

community. He considered the resolution was a step in the right direction; the only fault he had to find was that the Council was simply accepting the resolution and was not calling the attention of the authorities, in vigorous fashion, to the existence of the evils. Anything that could be done to strengthen the hands of the moving picture censors and especially to educate a healthy public sentiment would be well worth while.

Mrs. McWilliams said the moving picture business had come to stay. It was governed by the law of supply and demand, and the aim should be to create a public for good pictures. She told of the efforts of a voluntary committee in Winnipeg to eliminate objectionable films by means of the publicity given to what they called the "good film list."

It was moved by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, seconded by Bishop Richardson, that the following resolution, passed by the Winnipeg Conference, be referred to the executive committee with instructions to bring it to the attention of the various provincial governments:

"Whereas it has been conclusively shown that posters and advertisements of a suggestive and immoral nature are used to attract attendance to performances and moving pictures otherwise comparatively harmless; be it resolved that this Conference urge a strict censorship of posters and advertisements."

The motion was adopted.

The Council then took up for consideration the resolution passed at the Winnipeg Conference with reference to the teaching profession and the administration of schools.

Mr. Wm. Iverach moved: "That a committee be appointed to study the various plans of school district organization in rural areas and to report to this Council at its next meeting on the way such organization affects the status of the teacher and the efficiency of the school."

Mr. Iverach explained it was not his contention that the enlargement of the area of administration would correct all the evils existing. In British Columbia, he understood, the school district was the municipal unit, and rural teachers were paid higher salaries than in any other province of the Dominion. Was there a connection between these two facts? He thought the proposed committee might even extend its inquiry beyond the Dominion. Last year Scotland changed its unit of administration to the county unit, and it might be interesting to ascertain what was the reason for doing so. He disagreed with the opinion, which he understood Mr. Hamilton to have expressed, that it was the system of education or the curriculum which was responsible for boys and girls being taken away from the farm. His view was that they had to leave the farm in order to take advantage of the curriculum, and they sometimes failed to return.

Mr. Hamilton said he had not intended to blame the curriculum. He had in mind chiefly the environment.

Mr. Peacock seconded the motion proposed by Mr. Iverach. He considered the unit of organization a fundamental question, particularly from the standpoint of the rural community. He emphasized the importance of extending the scope of the inquiry beyond the bounds of the Canadian provinces.

Bishop Richardson thought the proposal would not involve much expense and the investigation could be undertaken by two persons having a knowledge of educational conditions. It was unwise to overload the executive committee with work, and would be more in the interests of the organization to spread some of the responsibility over the membership of the Council.

Dr. McIntyre suggested that it be left to the executive to find the Council members who would undertake the work.

Mr. Iverach accepted the suggestion, and with the consent of the seconder changed his motion accordingly.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

On the resolution: "That to the end that both English and French speaking Canadians may not continue to lack interpreters of the good will of each to the other, the study of both English and French should be encouraged in all Canadian universities."

Prof. Derick stated that the resolution as passed at Winnipeg included the secondary schools as well as the universities.

Dr. McIntyre did not think the resolution called for action by the Council.

Prof. Derick moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to the various provincial governments asking that they take steps to encourage the study of both English and French in all Canadian universities and secondary schools. This motion was afterwards withdrawn in order that a resolution to this effect might be moved by some member other than a representative of the province of Quebec.