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THE
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OF THE
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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION COMMUNICATES ITS PROCEEDINGS
AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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THE
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No. 10.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

VOL. IV.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The twenty-first Annual Convention of the Provincial Association was held at Cowansville, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October. The central position, the beautiful scenery, and the hospitable people of this pleasant village, combined to make this one of the largest and most successful gatherings in the history of the Association. There were between three and four hundred teachers present from different parts of the Province, under the Presidency of the Hon. W. W. Lynch, to whose admirable qualities as chairman the success of the meetings was largely due. The Department of Public Instruction was represented by the Superintendent and the Protestant Secretary. The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was represented by Sir Wm. Dawson, Hon. James Ferrier, Dr. Heneker, and the Hon. W. W. Lynch. From the McGill Normal School there were Drs. Robins and McGregor, and the representation from the Academies and Model Schools was larger than at any previous Convention.

FIRST SESSION.

Although about two hundred teachers had arrived at Cowansville on Wednesday evening, so much time was occupied with the work of the Hospitality Committee, that it was found impossible to begin the regular work of the Convention until Thursday morning, the 9th of October. The Convention was called to order at 10 A. M., by the President, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Ernest King, of Levis. The

minutes of the previous Convention having been accepted as read, the President called upon Mr. George Howard, of Berthier Academy, to read the first paper, which was on the subject of "School Discipline." Mr. Howard pointed out that the most prominent question in the mind of the young teacher upon entering upon her work is not "Can I teach my pupils?" but "Shall I be able to govern my pupils?" As many of the pupils come from ill-governed homes, punishments as well as rewards will be found necessary in the management of schools. Disobedience must be punished or prevented. It can be prevented only by doing away with all laws, or by exercising very strict surveillance. These expedients would seriously interfere with the healthy moral development of the pupils. Teachers must exercise self-control. They should conceal their feelings and their suspicions. The pupils' estimate of each other should be noted. The different kinds of punishment were then taken up, and the advantages and disadvantages of corporal punishment and "keeping in" were discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Walton, of Waterloo, then read a very interesting paper upon "Play in connection with School work," in which he maintained that the physical education of children is being neglected, and urged the importance of out-door sports for growing boys and girls. Teachers should engage in the school games with their pupils, by so doing they will not only greatly benefit the physical health of their pupils, but they will also establish cordial and pleasant relations between their pupils and themselves.

A very interesting discussion took place upon these two papers in which Inspectors Hubbard, McLoughlin, Messrs. Holden, Curtis, Ferguson and Rev. Mr. Rexford took part.

Mr. Dixon, of the High School, Montreal, then read a very excellent paper on the Preparation of Lessons by the Teacher, which we hope to reproduce in a future number.

After a very full discussion of this paper by Mr. Masten and others, the first session came to a close.

SECOND SESSION.

The Convention continued its work at two o'clock, when the President appointed the following Committees:—Audit Committee: Messrs. Walton and Curtis. Committee on Resolutions: Drs. Robins and Harper, Inspectors Hubbard and McGregor,

Messrs. Masten, Elliot, Howard and Campbell, Mrs. Holden and Miss Macdonald.

Committee on Nomination of Officers and on time and place of next meeting of Association :

Dr. McGregor, Inspectors Magrath and McGregor, Messrs. Butler and Dixon, Rev. Mr. Kerr, Misses Abbott and G. Hunter.

Miss McLean, of Granby, then read a very practical paper, entitled, "A few hints on teaching oral geography," which called forth complimentary remarks from Mr. Masten, Drs. Harper and Kelley.

The Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Humphrey, then submitted his financial report, which showed a balance of about fifty dollars to the credit of the Association.

In this connection, Dr. Harper, of the Quebec High School, expressed the opinion that some small sum should be granted by the government in order to aid in bringing together a collection of school apparatus for the use of the teachers in convention assembled, as teachers generally had no opportunity of seeing these large collections of apparatus. If some such collection could be gathered together it would be of great advantage to the teachers.

The President said he would, as a friend of the Association, be very happy to be the medium through which they might make an application to the provincial treasurer, to place a limited sum at their disposal for that purpose.

Mr. J. P. Noyes, School Commissioner of Waterloo, read a very well written and racy paper entitled, "A Plea for School Commissioners," in which he deprecated the restrictions which the present school law imposed upon School Commissioners, and pleaded for greater freedom of action in the management of the schools entrusted to their care. He pointed out the great inconvenience that arises from the present condition of our school laws, which are scarcely intelligible even to the legal mind, and urged the necessity for a revised edition, written in plain English. He considered that in order to make our school system successful, more responsibility and a larger share in the management of the schools should be laid upon the rate-payers. In order to secure this and to awaken a greater interest in school matters, he urged the adoption of the district system as compared with the municipal system. In the discussion that followed—

Dr. Robins said that two matters were referred to in the paper, the first

of which was the need of revision of the school law. There was no doubt that there was much difficulty in the way of understanding such a multiplicity of school enactments, but with regard to the marginal notes, he must say that he had been able to understand these mysterious illusions, and they had been a great help to him. But one point raised by Mr. Noyse lay at the foundation of the whole of the school work, and if nothing else had been done than draw attention to this, it was worth all the time spent by the author—a gentleman learned in the law—in preparing his paper. It was that, so long as our school system in the province of Quebec was founded upon school municipalities, it would never stand on a level with the district system that was in vogue in the neighbouring province and in several states across the border. Under the municipal system the school board very often, in order to avoid all sectional difficulties and troubles, would agree to give a fixed remuneration to all the teachers in the municipality, no matter how much more efficient one teacher might be than the others, whereas if we had the individual or district system, under which the parents themselves would be called upon to determine the remuneration of the teacher, and any other improvements which were thought necessary in the interest and well-being of the school, they would increase the teachers' salary, or, the value of the teacher being known in the districts around, he or she would be sought after. Under a system like that, there would be an immediate advance in the remuneration of our teachers, as well as in the character of our school buildings. He gave a personal reminiscence of his own early teaching days in support of the argument that we must have a system in which the parents played a more important part than they did at present. He alluded to the fact that the school commissioners of Montreal were not elected by the people themselves, and said that they had always been fortunate in having very worthy men selected for them to occupy that position; and although, if the election had been left with the people themselves, they might not have chosen men of such high social and educational standing, still they would have taken more interest in school matters, and by and by they would have selected the very best men they could find. In conclusion, he challenged the fact that our dissentient schools stood on a higher level and paid better salaries to teachers than the schools of the municipalities.

Messrs. Hubbard, McLoughlin, Wardrop and Rexford also took part in the discussion.

Mrs. Holden, lady principal of Dunham Ladies' College, then read a most interesting and able paper on "The Education of Women," at the conclusion of which some remarks upon it were made by Chancellor Heneker, Dr. Robins and Dr. Harper, all of whom paid a high compliment to the character and ability of Mrs. Holden's paper.

The convention then took recess.

THIRD SESSION.

At the evening Session which opened at 8 o'clock every available seat in the Town Hall was occupied. Mr. L. J. Chandler, mayor of Cowansville, read an address of welcome on the part of the corporation and citizens of Cowansville, to which the secretary of the association, Dr. Kelly, replied on behalf of the Association.

The President of the Association, Hon. W. W. Lynch, then delivered the annual address. After thanking the teachers of the Province for the honor conferred upon him in electing him a second time as their President, he referred to the wonderful progress which the Association had made during the past few years. He referred to the loss which the Association has sustained in the death of the late F. W. Hicks and to the high honor conferred upon the leading spirit of Protestant Education in this Province, Sir William Dawson, by Her Majesty. The magnificent gift of the Hon. D. A. Smith to the authorities of McGill University for the higher education of women was referred to in connection with Sir William Dawson's work. The President then went on to speak of elementary education as follows:—

“No one more than myself prizes the value to be attached to a university course, and I would strongly advise every young man, and, I may now say, young woman, who desires to fit himself or herself for the higher intellectual walks of life, to spare no effort to enjoy the very highest training which our present excellent university institutions enable him or her to command. But the blessed privilege must, owing to circumstances, be confined to a very few young people. The masses of them must be content, as they now are, to enjoy the advantages which our elementary and at most our academy system places at their disposal or within their reach. It becomes therefore a matter of the most pressing moment that the education, which these systems offer, should be of

THE MOST PRACTICAL KIND

possible. (Hear, hear.) Our young men and women, the sons and daughters of our farmers, that class of our population upon whose training and intelligence must rest very largely the future prosperity of this young country of ours, require to have the means of receiving in the most practical way and in the shortest time that education which will enable them to worthily discharge the duties devolving upon them in after life. I use the expression “the shortest time” with regret. I use it, however, because the fact exists and cannot be controverted, that this important class of our youth are necessarily obliged, so to say, to snatch their education at such periods of time as the exigencies of their duties at home

will permit. Let us then seriously consider whether our present system is the best adapted to the situation or that we can make use of! Might it not be well to enquire whether we are not attempting too much in some directions and too little in others? I hesitate about expressing the opinion that an effort is being made to increase the number of certain so-called superior educational institutions to the detriment of a true elementary system more in correspondence with the requirements of the masses of our people, in other words, that the tendency is in the direction of higher education, which under the circumstances must be limited to the few. It must not be imagined that, in the matter of education generally, we are retrograding in this province. On the contrary, we are making most commendable progress.

(Here the President quoted from the last report of the Superintendent figures in proof of this statement).

Our position, the Protestant position I mean, is undoubtedly a peculiar one. But I have had special opportunities of judging and I now wish to say that I believe the majority are disposed to deal with us in the fairest and most conciliatory spirit. (Hear, hear.) We have the almost entire direction of our educational institutions under the control of a superintendent of education whom in my official capacity I am happy to welcome here to-night and whose broad and liberal views are well known, ably assisted as he is, among others, by a gentleman who is no stranger to this association, I refer to your former secretary, Mr. Rexford. The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction is composed of a body of men, who wish well to the cause of education and who devote themselves unremittingly to the task that lies before them. I know that there is a disposition, as there always is in matters of this kind, to criticise at times the management of this body. But, when the multiplicity of difficulties that surround them are taken into account I think that much credit is due and will be freely and generously given them for the zealous manner in which they work. (Applause). They have made very considerable and praiseworthy progress, for instance, in the mode of distributing the superior education money. Formerly, it was entirely a matter of political favour so far as our academies and high schools were concerned. Now, the system of inspection of our academies, high schools and model schools, has, I rejoice to say, permitted the accomplishment of a great deal and, if in no other way, it has had the effect of apportioning the superior education money according to the merits of the respective institutions. The reports of the inspectors establish beyond a doubt that very considerable improvement is being made in the matter of

HIGHER EDUCATION

and I only trust that the incentive which the Committee desire to offer may have the effect of leading to still further improvement in that direction. If I might be permitted an observation, it is this, that I would like to see our academies or high schools—for the terms are really convertible—confined to our large rural centres. Our population is sparse and a

nultiplication of this class of schools can only serve to impair those which should be really maintained. Possibly much could be done in this direction, if more of these higher schools were under the control of our regularly constituted school boards, who would see to a proper system of gradation, and to that which is not less important, the payment to the teachers of a regular and sufficient salary. While speaking in this connection, ladies and gentlemen, I may perhaps be permitted to express the hope that the day is not far distant when our universities, liberally endowed through the benefactions of their own students who have attained distinction in different spheres of life and from other friends of education, will find themselves in a position to decline to receive further aid from the State. When this occurs a very considerable impetus can be given, so far as increased grants are concerned, to our academies and model schools, which, in their true light, should be regarded as the nurseries of the universities. I may also remark that the time will come when further improvements in the mode of distribution of the superior education money will have to be made. I have always felt the very great inconvenience which results from what is now a necessity, that is that a uniformity is not maintained and that a school this year receiving aid to an extent sufficient to place it upon a footing of usefulness is the following year, through no fault of its own—neither of the teachers nor of the directing body—deprived of a very considerable sum, upon which possibly its existence depends. Again at the present time the population, I mean the relative Protestant population of counties, are not considered in the distribution. I do not believe that any good results flow from rapid and sudden changes often made without proper deliberation and upon an imperfect basis; but I do sincerely hope that the time may come when we can have

A SYSTEM OF COUNTY SCHOOLS,

those of the one vieing with those of the other. This, of course, would entail a county system of school inspection and a county high school with model schools in each township—the model school being the stepping stone from the elementary school to the county high school, and the latter, in its turn, the stepping stone to the universities. This plan, whenever realised, will necessarily throw additional burthens upon the ratepayer, and I know that this is not always popular; but I have sufficient confidence in my fellow-citizens to believe that, if they can be convinced that great and satisfactory results are likely to accrue from any improvement in our educational system, they will be quite prepared to endorse it, and to assume their share of the burthen which such an improved system will necessarily carry with it. Reverting now, ladies and gentlemen, to our elementary schools, I can only repeat what I said on this important subject ten years ago, when I had the honour to first preside over this Association, namely, that I very much fear that sufficient interest is not taken in this much needed and eminently useful class of schools, considering the circumstances of our situation—that

sufficient care is not bestowed on the choice of persons to direct them, and that their value should not be measured by the yearly contributions in the way of taxes. The necessity of securing good teachers for these schools, and of paying them adequately, is to my mind the chief consideration, the key of the whole question; and until these desiderata are attained—until our people come to appreciate more the worth of those to whom they can safely commit the care of their children at that tender age when the impressions received are most lasting, we cannot hope to see any great improvement take place. In this connection, I rejoice to know, however, that one of the subjects—the harassing subjects—that formed the topic of debate for so many years, has no longer a *raison d'être*. Its usefulness has, so to say, gone. The system of boarding round has disappeared, never to be revived. (Applause.) There is another subject, ladies and gentlemen, which I consider of paramount importance, and to which I desire to allude, I mean

OUR NORMAL SCHOOLS.

I believe that they are a necessary adjunct of our school system—that without them we can hardly expect that any serious or real improvement can take place in the character and training of our elementary school teachers. I know that a feeling exists—and it is proper and right that it should be so—on the part of our high and model schools, that they are quite as competent to properly fit students for elementary school diplomas as are our normal schools. I do not intend to discuss the relative competency of the one or of the other. I give them both every credit for earnest devotion to the work in which they are respectively engaged. But the one is essentially a training school, while the other is only partially so from necessity. May we not look forward to the time when our present normal system can be extended in its mission of usefulness so that its terms of training at the central point may be shortened, and that the remainder of the scholastic year may be devoted to some system—like that inaugurated by our esteemed friend, the Protestant Secretary of the Education Department—where teachers and those proposing to teach can meet and receive instruction in the profession. I merely mention the idea as a crude one which has often occurred to my mind, and which would not only produce, it seems to me, better results as far as uniformity in the qualifications required of our elementary school teachers are concerned, but would show younger ones that of which many of them have often felt seriously the want, that is, to know how to teach. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have prolonged these remarks somewhat beyond the limit I had fixed for myself at the start. It is not my purpose, any more than it is my right, to take part in the discussions which form the objects and constitute the great usefulness of a body like this; and I trust that I will be pardoned if in anything I have said I have given the slightest cause for dissatisfaction. I am here, in the first place, because of the honour you have conferred upon me in making me again your president; secondly, because of the identity I shall always wish to main-

tain with you, and lastly, because of the great interest I take in all that pertains to true educational progress in this province. I am, or rather desire to be, a Canadian in every sense of the word, and as such I believe it to be my duty on every occasion that offers to contribute my services, humble though they may be, to any movement having for its aim the amelioration of the social position of my fellow-citizens. We have, as a people, made great and almost surprising advances in our material prosperity, and it is to be desired that these advances should always continue and, if possible, in increasing ratio. But if that prosperity is to be a sound and substantial one, it is above all things necessary that our people should increase in a cultured and enlightened intelligence; and this can only be attained through an educational system which will progress with the prosperity that looks to it for maintenance and support. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was received with applause. He expressed his full sympathy with these annual conventions of teachers, which were most valuable aids to the cause of education, through the enthusiasm and instruction derived from them by the teachers. As a French Canadian, he assured them that in their efforts to disseminate knowledge they had the full sympathy of the French Canadian population. Both the English and French-speaking citizens of the province could unite with all their hearts in the cause of education, and he hoped a firm union would be instituted between the two races, who were alike concerned in the welfare of the province. With regard to the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, the slowness of whose action had been complained of by a gentleman in his paper during the afternoon, they of course had held many sessions, and they did the work perhaps very slowly, but they did it very surely.

Sir Wm. Dawson, in rising, was received with loud and continued applause. He referred to the great increase during the past few years in the percentage of female teachers, and pointed out that the employment of educated women as teachers had led to the agitation for the higher education of women, a movement which was working a revolution in English society. After referring to the opening of classes in McGill College for women, Sir Wm. Dawson went on to speak of the distribution of the Superior Education Grant, alluded to in the President's address.

He said that no one regretted more than he did that the universities took any of it at all, and he was looking for a benefactor who would say to them, "Here is \$50,000 or \$100,000; do not take any more money out

of the public fund." The money was all required by the academies, which were the feeders of the universities, and if these were starved, how could they be expected to feed the universities? Elementary and higher education were both equally necessary, and he trusted that they all recognized each other as members of the one great profession. Personally he had worked as an original worker in science, a very good thing in its way, but he would be willing to sacrifice that and any reputation arising from it, if he could do anything for any department of education, either low or high, as it was a higher thing to work for the future. Their worthy President had taken occasion to congratulate him on the honour which the Queen had been graciously pleased to confer upon him, and he was proud of having received such a distinction at the hands of her Gracious Majesty—it was an indication of the fact that in the old world they were not merely willing to honour the great men who stood at the top of our political ladder, but also those who worked in this country for the promotion of science and the promotion of education.

Dr. Heneker, Chancellor of Bishop's College, being called upon, expressed his deep sympathy with those engaged in the noble work of education. He referred to the great importance of education to the state as one means of securing for itself the whole of the powers of its citizens, not the intellectual alone, but the moral and physical powers. Speaking of the Association, he said—

I value these meetings, these conventions, as of inestimable importance to you as a body, because they create an *esprit de corps*, and because they enable you to consult as to many of the difficulties which must surround you in your daily work. Assembled here with the great body of elementary teachers are representatives of the Government of the country, of the Council of Public Instruction, of the highest class of teachers and of persons of influence outside your professional body. There can be no better proof of the importance attached to your calling, and I congratulate this Association on the success of this Cowansville meeting. Various opinions exist and must, no doubt, exist on many important questions of administration as well as of the other practical work of the teacher. And the best way to learn what is going on and to form an opinion as to the motives of those to whom are entrusted important functions is to meet them face to face. As a member of the Council of Public Instruction I can truly say that it is a source of infinite pleasure to me thus to meet you. And when I compare in my own mind the work which was being done in the academies of the country when the Protestant committee first instituted the system of inspection with the work now done, I am amazed at the advance which has been made during a comparatively short time. I could point out to you places, which a few years ago seemed entirely indifferent to education—now possessed of well equipped schools, showing excellent results from examination, and the movement seems spreading, for year by

year we are enabled to record an advance in the right direction. I do not mean to say that we have reached the standard which we should aim at, but whereas, it was commonly thought a few years ago that the educational system of Quebec was far below the standard of Ontario, I very much question from the reports made to me, whether Quebec is now a whit below Ontario in this matter in her best schools.

Short addresses were also delivered by Hon. James Ferrier, Thomas White, Esq., M.P., and Sydney Fisher, Esq., M.P. After which the Convention adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

After the opening exercise on Friday morning, and certain announcements from the Secretary, Dr. McGregor presented the following report on behalf of the Committee on Nominations, &c., which was adopted on resolution:—The Committee recommend that the place of meeting be Montreal, and the following be the officers for the ensuing year:—

President,—Sir William Dawson.

Vice-Presidents,—Dr. Robins, Dr. Cameron and Insp. McGregor.

Secretary,—Dr. F. W. Kelley.

Treasurer,—Mr. C. A. Humphrey.

Council,—Mrs. Fuller, Miss Peebles, Miss Rogers, Dr. McGregor, Messrs. R. J. Elliott, A. Pearson, A. W. Kneeland, and R. M. Campbell of Montreal; Mr. Haliday of Huntingdon; Rev. R. Kerr, of Quebec; Mr. Curtis, of St. Johns; Inspector Hubbard, of Sherbrooke; Miss McDonald, of Quebec; Miss Abbot, of Waterloo; and Miss Phelps, of Bedford.

Mr. Hobart Butler, of Bedford, then read a very clever and sarcastic paper, entitled, "Some thoughts upon the Council of Public Instruction, and the results of its official acts." Though he respected the body as a whole the *personnel* might be improved. There were too many members representing cities and too few from the country. Of course, city institutions received more attention than those of the country. That the constitution of the Council is imperfect may be seen at once on reference to the manner in which the text-book question has been dealt with by that body. Instead of deciding what text-books shall be used by the municipalities, the Protestant Committee has left the selection in the hands of the School Commissioners. As an instance of the operation of this system he remarked some townships

had two school municipalities. One Board of School Commissioners made selection of one series of books, the village corporation of another, and the confusion and injury resulting entailed great and unnecessary expense. The rules of the Council with relation to the examination of candidates for the teaching profession are apparently quite unjust. Only one day is given to the candidates for school diplomas for examination. The candidate for the elementary diplomas must pass a written examination in eight subjects within five hours. The Model School and Academy candidate nine or ten subjects in the same time. This requires very great knowledge of the subject, remarkably rapid writing, an unusual physical endurance, and indomitable courage in the candidates. What young scholar possesses and can use all of these qualities in the presence of gruff and sometimes surly strangers, who are frequently influenced by a false idea of their own importance! The Normal school, on the other hand, gives from two to three weeks at least for its examinations for these diplomas.

The writer then took up the course of study for Elementary Schools. He deprecated the introduction of any course of study to the Elementary Schools, and ridiculed the idea of teaching Object Lessons and Drawing in the ordinary district schools.

Mr. Elliot of the High School, Montreal, then read a paper which manifested a great deal of ability and careful preparation, in which he criticised, with some severity, the work of the Educational authorities, and maintained that Superior Education was being subsidized at the expense of the more important work of Elementary Education. An abstract of this paper will appear in a future number.

Sir William Dawson, in opening the discussion on these two interesting papers, said:—

“The Protestant Committee were expected to do their work for nothing, and also to please everybody. (Applause.) It must also be remembered that they were obliged to administer a system which was in operation before their time, and for which they were not responsible, and which required a great deal of caution in making any great revolution. With regard to the composition of the committee, he said that five or six of its members were considered as representing the country districts, beside Mr. Rexford, who certainly knew as much as any man about the needs of country schools, and who was always at hand to give them his

valuable advice. (Applause.) With reference to the point urged by Mr. Butler, that only one series of text-books be used, he said, that the city and country schools had somewhat different requirements as regarded text-books, and the Protestant committee, did not like to make a cast-iron rule in the matter. He next alluded to the complaint against the board of examiners sitting too short a time to give the candidates for diplomas proper time to show their knowledge, and said it must be remembered that they were unpaid boards, and the only way perhaps would be either to pay these boards or to have the examinations conducted by a central board. In regard to the normal schools, he said that measures were now being taken to aid teachers in attending these schools, and they had also arranged that the professors should give one month of their time to training in the art of teaching the teachers in the country schools. He urged that it would be a great improvement to have the higher schools and academies distributed more evenly over the country. (Applause.) He said there had been a great deal of misapprehension about McGill University. The university was supported by money given by the citizens of Montreal. For instance, a young man coming from the country to attend the Faculty of Arts paid \$20 a year, and the University spent \$100 a year in educating him; besides this many young men who could not afford to pay got their education practically for nothing; in fact more than one half of the students of the Faculty of Arts at present were getting their education practically free. It was in reality the rich people of the city who were paying for the education of young men from all parts of the province, and in this way doing a work for the benefit of the whole country. There were at present 40 students from the city of Montreal out of the 400 or 500 in attendance. Again, the education of the university was certainly most practical, fitting the young men to become clergymen, doctors, lawyers, civil engineers, surveyors and mineralogists. They were blamed for not starting schools for technical education everywhere. There are already some in operation in different parts of the province, and it was the fault of the people themselves that there were not more. When in England he found that it was recognized that it was the part of the people to establish and support such schools in their own districts, the government assisting them by grants of models, apparatus, prizes to successful students and grants to their teachers. He commended this whole question of technical education to their careful consideration, and concluded by saying that the Protestant committee did not set themselves up in their own views, but were most anxious to learn and most anxious to meet the growing wants of the country, and would be happy at all times to follow the suggestions that were made to them for the advancement of the cause of education. They could not very well expect them, when they received one suggestion from one section and an opposite one from another, to do both. (Applause.)

Hon. Senator Ferrier also briefly addressed the convention in reference to the Protestant Committee.

FIFTH SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Principal McCabe of the Ottawa Normal School was present and occupied a seat on the platform.

The discussion upon the papers of Messrs. Butler and Elliott was continued by Inspectors McGregor and Hubbard, Rev. Messrs. Kerr and Rexford, Messrs. Newton and Fisher and Dr. Kelley, and Principal McCabe. At the close of this discussion, it was resolved on motion of Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Walten :

That it is the decided opinion of this convention that the inspection of the county academies and model schools should be completed not later than the tenth of March. A large proportion of the older and more advanced pupils, upon whom most of the time and attention of the teacher has been bestowed, are obliged to leave school about that time to engage in teaching and in the labours of the farm and other manual occupations. These schools are consequently very much reduced in numbers and average standing and an examination taking place in April, May or June, affords no sufficient indication of the work done or of the general usefulness of the school. As the small amount of aid from the superior education fund now granted to those schools is apportioned upon the results of these examinations, it seems very desirable to examine them at a time when they have an average attendance. We therefore respectfully repeat our request that the Protestant Committee of the council of Public Instruction will order the examination of the county academies to take place not later than the above date.

Mrs. Morton, formerly lady principal of the Girls' High School, Montreal, read an interesting paper on "A plea for the teaching of temperance in our schools." Mrs. Morton said that legislation was no doubt a good remedy for the evils of intemperance, but she believed education to be a much better remedy; legislation could not prove effective until we had educated the public mind. While they were considering every day the value of one class of studies with another, were we not largely neglecting one important branch of education viz., that of the moral and physical nature of the child, in making no provision for teaching of these subjects in our schools. While it might be true that a teacher may impress the truths relating to these subjects upon our children by his life and conduct, as well as by his words, we must not forget that many of them were not surrounded with influences at home that led to a pure life, and therefore to ensure this end it was time that we put into our schools lessons on these

subjects, or at least endeavored to teach the effects of alcohol on the human system, so that our children might go out of school forewarned. As the late Dr. J. G. Holland said some years ago, "What we want in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example and a long cherished error by making the children thoroughly intelligent on the subject of alcohol. The more thoroughly we can instruct the young concerning the dominating evil of our time, the better will it be for them and the world." The teacher might claim want of authority to do this, but she hoped that excuse would soon cease to exist. In this province we had already made some progress in the matter, the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal having introduced into all the common schools of the city Dr. Richardson's Temperance lesson book to be taught to all children over 12 years of age, and the promise that if the temperance people would prepare a more elementary book it would be introduced into the lower classes next year. No teaching of this kind, however, had been introduced into the high schools of the city, and the writer wondered that parents, in view of the tremendous risks, did not rise up and demand such teaching for all the children. We should also have this subject thoroughly taught in our normal schools, and expect every teacher who holds a certificate for teaching to have passed successfully in this subject. Then, and not until then, might we hope to have our children as thoroughly taught in this subject as they were taught geography, arithmetic, or any other subject. We in Canada should not be left behind the United States in this matter, the States of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Michigan having passed by their legislature acts requiring this teaching in all their schools. The New York State Act was called "An Act relating to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools," and read as follows:—

I. Provision shall be made by the proper local school authorities for instructing all pupils in all schools, supported by the public money or under state control, in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

II. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the State of New York after 1st January, 1885, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effect of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

The paper concluded by asking them not to forget that example

wa. better than precept in this as in all matters. Let every teacher live his teaching, let a boy never have occasion to say to any of our teachers "Physician heal thyself."

Inspector Hubbard bore testimony to the value of total abstinence.

Dr. Robins said he had never known a man who had not injured himself both mentally, physically and morally by his indulgence in the use of intoxicating spirits and tobacco. He was convinced that by total abstinence from the use of these they would all make themselves more useful in their day and generation.

Sir William Dawson had been a teetotal r from his childhood.

Hon. Senator Ferrier said he would be 84 years of age on the 23rd of the month, and he had been trying to remember how long he had been a total abstainer. He simply mentioned this to show that it was not wanted in old age, and it was not wanted in youth.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., expressed his great satisfaction at having listened to the paper. He had studied the temperance movement with some degree of interest for a great many years, and although he had not much confidence in the prohibition movement, he had great confidence in the good results which would follow the education of our children in temperance principles, and would like to see the subject taught in our schools. It was very evident from the tenor of the discussion that Mrs. Morton had the hearty support of the Convention in the position which she had taken on this question.

At the close of this discussion, the Committee on Resolutions presented the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

That this Convention would view with the greatest satisfaction a more intimate official relationship between the Protestant Secretary of the Education Department and the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

That, inasmuch as Her Most Gracious Majesty has thought it advisable to confer the honour of knighthood upon a distinguished member of this Association, Principal Dawson, we hereby tender to him our congratulations, and earnestly hope that he will long continue to wear the honour so worthily conferred upon him.

Sir Wm. Dawson replied in his usual happy manner.

That this Association has heard, with deep regret, of the death of F. W. Hicks, Esq., M.A., head-master of McGill Model School, Montreal,

long a member of this Association, and for eleven years its esteemed and efficient secretary; and be it also

Resolved—That this Association desires to place on record its high estimate of the ability and faithfulness of the deceased gentleman, and its sense of the heavy loss the Association, and the cause of education generally, has sustained by his early decease; and be it also

Resolved—That this Association extends to Principal Hicks, and the family of the deceased, its sincere sympathy and sorrow, with the earnest prayer that in their sad bereavement they may be sustained and comforted by the infinite love of Him who knoweth the end from the beginning, and who doeth all things well.

And be it *Resolved*—That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the public Press.

That a delegation, consisting of Dr. Robins, Principal Masten of Coaticook, and Rev. E. I. Rexford, of Quebec, be instructed to wait upon the Quebec Government and the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and to represent the views of the Association in regard to the Pension Act, and the general interests represented by the Association.

That, inasmuch as the suggestion was made some years ago by the Rev. Dr. Buckham, principal of the University of Vermont, that there should be an interchange of delegates between this Association and that of the State of Vermont, we hereby appoint as such delegate from this Association to that of Vermont the Rev. E. I. Rexford, Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, and Inspector McLaughlin, as alternate.

That an interchange of delegates between this Association and that of Ontario would tend materially to promote the interests of education, and that we hereby appoint the Hon. W. W. Lynch, president of this Association, as delegate, with Professor McGregor as alternate.

SIXTH SESSION.

At the closing session on Friday evening the members of the Convention were treated to a very interesting entertainment, consisting of music and readings, provided by the local committee. The hall was crowded to the doors, and the music and readings were most excellent. During the evening Principal McCabe, of Ottawa, gave an address upon "Practical Education," and the Protestant secretary of the department reviewed some of the chief points brought out by the proceedings of the Convention. Votes of thanks were tendered to the people of Cowansville and Sweetsbury, and to the local committee, to the speakers, and to those who prepared papers, to those who took part in the music and literary entertainment, to the retiring officers, to the several railway companies which had granted reduced fares, and to the members of the press. The successful gathering formed a fitting close to the work of the Convention which will long be remembered by those in attendance as a

pleasant and profitable meeting. The majority of the teachers returned to their homes by the early trains Saturday morning, but a large number, influenced by the lovely weather which prevailed during the session of the Convention, and by the hospitable spirit of the people, remained over until Saturday evening.

The following is a list of the Registered Members of the Convention at Cowansville:—

- Hon. W. W. LYNCH, D.C.L., President.
 F. W. ABLEBY, Esq., Ph.D., Secretary.
 C. A. HUMPHREY, Esq., Treasurer.
 Rev. ELSON I. BENFORD, Protestant Secretary of the Department
 of Public Instruction.
 S. P. ROBINS, LL.D., McGill Normal School.
 JAMES MCGREGOR, LL.D., McGill Normal School.
 Inspector HUBBARD, Sherbrooke.
 " MCGREGOR, Huntingdon.
 " McLOUGHLIN, Sweetsburg.
 " MAGRATH, Aylmer.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Miss Alice Boright.....	Abercorn.
Hobart Butler, Esq.....	Bedford.
E. H. Howard, Esq.....	Berthier.
Miss Ellen C. Kemp.....	Bolton Centre.
Mr. W. R. McLoughlin.....	Bolton West.
Thos. Dryden, Esq.....	Cowansville.
L. L. Chandler, Esq.....	"
Dr. L. H. Fuller.....	"
Dr. C. L. Cotton.....	"
Dr. J. B. Gibson.....	"
A. L. Gilman, Esq.....	"
John Massie, jun., Esq.....	"
H. T. Duffy, Esq.....	"
J. E. Martin, Esq.....	"
G. K. Nesbitt, Esq.....	"
C. S. Browne, Esq.....	"
E. E. Lawrence, Esq.....	"
N. Buzzell, Esq.....	"
G. L. Masten, Esq.....	Coaticooke.
Miss S. A. Mitchell.....	"
Arch. McArthur, Esq.....	Clarenceville.
Miss Mary Mandigo.....	"
Mrs. J. R. Holden.....	Dunham.
Miss W. McLean.....	Granby.
John McIntosh, Esq.....	"
Miss A. A. Swift.....	"
" Edith P. Ray.....	"
" Maggie S. Hodson.....	"
R. J. Hewton, Esq.....	Hatley.
Miss Bella Church.....	"
" Mary Taylor.....	Knowlton.
" Mary Wilson.....	"
" Carrie Moses.....	"
S. A. Fisher, Esq., M.P.....	"
Miss L. W. Shufelt.....	"

Miss H. G. Wood.....	Knowlton.
H. M. Cockfield, Esq.....	Lachute.
T. Haney, Esq.....	"
Miss M. A. Addie.....	Lewis.
Rev. E. A. W. King, M.A.....	"
Mr. Orrin Rexford, Jr.....	Lachina.
Miss Ida M. Featherstone.....	Lacolle.
" Agnes A. Derrick.....	"
R. M. Campbell, Esq.....	Montreal.
W. Dixon, Esq.....	"
R. J. Elliott, Esq.....	"
Miss M. J. Clarke.....	"
" L. M. Clarke.....	"
" Elin. Scott.....	"
Mrs. L. Scott.....	"
" T. Peebles.....	"
" L. E. Lawless.....	"
Miss E. Maver.....	"
" J. Maver.....	"
" E. Philbin.....	"
" M. P. Peyton.....	"
" J. MacNab.....	"
" M. D. Ryan.....	"
" S. Hurst.....	"
" A. Ray.....	"
" C. Harper.....	"
" M. Harper.....	"
" S. Robinson.....	"
" B. L. Young.....	"
" L. B. Robins.....	"
" Ida Robins.....	"
Mrs. McGregor.....	"
Miss McGregor.....	"
" H. McGarry.....	"
" J. McGarry.....	"
" L. Tickle.....	"
" E. Fraser.....	"
" E. J. Reid.....	"
" Eliz. Hill.....	"
Mr. John Ashcroft.....	"
Miss Jessie E. Rodger.....	"
" Janet Harper.....	"
" M. L. Ferguson.....	"
" E. Taylor.....	"
" M. Taylor.....	"
" S. Millan.....	"
" Jane N. Palmer.....	"
" Fanny Dowling.....	"
" Maggie Ellicott.....	"
" Mary Ellicott.....	"
" J. M. Ferguson.....	"
" Annie B. Barr.....	"
" Auguste Duclos.....	"
Mr. A. C. Galbraith.....	"
Miss B. Ballantyne.....	"
Mr. Ed. P. Chambers.....	"
Miss M. Dawson.....	"
" G. Hunter.....	"
" A. Hunter.....	"

Miss S. Sloan.....	Montreal.
“ L. Barlow	“
“ A. Ball.....	“
Prof. Mills.....	“
Mrs. Phillips.....	“
E. J. Chambers, Esq.	“
Miss A. M. Bedard.....	Mansonville.
“ T. E. Gilman.....	“
“ Maud Garland.....	“
“ Maude Lambe	Magog.
“ Vaughan	Noyan.
“ Simpson.....	“
“ M. C. Smith	North Pinnacle.
“ Ada A. Smith.....	“
John A. McCabe, Esq	Ottawa.
James Fraser, Esq	Ormstown.
G. Ferguson, Esq.....	Quebec.
Dr. John Harper.....	“
Miss Margaret C. Ainysbet.....	“
“ Miss Chaderton.....	“
John Purdie, Esq.....	“
Miss Elizabeth McDonald.....	“
“ N. Moses.....	“
“ Ida Wilkins.....	“
“ Kate Ahern.....	“
“ Agnes Hunter.....	“
Rev. Robert Kerr.....	“
Miss Ellison Mackie.....	Quebec South.
Mrs. J. Halls	Sutton Flats.
Miss Jane Reid	“
“ S. E. Lalanne	Sutton.
“ Mary Reid	“
“ A. E. O. Regan	“
“ Mary S. Billings	“
“ Martha Donaldson.....	“
“ E. M. Allen	“
“ R. T. Winchester.....	Sutton Junction.
“ Alberta Winchester.....	“
“ Miss J. M. Mitchell.....	Sherbrooke.
“ K. E. Wilson	“
Mrs. M. A. Rodgers	“
H. A. Curtis, Esq	St. Johns.
Miss Nichols.....	“
“ Canfield.....	“
“ Mary Canfield.....	“
“ M. Campbell.....	St. Jean Baptiste Vill'ge
“ M. E. Gilman.....	Shefford West.
“ Innes	St. Laurent.
“ Catherine Nolan.....	Valleyfield.
John L. Walton, Esq	Waterloo.
John P. Noyes, Esq.....	“
Mrs. M. R. Noyes.....	“
Miss Alma A. Minckler.....	“
“ Mary Abbott	“
“ M. Overing.....	“
“ L. Latimer	“
“ Jennie Pearson	“
“ Ida M. Bachelder.....	“
“ M. L. Knowlton.....	“

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

C. H. HUMPHREY

IN ACCOUNT WITH

The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers for the Year ending 7th October, 1884.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

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1883.	October 23. To Balance brought forward.....	\$10 34	1883.	October 26. By Secretary's acct'.....	\$11 79
"	27. " Members' Fees.....	60 50	"	27. " Drysdale's "	2 40
			"	" " Witness' "	3 00
			Nov. 4. 27 " Drysdale's "	2 70	
			1884.	October 7. " Balance on hand.....	50 95
					<u>\$70 84</u>
1884.	October 7. To Balance brought down.....	\$50 95			

(Signed) C. A. HUMPHREY,
Treasurer.

Auditors, } JOHN L. WALTON,
H. H. CURTIS.

Audited and found correct,
Cowansville, October 9, 1884.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—Another successful convention has been held. As regards the size and representative character of the gathering, the ability of the papers, and the discussions, the Cowansville meeting is second to no previous convention. The direct practical influence upon the work of our schools may not be as great as in the case of some former meetings. It was found necessary to crowd the work of a programme which had been prepared for eight sessions into six sessions with the result that some papers were omitted and the discussions upon others cut short. Papers characterized by severe criticism occupied so much of the time of the Convention that papers bearing upon the practical work of the schools did not receive the attention usually accorded them. The objects of criticism were the Educational authorities in general and the Protestant Committee in particular. Nearly every feature of the school system was touched upon in one or other of the papers. The wide range of criticism and the strong language in which it was expressed may be accounted for in a measure no doubt by the natural tendency of the writers of the papers in question, yet it was very evident that the Convention approved of much of the criticism. Although the Convention evidently recoiled from the strong language which was used, and although Sir Wm. Dawson's reply which was remarkably good, considering the circumstances, was well received by the Convention, there was a strong feeling in favor of a representative of elementary education on the Protestant Committee and in favor of giving a larger share of the Superior Education Fund to the Model Schools and Academies. The present system of examining candidates for teachers' diplomas, the time for the examination of Model Schools and Academies and other questions which have been agitated at former conventions came up for discussion. We believe that a simple solution of these difficulties would be to appoint a bona-fide representative of the Elementary and Secondary Schools on the Protestant Committee and charge him with the solution of some of these vexed questions. He might be compelled "to report progress and ask leave to sit again" several times before satisfying all parties, and he would, no doubt, be required to report decided progress, when he attended the Teachers' Convention; but such an appointment would go far to remove the present friction in our educational machinery, and the teachers would accept with better grace than they do at present the decisions reached by the Protestant Committee. It is being forced upon the attention of the Convention more forcibly each year that the present method of procedure does not give sufficient time for the discussion of the important questions brought before the Convention. Rejected papers, incomplete discussions, hasty decisions, form part of the results of each Convention. If the Association is to overtake the work which

comes before it, some changes must be made. One new departure was tried and with good success at the late Convention by the appointment of a Committee on nominations and place of meeting; by this means a great deal of time was gained. If important questions were referred to Committees with instructions to study them during the year and report at the next Convention, the questions would be more fully considered and the decisions of the Convention would be entitled to greater consideration. The teachers of the elementary schools frequently take little interest in what are "burning questions" for teachers of Model Schools and Academies, and *vice versa*. For two or three sessions therefore the teachers might break up into two sections and give their attention to subjects of special interest to their respective schools. If the Convention were to be organized in separate sections for the morning sessions, and united for the afternoon and evening sessions, more work would be accomplished, and the general interest in the work of the Convention would be promoted. A recording secretary should also be appointed, not only to relieve the general secretary from his present heavy duties, but also to give him more time to attend the general business and arrangements of the meetings. It was a great mistake that there was no printed programme of proceedings at the Cowansville meeting. Inquiries for programmes were heard on all sides and great disappointment was expressed when none could be obtained. A provisional programme should certainly be issued some weeks before the date of the Convention. The next meeting is to be in Montreal. It should be in every way the most important gathering ever held in connection with the Association. Cannot the provisional programme be issued before the Summer Holidays.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY.—The corporation of McGill University having early in the autumn decided to admit women to the University, an announcement of the fact, together with information as to examination for entrance, &c., was made through the newspapers about the 25th of September. At this time the matriculation examinations in arts and applied science had commenced, and it was thought that only a very limited number of young ladies would be ready to take up the Arts course on so short a notice. The result, however, has been as unexpected and surprising as was the announcement that ladies were to be admitted to the college. Owing to the shortness of notice above referred to, the requirements for entrance were made as light as possible. None were refused admission on account of inability to pass the matriculation examination in all its subjects; and it may be mentioned for the benefit of those who are preparing to enter the College next September, that the practice at the University has been (and

there is no probability of an immediate change in this matter) to admit to the lectures all who show an ability to profit by the instruction given by the professors in the various subjects, even though they are not prepared to pass satisfactorily the examination required for admission. Many very successful students have been admitted on these terms, and having passed the College examinations of the first year at Christmas or in April, have been admitted as full undergraduates, and proceeded regularly to the degree. The number of female students now attending lectures in all the subjects of the first year's course in arts is thirteen. Six of these have passed all the examinations required for entrance; several of the others have passed satisfactorily in all but one or two of the subjects; these, with the remaining students, are preparing to pass all the subjects at the Christmas examinations. It may be stated that the lectures are for the most part given in the afternoon, and are the same as those given in the morning to the male students. About a dozen other ladies are entered as "occasional students," and take the lectures in certain subjects chosen by themselves. The results of the Christmas examinations will be awaited with much interest, and it is believed by those who have had an opportunity of examining both the male and female students, that the latter will acquit themselves very creditably, if indeed they do not succeed in taking some of the highest places in the examinations.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Quebec Teachers' Association held the second meeting of the year on Friday evening, the 7th instant. There was a good attendance of the teachers. The chief item on the programme was a paper on School Discipline, by Mr. McQuarrie. Arrangements were made at the meeting for a series of weekly lectures on the Art of Teaching, and a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

Cookshire.—The school under the new building lately erected here at a cost of over \$3,000, is now in full operation. Miss Alexandra Dawson, of Montreal, being Principal; Miss Ida Ives, of Hatley, assistant. The number of pupils now attending is 50, and it is expected that this number will be considerably increased next month. The heating of the rooms by furnace is a decided change, for the better, from the old-fashioned stove, and ventilation is well provided for. The walls of the main school-room are well supplied with the latest edition of maps, &c., and it is the intention of the Commissioners to leave nothing undone that may add to the cause of education in this country, in so far the Graded school is concerned.

Hatley Academy opened the year with 62 pupils. The management is the same as last year. The Academy will enter one candidate for the A.A. certificate in the University School Exam-

ination next June. The following is the staff:—R. J. Hewton, M.A., Principal; Miss Church, Assistant; Miss Kennedy, French teacher.

A very important Report on the Higher Education of Women has been presented to the Corporation of McGill University by Sir William Dawson, as the result of his enquiries during his recent visit to Europe. This report which has been printed and circulated, contains very valuable information concerning the progress of this educational movement in England and the United States.

McGill University.—The Annual University Lecture, which has been omitted for two or three years past, was revived on Friday afternoon, the 9th instant, when Sir William Dawson delivered the University Lecture in the Molson Hall to a crowded audience. The history of the work of the late Chancellor, the Hon. Judge Day, in the interests of the University, was referred to at some length, and an endowment in connection with the Law Faculty was recommended as a fitting commemoration of his work. The meeting of the British Association in Montreal, the need for more extensive provision for education in applied Science, the tercentenary of Edinburg University, the Higher Education of Women, the position and prospects of the Medical Faculty, and the bright prospects for the rising generation in this Dominion, were discussed in the lecturer's most interesting style.

Teachers' Institutes.—The Government has approved of the suggestion (first made at the Lachute Convention) to shorten the session of the McGill Normal School to nine months, and to require the professors to spend one month holding Teachers' Institutes. The Normal School will therefore close at the end of May next, and the Teachers' Institutes will be organized during the summer as a regular part of our school work.

Mr. Cockfield, of Lacolle Academy, has succeeded Mr. Haliday at Lachute.

The Protestant Committee hold the next regular meeting on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

The School Law.—A new edition of the School Law has been issued with a good index. A copy has been mailed to the Secretary-treasurer of each School Board, and further copies will be furnished on application to the Department at fifty cents each.

The Manual of Drawing.—A new edition of Smith's Manual of Drawing for Primary Schools has just been issued, and copies of this Manual may now be obtained from Messrs. Drysdale & Co., Montreal, at 50 cents each.

Protestant School Commissioners, Montreal.—The regular monthly meeting of the above board was held on Tuesday afternoon, 11th November, at the usual time and place. In reference

to the proposed new school in the St. Antoine Ward, the honorable treasurer reported that he had inspected several properties on Dorchester street, and one on Simpson street, which were suitable and available for school sites. He also submitted a statement of ways and means, showing the probable revenue and expenditure of the Board for the next three years. The Board declined to take definite action, but ordered copies of the estimate submitted to be sent to each member for perusal and analysis. A committee was appointed to inspect the Sherbrooke Street School House, with a view of adding a wing to it for the accommodation of those classes at present taught in the basement of the building. The chairman reported the transfer of Miss Palmer to Ann Street School, the appointment of Miss Bremner to Mill Street School, and the resignation of Miss Vessot, teacher of French in the Girls' High School. The secretary was directed to advertise for a successor to Miss Vessot. In consequence of the recent action making Greek an optional study in the third form of the High School, it was ascertained that out of sixty pupils composing that form twenty-five had rejected Greek, and were dividing the time thus set free pretty equally between English and arithmetic. Reports of attendance in the various schools, showing an increase over last month of 130 pupils, and a total enrolment of 4,277, the usual monthly statement showing a balance of \$1,629.26 in favour of the commissioners at the end of October, and bills of accounts amounting to \$4,447.61 were submitted and passed. Tenders were asked for fitting double windows to the primary department of the Panet Street School. The Board agreed to change the date of the regular meetings to the second Saturday of each month.

Miss Millan, of Ann Street School, has again been claimed by the Jews for their private school. The president of the Jewish School Board declares that Miss Millan is the only lady who can keep Jewish children in good order.

Miss Vessot, teacher of French in the Girls' High School, has resigned her position. She carries with her well merited thanks, expressed in a resolution of the School Commissioners, and the good wishes of many friends. Her successor has not yet been appointed.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers met in Montreal on the 10th inst. in connection with the business of the deputation appointed at the Cowansville meeting to interview the Government and the Protestant Committee. Dr. Harper, of Quebec High School, was appointed on the deputation to replace the Rev. Elson I. Rexford, who had resigned. It was arranged that the deputation should proceed to Quebec on the 25th instant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

His Honor the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased, by an Order in Council, dated 30th June last, (1884), to appoint Mr. Magloire Carrier, school commissioner for the municipality of Saint-Damase de McNider, in the county of Rimouski, instead of Mr. Ignace Desjardins, deceased.

By an order in Council dated 30th June last, (1884), to order that the following lots be detached from the school municipality of Saint-Rémi de Tingwick, in the county of Arthabaska, and annexed to the school municipality of Tingwick, in the said county of Arthabaska, for school purposes, to wit :

- The extreme north-west of the lot No. 23, in the 10th range, 6s½ acres.
- North-east part of lot No. 24, in the 10th range, 62½ acres.
- South-west part of lot No. 24, in the 10th range, 100 acres.
- North-east part of lot No. 25, in the 10th range, 25 acres.
- North-west part of lot No. 26, in the 10th range, 47 acres.
- South-east part of lot No. 26, in the 10th range, 31½ acres.

By an order in Council, dated 11th June last, (1884), seeing that the school municipality of Saint-Pierre de Broughton," in the county of Beauce, erected in 1861, by order in Council of the 8th June, has undergone certain modifications, as to its limits, as also the school municipalities of "Sacré Cœur de Marie," of "Sacré Cœur de Jésus," and of "South Leeds," and seeing that it is expedient to do away with all doubt in this respect by exactly defining the actual limits of the said municipalities, to order that the actual limits of the said municipalities be defined as follows, to wit :

1. The school municipality of "Saint-Pierre de Broughton," in the county of Beauce, comprises the 10th range from No. 1 to No. 15 inclusively, and also two arpents in depth at the southern extremity of the 16th lot in this range, by the whole width of the said lot; the 11th range from the 1st lot to the 16th inclusively; the 9th and 8th ranges from No. 1 to No. 9 inclusively; the 7th range, from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusively; the 6th and 5th ranges from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusively; the four first ranges of the township of Thetford, from No. 1 to No. 12 inclusively; the lots Nos. 13, 14 and 15 of the 15th range of the township of "Leeds," and the lots Nos. 11 to No. 25 inclusively, in the 16th range of "Leeds."

2. The school municipality of "South Leeds," in the county of Megantic, comprises the five first ranges of the township of Leeds, with that portion of the township of "Thetford" from No. 13 inclusively, the four first ranges of the said township of "Thetford," and all the remainder of the said township of "Thetford," from No. 21 inclusively of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th ranges.

3. The school municipality of "Sacré Cœur de Marie," in the county of Megantic, comprises the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th ranges of the township of "Thetford," from No. 1 to No. 20 inclusively, and the lots Nos. 17 to 28 inclusively, in the eleventh range of "Broughton."

4. The school municipality of "Sacré Cœur de Jésus," in the county of Beauce, comprises the 4th, 5th, and 6th ranges of the township of "Broughton," from lot No. 6 to lot No. 28 inclusively; the 7th range from lot No. 8 inclusively to lot No. 28 inclusively; the 8th and 9th ranges from lot No. 10 to No. 28 inclusively; and the 10th range from No. 16, (less the part of said No. 16 which is included in the municipality of Saint-Pierre de Broughton.

And the order in Council of the 8th June, 1861, of the 22nd July, 1871, of the 23rd June, 1875, of the 31st July, 1883, and of the 23rd April, 1884, shall be amended, changed and modified accordingly, as regards the limits of the said municipalities.

By an order in Council dated 7th July instant, (1884), to appoint the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, LL.D., of Montreal, member of the board of Protestant school commissioners of Montreal, instead of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, whose term of office has expired and who is absent from Montreal.

By an order in Council dated the 7th July instant, (1884), to order the division of the school municipality of "Port Daniel," in the county of Bonaventure, into two municipalities for school purposes, one to be erected under the name of "Port Daniel East," and the other under that of "Port Daniel West," with the same limits, that are assigned to each for municipal and rural purposes; the said erection to date from the 1st July instant, (1884).

By an order in Council dated the 19th July instant, (1884), to appoint Mr. Edward Murphy, of Montreal, one of the Catholic school commissioners of the city of Montreal, instead of Mr. Peter S. Murphy, whose term of office has expired, and who desires to withdraw from the school commission.

By an order in Council, dated 23rd August instant, (1884), to make the following appointments, to wit:

School commissioners.

County of Beauce, Saint-Séverin.—Mr. Stanislas Turmel.

County of Lévis, Saint-Romuald d'Etchemin, (New Liverpool).—Messrs. Raphael Joncas and Octave Forgues.

County of Ottawa, Saint-André Avelin.—Messrs. Nicolas Chéné and Amédée Bélisle.

School trustees.

County of Compton, township of Compton.—Mr. François Benoit by an order in Council dated 23rd August instant, (1884), to make the following appointments of school commissioners, to wit:

County of Temiscouata, Saint-Antoine.—Mr. Florentin Souci, seeing that this gentleman was declared elected before the hour fixed by law.

County of Gaspé, Anse à Gris-fond.—Messrs. Jérôme Synnot and Augustin Bilodeau.

County of Jacques-Cartier, Isle Bizard.—Revd. Mr. Frs. X. Laberge and Mr. Désiré Ladouceur.

County of Joliette, Sainte-Béatrix.—Messrs. Désiré Marion and Narcisse Pelletier.

County of Kamouraska, Saint-Onésime.—Messrs. Antoine Dubé, Amable Bernier and François Ouellet.

County of Maskinongé, Peterborough.—Messrs. Onésime St. Jean and Joseph Provost.

County of Nicolet, Saint-Samuel.—Messrs. Exilia Bergeron and Jean-Baptiste McDonald.

County of Ottawa, township Egan.—Messrs. Antoine Branchaud, Pierre Bélanger, Joseph Sylvain, Jean-Baptiste Charron and Patrick O'Donoghue, (new municipality).

County of Rimouski, Cedar Hall.—Messrs. Sifroid Canuel and Pierre Côté.

County of Rimouski, Saint-Edmond du Lac au Saumon.—Mr. Casimir Côté.

County of Saguenay, Baie des Anglais, Anticosti, (Anse aux Fraises).—Mr. Pierre Doucet.

County of Saguenay, Bergeronnes.—Messrs. Elie Lavoie and Alfred Larouche.

County of Wolfe, Watton.—Messrs. Michal Allard and Joseph Grégoire.

By an order in Council dated the 23rd August instant, (1884), to order the annexation of the township of "Pontefract," in the county of Ottawa, to the school municipality of "Mansfield," in the same county for school purposes.

By an order in Council dated the 23rd August instant, (1884), to order the annexation for school purposes of the township of "Woodbridge," to the municipality of Saint-Paschal, in the county of Kamouraska.

By an order in Council dated 3rd September instant, (1884), to make the following appointments of school commissioners, to wit :

County of Bellechasse, Saint-Nérée.—Messrs. David Royer and Jean Godbout.

County of Jacques-Cartier, Lachine (town).—Messrs. Octave Décarie and Joseph Larche.

County of Portneuf, Saint-Ubalde.—Mr. Ludger Hardy.

Banlieue of Notre-Damè of Quebec.—Messrs. Joseph A. Defoy, Eleusippe Larue, J. H. R. Burroughs, Patrick O'Donnell and Charles Couture.

County of Rimouski, Les Capucins.—Messrs. Paul Côté, Napoléon Ouellet and Siméon Côté.

County of Saguenay, Pointe-aux-Esquimaux.—Mr. Jean-Baptiste Boudreault.

County of Verchères, Saint-Antoine.—Messrs. Jean-Baptiste Boisselle and Gédéon Gaudette.

County of Richmond, Stoke.—Messrs. A. Rolfe and Jas. Kees.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments by Orders in Council, viz. :—

7th October (1884), the Rev. Robert Kerr, a member of the Protestant board of examiners of Quebec, instead of the Rev. W. Rawson, resigned.

School commissioners.

15th September.—County of Ottawa, township of Bouchette.—Messrs. Napoléon Labelle and François Carré, instead of Messrs. Désiré Gauthier and Joseph Lecuyer.

County of Saguenay, rivière Moisie.—Messrs. Amédée Lapierre, Joseph Perrault, Thomas Bernatchez, Wenceslas Lévêque and Peter Desmond.

County of Beauce, Sainte Agnès de Ditchfield.—Messrs. Henry Mead and François X. Génest, instead of the Rev. T. Charbonnel and of Mr. H. Mead.

19th September, 1884.—County of Mégantic, Notre Dame de Lourdes.—Messrs. Louis Taschereau and Arthur Castonguay, instead of Messrs. Louis Brunelle and G. Talbot.

County of Rimouski, Métis.—Messrs. Robert Craig and Neil Blue, instead of Messrs. Duncan and Angus Campbell, no longer in office.

20th September, 1884.—Mr. Alexis Lagueux, school commissioner, at Saint Frédéric, county of Beauce.

23rd September, 1884.—County of Mégantic, township of Nelson.—Mr. John Cox, re-appointed, and Mr. William Haskett, instead of Mr. F. A. Mathews.

9th October, 1884.—County of Chateauguay, Saint Jean Chrysostôme, No. 1.—Mr. François Delège, instead of Mr. G. Colpron.

County of Rimouski, Saint Paul des Capucins.—Mr. Jean (*alias* John) Larivée, instead of Mr. J. Gagné.

County of Saguenay, Bergeronnes.—Mr. Benjamin Simard, instead of François Maltais, deceased.

County of Saguenay, Mille Vaches.—Messrs. David Tremblay and Pierre Tremblay, re-appointed, and Mr. François St. Gelais, instead of Mr. Octave Côté, absent.

Messrs. Didace Tassé and Léon Lorrain, school commissioners for the town of Iberville.

14th October, 1884.—1. As members of the board of examiners of Kamouraska.—The Rev. F. X. Ludger Blais, instead of the late Rev. Pierre Patry and Mr. Louis Vincent Dumais, instead of the late Alexis Thomas Michaud. 2. As member of the board of examiners of the Magdalen Islands.—The Rev. Auguste Picotte, instead of the Rev. Tancrède Allard. 3. As member of the board of examiners of Waterloo.—The Rev. Alfred Nadeau, instead of Rev. Israel Courtemanche.

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