils who pursue the ordinary course for that diploma in the School for Teachers.

The Secretary reported replies that he had received from the various provinces in regard to his enquiries as to the methods of compiling and calculating statistics of school attendance. The replies showed that there is no uniformity of method, and that comparisons of percentages in different provinces are of little use to one who has not all the facts as to the basis of calculation before him.

Interim reports on the course of study, poor municipality grants, compulsory attendance, and methods of distributing the superior education grants were submitted and accepted. It was agreed that the members of the sub-committee on school attendance be specially requested to attend meetings called to forward the movement for compulsory school attendance, and to co-operate in efforts put forth to that end.

The Secretary was requested to consult with the Hon. Mr. Mitchell and to report as to the possibility of having a permanent room for the meetings of the Committee.

An application for financial assistance to a proposed Teachers' Journal was made. Although the Committee was favorably disposed and hoped for the success of the undertaking it decided that the funds at its command were not sufficient to warrant the making of such a grant as was asked for.

The Secretary reported that he had received a few minutes before the meeting a course of study from Mr. Walker, Principal of the Quebec High School, for authorization. The Committee being unable to deal with such a question without time for study empowered the Secretary to use his discretion as to the temporary authorization of the course, it being understood that the Secretary's authorization would apply only to the coming school year.

The Secretary called attention to the insufficient remuneration, in view of the present inflated prices, now given to the examiners who assist the Inspector of Superior Schools in June and July. On motion of Mr. McBurney and Dr. Shurtleff the rate was increased to seven dollars a day.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in Quebec on Friday, the 26th day of September next, at ten o'clock, unless called earlier by order.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Quebec, Que., Sept. 26th, 1919.

On which day was held a regular meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

Present:—Mr. A. W. Kneeland, M.A., B.C.L.; Rev. A. T. Love, B.A., D.D.; Hon. Sydney Fisher, B.A.; W. M. Rowat, Esq., M.D.; Prof. J. A. Dale, M.A.; Rev. R. A. Parrock, M.A., D.C.L.; Robt. Bickerdike, Esq.; W. S. Bullock, Esq., M.L.A.; Rt. Rev. Lennox Williams, D.D.; Hon. W. G. Mitchell, K.C., M.L.A.; Herbert M. Marler, Esq., N.P.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, D.C.L., LL.D., D.D.; W. L. Shurtleff, Esq., K.C., LL.D.; Hon. Geo. Bryson, M.L.C.; Chas. McBurney, Esq., B.A.; Sinclair Laird, Esq., M.A.; B. Phil., Marcus G. Crombie, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth A. Irwin, M.A.

The Secretary being asked to preside during the election of a permanent chairman announced that the Rev. Dr. Rexford had been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to succeed as member of the Council of Public Instruction Sir William Peterson, resigned.

On motion of Mr. Fisher it was then unanimously resolved that the Rev. Dr. Rexford be elected permanent chairman.

After expressing his appreciation of the honor done him by his election and of the flattering remarks already made in connection therewith Dr. Rexford took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were submitted from Mr. Howard Murray and Sir Herbert Ames.

Mr. Herbert Marler being present for the first time since his appointment was introduced and welcomed by the Chairman.

Mr. Fisher proposed, seconded by Dr. Love, that Prof. Carrie Derick, M.A., be elected associate member of this Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the appoint-

ment of Dr. Rexford by the Government. There being no other proposal Prof. Derick was declared unanimously elected.

The Secretary read a letter of farewell from Sir Wm. Peterson in reply to the one which had been sent after the last meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Fisher and seconded by Mr. Kneeland that since in the Course of Study and also in the Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers issued this year there are so numerous and so serious mistakes, omissions, and contradictions as to necessitate the immediate revision of both and the communication of corrections to the schools of the Province, the special sub-committee on Text-Books be requested to draw up a detailed report on the matter, and present it, together with their recommendations, to this session of the Protestant Committee. The motion was carried.

Dr. Love presented the report of the sub-committee on the distribution of the Superior School Funds, recommending that grants be made in accordance with the following list:—

**FINAL REPORT—ADOPTED SEPT. 26TH, 1919  
SUPERIOR EDUCATION FUND.**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, SEPTEMBER, 1919.**

Voted by the Legislature.....	\$15,896.00
Interest on Jesuits' Estate Settlement Fund....	2,518.44
Interest on Marriage License Fund.....	1,400.00
Marriage License Fees (net).....	10,635.18
	\$30,449.62

**FIXED CHARGES.**

University School Leaving Examination .....	\$ 500.00
Assistant Examiners, June Examinations .....	1,200.00
Printing Examination Papers, etc.....	500.00
	2,200.00
Available for Distribution.....	\$28,249.62

## HIGH SCHOOLS (Academies.)

Name of School	Enrolled Grades VIII, IX, X, XI.	Presented	Passed	Failed	Percentage	General Percentage	Grant	Bonus	Total	
Ayer's Cliff . . . . .	25	22	17	5	69	68	\$ 300	\$ 75	\$ 375	
Aylmer . . . . .	23	20	17	3	73	78	300	150	450	
Bedford . . . . .	11	11	8	3	63	62	300	50	350	
Buckingham. . . . .	26	25	22	3	72	68	300	75	375	
Coaticook . . . . .	33	31	23	8	72	79	300	150	450	
Cookshire . . . . .	35	30	23	7	70	74	300	100	400	
Cowansville . . . . .	26	26	22	4	70	79	300	150	450	
Danville. . . . .	34	26	13	13	60	68	300	75	375	
East Angus . . . . .	10	10	6	4	65	69	300	75	375	
Granby. . . . .	27	23	22	1	72	83	300	200	500	
Huntingdon . . . . .	63	56	48	8	70	67	300	75	375	
Inverness . . . . .	25	25	13	12	60	62	300	50	350	
Knowlton . . . . .	25	24	22	2	74	78	300	150	450	
Lachine . . . . .	32	29	28	1	77	76	300	150	450	
Lachute . . . . .	73	70	67	3	72	87	300	250	550	
Lennoxville . . . . .	29	27	20	7	67	75	300	150	450	
Longueuil. . . . .	13	13	12	1	71	75	300	150	450	
Macdonald . . . . .	25	25	21	4	70	80	300	200	500	
Magog . . . . .	20	20	16	4	68	66	300	75	375	
New Carlisle. . . . .	15	15	5	10	57		300		300	Special
North Hatley . . . . .	16	15	10	5	65	63	300	50	350	
Ormstown. . . . .	32	31	30	1	76	82	300	200	500	
Outremont. . . . .	63	61	60	1	76	83	300	200	500	
Que. High School	59	58	50	8	71					Special
Que. Boys' High School. . . . .	22	19	10	9	61					Special
Richmond. . . . .	54	45	40	5	70	77	300	150	450	
St. Lambert . . . . .	45	43	41	2	73	82	300	200	500	
Shawville . . . . .	22	21	11	10	61	73	300	100	400	
Sherbrooke . . . . .	129	116	99	17	74	89	300	250	550	Special
Stanstead . . . . .	76	60	22	38	60					Special
Sutton . . . . .	24	22	4	18	50	53	300		300	
Valleyfield. . . . .	16	13	10	3	70	78	300	150	450	
Verdun . . . . .	27	26	24	2	74	80	300	200	500	
Waterloo. . . . .	21	21	21	0	71	79	300	150	450	
Waterville. . . . .	24	24	16	8	63	63	300	50	350	
West-Hill (Cote St-Pierre)	100	99	94	5	76	89	300	250	550	
Windsor Mills. . . . .	15	11	3	8	61	61	300	50	350	
	1315	1213	966	247			10200	4350	14550	
<b>SPECIAL HIGH SCHOOL</b>										
Stanstead . . . . .									\$ 300	

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (Model.)

Name of School	Enrolled Grades VIII, IX, X, XI.	Presented	Passed	Failed	Percentage	General Percentage	Grant	Bonus	Total	
Arundel . . . . .	17	17	11	6	63	73	\$ 150	\$ 65	\$ 215	
*Ascot. . . . .	8	6	4	2	70					Special
Athelstan. . . . .	8	8	7	1	65	61	150	40	190	
Beebe . . . . .	8	5	5	0	77	79	150	80	230	
B. Crossing (Dudswell) . . . . .	11	9	9	0	75	76	150	80	230	
Brownsburg. . . . .	2	2	2	0	77	70	150	65	215	
Bulwer. . . . .	9	9	7	2	70	74	150	65	215	
Bury . . . . .	16	16	16	0	75	84	150	100	250	
*Campbells Bay . . . . .	4	4	4	0	65					Special
*Chateauguay . . . . .	1	1	0	1	52					Special
Clarenceville . . . . .	19	16	16	0	74	75	150	80	230	
Como . . . . .	3	3	0	3	52	61	150		150	
Compton . . . . .	4	4	4	0	75	76	150	80	230	
Dixville . . . . .	4	3	3	0	67	65	150	50	200	
Dunham . . . . .	1	1	0	1	60	62	150	40	190	
Farnham. . . . .	8	7	3	4	60	70	150	65	215	
*Fort Coulonge . . . . .	7	7	6	1	67					Special
Frelighsburg . . . . .	4	3	0	3	55	58	150		150	
Gaspé . . . . .	22	17	13	4	70					Special
Gould . . . . .	19	19	12	7	62	74	150	65	215	
Hatley . . . . .	11	11	8	3	65	72	150	65	215	
Hemmingford. . . . .	10	10	9	1	73	73	150	65	215	
Howick. . . . .	15	15	13	2	71	75	150	80	230	
Hull . . . . .	15	14	12	2	71	77	150	80	230	
Joliette . . . . .	2	2	1	1	67	66	150	50	200	
Kenogami. . . . .	5	4	2	2	59	69	150	50	200	
Kingsbury . . . . .	8	8	7	1	76	78	150	80	230	
Kingsey. . . . .	6	6	4	2	61	64	150	40	190	
Lacolle . . . . .	9	9	9	0	61	68	150	50	200	
Lage Megantic . . . . .	10	10	2	8	56	59	150		150	
La Pêche . . . . .	9	9	4	5	56	56	150		150	
Leeds. . . . .	14	8	6	2	64	63	150	40	190	
La Tuque. . . . .	9	7	6	1	78	75	150	80	230	
Mansonville . . . . .	12	11	7	4	61	66	150	50	200	
Marbleton . . . . .	7	7	4	3	60	66	150	50	200	
Matapedia . . . . .	13	11	4	7	58					Special
Milan. . . . .	4	4	4	0	73	75	150	80	230	
*Moe's River . . . . .	5	4	3	1	74					Special
New Glasgow. . . . .	3	2	2	0	68					Special
New Richmond . . . . .	19	19	7	12	60					Special
Paspebiac. . . . .	9	9	3	6	58					Special
Port Daniel. . . . .	12	12	5	7	61					Special
Portneuf . . . . .	6	6	4	2	61	63	150	40	190	

Name of School	Enrolled Grades VIII, IX, X, XI	Presented	Passed	Failed	Percentage	General Percentage	Grant	Bonus	Total	
Rawdon . . . . .	13	13	11	2	65	65	150	50	200	
*Royal George . .	1	1	1	0	81					Special
Ste. Agathe des Monts . . . . .	6	6	4	2	58	66	150	50	200	
St. Andrews East . . . . .	8	8	3	5	59	66	150	50	200	
St. Johns . . . . .	6	6	3	3	63	65	150	50	200	
Sawyerville . . . .	18	16	9	7	65	74	150	65	215	
Scotstown . . . . .	20	16	14	2	74	79	150	80	230	
Shawinigan Falls	3	3	2	1	71	75	150	80	230	
Shigawake . . . . .	6	6	1	5	58					Special
South Durham . .	13	13	12	1	75	73	150	65	215	
Stanbridge East . .	15	14	13	1	69	70	150	50	200	
Thetford Mines . .	6	6	3	3	60	68	150	50	200	
Three Rivers . . .	5	5	0	5	57	65	150	50	200	
Ulverton . . . . .	7	7	4	3	58	66	150	50	200	
Ways' Mills . . . .	11	11	8	3	68	70	150	65	215	
	526	486	336	150			6750	2530	9280	

\* Schools which have made application to be placed on the list of Superior Schools.

#### SPECIAL INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (Model.)

New Richmond . . . . .	\$ 100.00
Gaspé . . . . .	150.00
Paspebiac . . . . .	100.00
Port-Daniel . . . . .	100.00
Shigawake . . . . .	100.00
Matapedia . . . . .	100.00
Campbell's Bay . . . . .	150.00
Moe's River . . . . .	125.00
Ascot . . . . .	250.00
Fort Coulonge . . . . .	150.00

\$ 1,325.00

---

**SUMMARY.**

Reserved for Poor Municipalities from Marriage License Fees .....	\$ 2,659.00
<b>HIGH SCHOOLS (Academies:—</b>	
Grants .....	\$10,200.00
Bonuses .....	4,350.00
Grants to Special High Schools..	300.00
	\$14,850.00
<b>INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (Model):—</b>	
Grants .....	\$ 6,750.00
Bonuses .....	2,530.00
Grants to Special Intermediate Schools .....	1,325.00
	\$10,605.00
Total Amount Distributed .....	\$28,114.00

The list was adopted as above, and it was resolved that it be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with a recommendation for its approval as required by law.

The report contained the following additional recommendations:

1. That in view of the fact that the scheme followed in the allocation of grants this year has given satisfaction, the sub-committee be allowed to reconsider the report on this subject which was made at the May meeting.

2. That Ascot consolidated School be placed on the list of High Schools, and that Campbell's Bay, Fort Coulonge, and Moe's River be placed on the list of Intermediate Schools.

These recommendations were adopted.

The following explanation and statistical information was given:—

1. The bonuses were allocated to the High Schools in the following scale: 60 to 65 per cent. in the General Percentage column entitled the school to a bonus of...\$ 50.00

65 p.c. to 70 p.c.	“	“	“	“	... 75.00
70 p.c. to 75 p.c.	“	“	“	“	... 100.00
75 p.c. to 80 p.c.	“	“	“	“	... 150.00
80 p.c. to 85 p.c.	“	“	“	“	... 200.00
over 85 p.c.	“	“	“	“	... 250.00

less than 60 p.c. no bonus.

Similarly for Intermediate Schools.

60 p.c. to 65 p.c. ....	\$ 40.00
65 p.c. to 70 p.c. ....	50.00
70 p.c. to 75 p.c. ....	65.00
75 p.c. to 80 p.c. ....	80.00
80 p.c. to 85 p.c. ....	100.00

There are 96 superior schools with 56 male and 409 female teachers.

The average salary for male teachers in High Schools is \$1,711, and in Intermediate Schools \$1,190.

The average salary paid to female teachers was \$675 and \$512 respectively, for these two classes of school.

There were enrolled 12,856 pupils, 6,176 boys and 6,680 girls, and the average attendance was 76 p.c. for High Schools and 70 p.c. for Intermediate Schools.

It was moved by Dr. Parrock, seconded by Dr. Love, and carried that the report submitted at the last meeting in regard to the method of distributing the Superior Education Fund be not now considered, but that the sub-committee be allowed to bring it up again at a later meeting in a modified form. Carried.

The Secretary suggested that hereafter the June examination of Grade VIII be made by the teachers of the various schools upon papers prepared by the Inspector of Superior Schools.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the sub-committee on the distribution of Superior Education Funds.

In the absence of Mr. Murray, Professor Dale read a memorandum prepared by the former upon the June examinations and the course of study, which at the direction of the Committee will come up again for discussion through the Course of Study Committee.

An announcement regarding a meeting in Winnipeg for the purpose of holding a National Conference on Moral Education in the Schools in relation to Canadian citizenship was read.

The Committee being asked to send accredited representatives appointed Dr. Rexford, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Bickerdike. The Secretary said that the Department would be represented by himself and at least one officer on the French side.

Mr. Fisher reported corrections made since the morning session in the Course of Study and in the memoranda of instructions to teachers, which were adopted.

It was ordered that they be notified to the schools by a circular letter.

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting he had conferred with the Treasurer of the Province in order to secure a room for use permanently as a meeting place for the Committee. He was obliged to report that it would not for the present be possible to obtain another room because of the congested state of the Legislative buildings owing to the establishment of new Departments. In fact offices outside the building were necessary even now to accommodate the present staff.

Mr. Fisher reported for the educational propaganda committee which recommended: (1) that a campaign should be undertaken in December; (2) that meetings be held in the cities as well as in the rural centres with programmes to suit the different conditions; (3) that co-operation with city and other organizations now interested in educational matters be secured.

These recommendations were adopted and the sub-committee was instructed to proceed and to report details at the next meeting.

Dean Laird reported a registration of 145 pupils in the School for Teachers this year, 111 model, 31 elementary, and 3 kindergarten. He reported also the appointment of Mr. H. D. Brunt, M.A., Ph. D.; Mr. A. R. B. Lockhart, B.A.; Mr. W. P. Percival, B.A.; Miss Lea E. Tanner, and Mr. J. E. McOuat, B.S.A., to fill vacancies on the staff.

The Secretary reported that the Summer school for French specialists had been held in July with an attendance of 15 of whom 10 qualified for certificates, five being of the first class.

Mr. Fisher reported for the sub-committee on the inspection of schools. It was recognized that an assistant to the Inspector of Superior Schools should be appointed to inspect annually a number of schools and to act as special officer of the Department, and that the elementary districts of inspection should be studied with a view of re-arranging them for the purpose of securing better work. The report noted with satisfaction a recent increase of \$300 in the remuneration of the elementary school inspectors which, however, does not put them on a parity with school principals whose salaries are still larger. Material concessions in regard to salaries and expenses are plainly needed if the right men are to be attracted to the work of inspection.

The sub-committee considered that until the inspection of the superior schools can be placed in a more satisfactory position it would be impossible to adopt the system of recognizing the examinations of selected schools or "accredited" schools, instead of our June examinations.

Messrs. James Mabon, B.A., and Claude Adams, B.A., were appointed to represent the committee on the school leaving examination board for the current year.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in Quebec on Friday, the 21st day of November unless called earlier by order of the Chairman.