

These were to be appointed, in some cases, by the School Boards in large areas such as Lachute, Montreal and Westmount. Certain districts would send delegates who would elect one man, and the Board would be made up of these individuals whom would be appointed by the School Boards
DEAN BRITTAIN: It does not give the Local Board any in the greatest areas of population, and then representatives from the smaller districts.

DR. PERCIVAL: They can pay less, but not more. The
THE PRINCIPAL: Fundamentally, the difference is one of shortage now of teachers has begun to be acute in that degree?
connection.

DR. PERCIVAL: I would say, the extent of territory rather than the degree? imposed on the number of pupil teachers

taken into training in the School for Teachers, that
THE PRINCIPAL: But the principle?
limit to be 120.

DR. PERCIVAL: The principle is quite the same, and even the method of election is quite the same. I ought to say, the method of election and appointment is quite the the same. number of teachers admitted to the School for

Teachers was 210; in the year 1930-1931, 130 promotions
DEAN HENDEL: And, were the powers practically the same? to teach had been given to unqualified persons-- that

DR. PERCIVAL: No, the powers were not the same. It was felt that the engagement of teachers should be in the hands of the County Central School Boards. Here they say that the teachers should be engaged by the Local Board upon a budget to be provided for by the District Board.

DEAN BRITTAIN: Did that mean that McDonald College was
Now, you see the position if you do that. Here bound to accept that number of pupils in residence? is a District Board that says, to a certain local school board "You may have four or five hundred dollars to