

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL 2

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

act ref to
by WFP
Loom

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

When replying please give
at the head of your letter
this number.

No. 852/32

Replies should be addressed
to "The Superintendent of
Education, Quebec, P.Q."

LIONEL BERGERON

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

W. P. PERCIVAL

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DEPUTY
MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PROTESTANT
EDUCATION.

September 19th, 1932

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

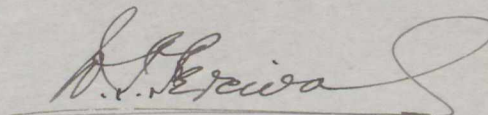
Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of August 29th, in reply to the letter I sent you containing representations of the Central Board of Examiners concerning the School for Teachers.

As this matter concerns both the Central Board of Examiners and the Protestant Committee and as you suggested that a sub-committee of the Protestant Committee be appointed to meet with a committee appointed by the University to go into all these matters and see what can be done I brought the matter to the attention of the Honourable W. G. Mitchell, Chairman of the Protestant Committee. It was decided that your letter should first be laid before the Central Board of Examiners and I am, therefore, making a note of this item for the agenda of the next meeting of that Board.

I trust that this course of action will be satisfactory to you.

Yours truly,



A/

Secretary, Central Board of Examiners

August 29th, 1932.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director of Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Q u e b e c . P. Q.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of August 10th (bearing stamped signature) regarding the lack of accommodation and the unsatisfactory accommodation provided for the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, let me say that in some respects this is freely admitted. But I submit that we are dealing this year with unusual circumstances. The number of applicants is much in excess of the available accommodation, even when those applying who were not eligible are removed from the list. I venture the opinion that the unusually large list of applicants is due in some degree to the present unsatisfactory state of business. It may well be that many young women who might have looked forward to being employed in business, seeing little chance for that, are now endeavouring to qualify as teachers; and also, owing to the pronounced depressed condition existing in agriculture, that young women of the rural communities, wishing to get away from farm life have turned their thoughts to the teaching profession. This is an abnormal year.

I may also say, in passing, that a few years ago, when there was an unusually small list of applicants, we were told that this was due to the increased rates charged for living at Macdonald, - a contention that falls to the ground in view of the present very large list.

Among the other undesirable features in connection with Macdonald College, you say that "class rooms are needed in that part of the main building which is at present used for dormitories". I cannot quite understand this statement; nor is it in accordance with the facts, as we have been able to get along with our present large class rooms, although it would be desirable to have larger class rooms than are available at present. I take it that what you are probably referring to is that dormitories for elementary students are made out of class rooms on the top floor of the main building.

You go on to say that dormitory accommodation is unsatisfactory in many respects for the Elementary Class of the School for Teachers. That is admitted, inasmuch as the students live in cubicles which are sub-divisions of a class room, and therefore are not as desirable as dormitories originally planned as dormitories. There is a certain inconvenience of toilet and bath room accommodation, and the absence of other facilities which are at the disposal of students in the Women's Residence. However, the Elementary Class, which has always been small enough to be accommodated on the top floor of the main building, live there pleasantly, and have always been very happy in the accommodation provided.

You object to the practice of school classes being taught in the main building. That is admitted, and is both unsatisfactory to the College and to the High School. It is admitted that an addition to our school building is one of our most urgent needs.

You go on to say that library space is too limited. That is admitted, - a condition arising solely from the lack of financial resources.

You say that "practice teaching facilities are inadequate". As far as I can find out, this has always been the case since the foundation of the College. Physics and Chemistry Classes, four in number, have long been taught in the College laboratories. The High School room hall has been used as a class room. Even the Teachers' Room was converted into a class room, while the Kindergarten Room has been subdivided, as an expedient to form two class rooms.

Your criticisms so far have been justified, especially when taken in connection with the abnormal number of applicants for the current year. There never has been such a large number of applicants, nor such a large number of admissions. In 1924-25, it is true, our attendance was so large that eighteen students in the School for Teachers were living out of residence. Different regulations had to be made for them, but there was no necessity in any subsequent year for boarding accommodation outside the College.

You say that Hospital accommodation has not been provided. I am quite sure this is an over-statement. In the opinion of Dr. Kelso (Medical Superintendent at Macdonald College), of Miss Russell and of the Macdonald administration staff, there is no need for increasing the Hospital accommodation at Macdonald College. We have always been able to take care of any sickness occurring there, even when there were outbreaks of measles, etc. At present, we have an Infirmary containing six rooms (11 beds), which, together with two other rooms kept for isolation purposes, makes a total of eight rooms (15 beds) available for sick students, or, 5-1/2% of our total bed accommodation. The average

The average number of beds occupied in the present Infirmary for the last year or two, September to June, was less than two per diem. This average is inclusive of the threatened measles epidemic. It is our opinion that it would not be wise to reduce the number of beds, but we propose to change the locale of the Infirmary to the Southeast Wing, ground floor, of the Women's Residence. This will not mean that the Residence proper will be deprived of any accommodation, but in case of an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever, or some such disease, the whole situation can be handled with a minimum of danger of its spreading, due to the fact that the entire Wing containing accommodation for some twenty students (or ten rooms) could be isolated completely from the other rooms in the Residence. We cannot afford to carry a second building as an Isolation Hospital for possible out-breaks. We believe that the Hospital facilities at Macdonald College are commensurate with our needs, serious epidemics excepted.

You go on to say "the opinion was expressed that the School for Teachers has a prior claim upon the accommodation of Macdonald College."

This is not for a moment admitted by us.

From the history of the College, I doubt if Sir William Macdonald at first intended that it should include a Teachers' College. Sir William began to buy his land in 1903, and continued purchases until 1906. I find that in the evidence of Dr. J.W. Robertson before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Dr. Robertson made the following statement:

".....Macdonald College has grown out of these attempts and accomplishments, these trials and experiments and evidences of progress, as well as out of Sir William Macdonald's keen desire to help the rural population to build up the country and to make the most of it and themselves. In some measure it grew out of the school garden movement and the consolidated schools, to serve as a headquarters for the training of leaders. In some measure it grew out of the manual training movement, which is a first necessity in the general education of pupils if they are to profit by technical and industrial education afterwards. In some measure it grew out of the oft-expressed desire on the part of the educational leaders over the whole Dominion for such advancement and improvement of education for rural communities as would not only prepare the children for life at its best in rural occupations, but would also satisfy the people as being the right training for their children. In consequence it was founded, erected and equipped for the following among other purposes:

- "1. For the advancement of education; for the carrying on of research work and investigation and the dissemination of knowledge, all with particular regard to the interest and needs of the population in rural districts.
- "2. To provide suitable and effective training for teachers and especially for those whose work will directly affect the education in schools in rural districts."

It would seem from this that Sir William had in his mind the improvement of the rural communities and the training of leaders for all activities in connection with the rural population. The incorporation of the School for Teachers, I am quite sure, was a second thought, and grew out of his first intentions. So it is not admitted by McGill University that the School for Teachers has any prior claim upon the accommodation at Macdonald College, although I may add that I have given instructions that this year the enrollment in the School of Household Science is not to be increased, as long as the demand for space for the School for Teachers exists. I am quite certain that Macdonald College was established, first, as a School of Agriculture and Domestic Science, having regard to the requirements of the boys and girls in rural districts.

You say that the Central Board of Examiners is anxious to know how the \$15,000 per annum paid annually by the Government to the School for Teachers has ameliorated the Teachers' Training situation at Macdonald College.

This grant was not given with the idea that increased facilities for the School for Teachers would be provided. It arose from the fact that the School for Teachers was draining the resources of Macdonald College to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars a year. It was an appreciation of that condition and its unfairness that led the Government to provide the grant.

I know that the undertaking by the University in 1907 to "provide facilities according to the present requirements of the Province" is interpreted in different ways in different quarters. Some choose to regard it as an undertaking by the University to provide all necessary facilities, whatever the requirements of the Province may be at any given time. This is regarded by the University as an unjustified and far-fetched interpretation, the University holding that its obligation is to supply facilities equivalent to the facilities provided at the time the contract was made in 1907. We further contend that we have always gone far beyond our obligation.

May I respectfully suggest that in view of all the questions raised by the Central Board of Examiners, at the next meeting of the Protestant Committee there be appointed a Sub-Committee to meet with a Committee appointed by the University, to go into all these matters and see what can be done. It is the desire of the University to work always in the most complete harmony with those responsible for school education in this Province. We have no desire whatever to interfere in any way or to dictate in the slightest degree. We wish to be helpful, believing that university education can never be wholly indifferent to, or distinct from primary and secondary education.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

See also file :-
"Grants from Provincial
Government"

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE
SUPERINTENDENT

W. P. PERCIVAL
ENGLISH SECRETARY, DEPUTY
MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT,
AND DIRECTOR OF PROTESTANT
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LIONEL BERGERON
FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

No. 852/32

Replies should be addressed
to "The Superintendent of
Education, Quebec, P. Q."

August 10th, 1932

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Parmales
Clark
Rain
Reynolds
Reynolds
Giles
Parker

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Central Board of Examiners to draw your attention to the fact that the number of applications for admission to the School for Teachers is greatly in excess of the accommodation reported by the Dean of that School. The Board does not consider that this is in the best interests of Protestant Education in this Province.

There are other undesirable features in connection with that institution, namely, that classrooms are needed in that part of the main building which is at present used for dormitories, that this dormitory accommodation is unsatisfactory in many respects for the elementary class of the School for Teachers, that school classes are being taught in the College building, that the library space is too limited, that practice teaching facilities are inadequate, that enough hospital accommodation has not been provided, and that the present staff of the School for Teachers is insufficient.

The opinion was expressed that the School for Teachers has a prior claim upon the accommodation at Macdonald College,

To Dean Rain

*What do you suggest in reply?
Come and see me. W. Currie*

Department of Education Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

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Sir Arthur Currie,

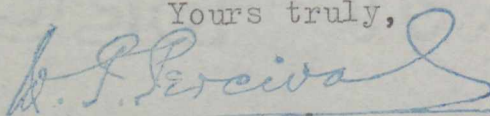
Page 2

August 10th, 1932

The Central Board is anxious to know how the \$15,000 per annum paid annually by the Government for the School for Teachers has ameliorated the teacher training situation at Macdonald College.

I shall be glad to have your report on this matter in order that it may be submitted to the Protestant Committee at its meeting in September next.

Yours truly,



per D.M.

A/

Secretary, Central Board of Examiners

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

July 26th., 1932.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Department of Education,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Percival:

After your telephone message on Monday, July 25th., I immediately got in touch with various interested parties at Macdonald College, and have seen those most intimately concerned this morning.

I find that Miss Philp also wishes more places reserved than last year and that, therefore, the whole problem of number of applicants compared with the number of places in residence is to be a very embarrassing one for both the School for Teachers and the School of Household Science.

I can, however, give you the following information:

1. The Elementary Class is housed on the top floor of the Main Building. We can accommodate forty girls without taking away the sitting room. If the sitting room is abolished and used as a bedroom, we can accommodate forty-four girls in the Main Building.
2. Last year the Girl's Building accommodated two hundred and twenty-six. We had one hundred and forty-four girls as the School for Teachers' peak load in that building after Christmas; and Miss Philp had eighty-one. Miss Philp wishes at least ninety places and we wish a great many more than we had last year, but we may not be able to accommodate, or demand accommodation for, more than one hundred and forty-four again this year. I feel that we cannot attempt to force the School of Household Science to have fewer places than it had last year. At the present time I know that it has more applicants than it had last year at this date and still has two more months to go

before registration is complete.

3. Last year we had twenty-one men in the Intermediate Class and at the same time seven men in the Elementary Class making a total of twenty-eight men in the School for Teachers being accommodated in the Boy's Building.
4. I have been unable to get in touch with Dean Barton, but I presume it is not likely that we can expect more accommodation in the Boy's Building.
5. There is also the possibility that some students may find accommodation as boarders in the village, but such space cannot be guaranteed nor can responsibility be taken in the same way as in our own dormitories.
6. While the limitation of admissions may seem to be necessary on account of limited places in the dormitories, I would also like to point out to you that limitation is necessary in view of the size of the staff and the inadequate practice school accommodation. I have also warned Mr. Ward by telephone this morning that no possible reduction of budget can reasonably be made in view of the large demand for enrollment and that on the contrary probably enlarged budget provisions will have to be made.

Yours very truly,

Dean, School for Teachers.

SL/SL.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

August 18th., 1932.

Sir. Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

In connection with Dr. Percival's letter of August 10th regarding conditions in the School for Teachers, I have to report that all the statements made with the exception of the first one in paragraph two, are true, and that there is no useful purpose served in denying or palliating them especially as these deficiencies have always been reported both to the University and to the Protestant Committee. In my last report on the previous ten years these difficulties were reported. In my large report to the Protestant Committee similar difficulties were pointed out quite clearly.

I am giving, however, more specifically, a brief statement regarding each of Dr. Percival's statements.

- I. "That the number of applications for admission to the School for Teachers is greatly in excess of the accommodation reported by the Dean of that School. The Board does not consider that this is in the best interests of public education in this province".
This statement is correct. On July 28th there were 346 applications for admission to the School for Teachers, - an unprecedented number. Of the 99 applicants to the Elementary Class 63 qualified and were entitled to admission. Of the 63 only 40 girls were admitted by the Central Board to the first Short Course. The other 23 were informed that they would be considered for the second Short Course after Christmas. However, in addition to that group of 23, 53 students rejected from the Intermediate Class were told that if they wished, the Board would consider their applications for

any vacancies in the Elementary Class after Christmas. In my opinion this is not satisfactory because there would be 53 applicants for 17 possible vacancies. However, that question can be settled by the Board at its meeting at Macdonald College about December 23rd.

One Kindergarten Director was admitted.

246 applicants applied for admission to the Intermediate class - an unprecedented number. Of this number 192 were admitted against my statement that I have no class room to accommodate this large number, and that there was an insufficient amount of bedroom accommodation for this number.

You will observe, therefore, that Dr. Percival's statement is quite true, viz., that the applicants are greatly in excess of the accommodation available.

- II. "Class rooms are ^{needed} not in that part of the Main Building which are at present used for dormitories". This is not true as we have been able to get along with our present class rooms although some of the larger class rooms are desirable if available. We are very much hampered by the fact that our ordinary class room holds about 60. What Dr. Percival probably means is that dormitories for Elementary students are made out of class rooms on the top floor of the Main Building.
- III. "This dormitory accommodation is unsatisfactory in many respects for the Elementary Class of the School for Teachers" This statement is true. The students live in cubicles which are subdivisions of a class room and not altogether desirable as dormitories. There is also the difficulty of toilet and bath room accommodation and the absence of other facilities which are at the disposal of students in the Women's Residence. These dormitories are also very far from Miss Russell's control and the students pay the same rate for this accommodation, which is required from students who have superior accommodation. However, the Elementary class which has always been small enough to be accommodated there, live very pleasantly and have always been very happy.
- IV. "That school classes are being taught in the Main Building". This, of course, is true and is unsatisfactory both

to the College and to the High School. The room opposite my office has been used for some years by one of the High School grades; Physics and Chemistry classes, four in number, have been taught in the College Laboratories; the High School Assembly Hall has been used as a class room; the teachers' room was converted in to class room; the kindergarten room has been subdivided as an expedient to form two class rooms. This condition has been known for several years to both the School Boards and the College authorities. Tentative plans have been prepared and an addition to our school building is one of our urgent needs.

V. "Library space is too limited".

This difficulty was the subject of a special memorandum sent out by me at the request of the Library Committee during the last session. Since that time, as Chairman of the Library Committee, I have received a letter from Dr. Percival containing a query from Dr. Locke, Chairman of the American Library Association, regarding the possibility of using Macdonald College Library to furnish reading facilities in rural districts. After this letter was discussed by the Library Committee of Macdonald College, I was asked to inform Dr. Percival that in many respects Macdonald College was a logical center for assistance to rural communities and that it could greatly help through Women's Institutes, farmer's organizations and Teacher's Associations, but that under present conditions it had no money available for extending library service to rural communities; it had no stack room available for books such as would be required for this purpose; that the stack room originally provided in 1907 was now practically used up and that there would be insufficient space for our own books bought in 1932-33; that we had an insufficient staff for additional duties and, therefore, could not undertake responsibilities such as were outlined in Dr. Locke's letter. It was stated, however, that if Macdonald College were provided with the space, staff and money required, the Library Committee would be quite glad to consider an extension to this service in rural communities.

VI. "That Practice Teaching facilities are inadequate".

This has always been the case since the foundation of the college and is answered by my statement under No.4. This year the inadequacy will be very keenly felt. After using every technical excuse to exclude students who are otherwise qualified, we are faced

with problem of providing Practice Teaching facilities for 235 students, approximately, in about seven class rooms with about 250 scholars. Anyone will recognize that this is not satisfactory for either students or lecturers.

- VII. "Enough Hospital accommodation has not been provided".
Hospital accommodation has been a problem all the years the college has been in existence and there was that difficulty again last year. In the Boy's Building the matter has been fairly well adjusted, but in the Girl's Building the proposal has been to take away dormitory accommodation and turn it into a hospital. The difficulty is very largely one of ordinary brief sickness, serious illness requiring individual attendance and contagious diseases requiring isolation. The problem is also complicated by the fact that there has been no provision for hospital accommodation for maids or for staff members living in residence.
- VIII. "That the present staff of the School for Teachers is insufficient".
It certainly is insufficient for such large numbers as have been admitted this year. If this huge attendance is to be the standard for other years, some provision will have to be made, or some instructors will have to be relieved from duty in other schools, for example, Dr. Brunt. Help will also have to be given in supervision of Practice Teaching. Mr. W.A. Steeves, Headmaster in our High School, was also given the title of Assistant Supervisor of Practice Teaching. More of his time will be required in this connection if our classes are to remain large.
- IX. "The School for Teachers has prior claim upon the Accommodation at Macdonald College".
I have no comment to make on this statement except to say that I have heard this comment made frequently by Dr. Rexford and Dr. Parmelee.
- X. "The grant of \$15,000".
I have no comment to make on the reason for obtaining this grant nor the method of disposing of it. I am sure, however, that Dr. Rexford, Dr. Parmelee, Dr. Percival and possibly members of the Protestant Committee also, will maintain, as they have done in the past, that this grant was made specifically for the benefit of the School for Teachers.

The above statements will probably show that the criticisms of Dr. Percival are justified if taken in connection with the tremendous and abnormal number of applicants for the current year. There never has been such a large number of applicants nor such a large number of admissions. In 1924-25 our attendance was so large that eighteen students in the School for Teachers were living out of residence. Different regulations had to be made for them, but there was no necessity in any subsequent year for boarding accommodation outside the College. For next session it looks as though board and lodging will be required for about twenty students. It is earnestly hoped that many withdraw before September 7th., and that outside accommodation will not have to be provided for very many.

My objections to such a large class can be divided into four points:

1. We do not have bedroom accommodation for such large numbers.
2. Our largest class room holds 153 whereas the Intermediate Class numbers 192. Work under such conditions is unsatisfactory.
3. Insufficient ^{practical teaching} facilities for such large classes.
4. An insufficient number of staff members to handle such large classes.

The School for Teachers was not designed for such large numbers. The agreement between the Governors and Government refers to "Present requirements of the Province". The number of students in McGill Normal School was as follows:

<u>McGill Normal School</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
	1904-05	5	123	128
	1906-07	5	116	121
<u>School for Teachers</u>	1907-08	1	128	129
<u>Macdonald College</u>	1908-09	3	124	127
	1909-10	3	152	155

It is quite clear from the above figures that in the earlier years

Sir Arthur W. Currie

- 6 -

the School for Teachers had approximately the same attendance as McGill Normal School. Twenty-five years afterwards we find that the attendance is much larger, and that on account of business conditions, it has been fluctuating and impossible to predict. For example, in 1930-31 the Intermediate Class had 87 students of whom 17 were admitted "on trial." In 1931-32 the Intermediate class admitted 168 students. The attendance this year threatens to be 192. We are certainly not equipped to handle this number, and in my opinion there will not be positions if all are admitted, and each obtains a diploma. In other words, I believe that the present conditions are abnormal.

With the exception of Practice Teaching we have facilities for handling, quite nicely, 35 students in the Elementary Class and 150 in the Intermediate Class. This number of 150 is an outside limit. Even with that number we are not satisfied with our Practice Teaching facilities.

I may also say in confidence, that my presence this year at the Central Board Meeting resulted in opposition to a ~~proposal~~^{movement} which would have ~~admitted~~^{more} students than have been admitted. Both Dr. Percival and some other members were anxious to admit students whose qualifications are, in some cases, better than those whom we were compelled to admit. I took advantage of every technicality, such as age, medical unfitness, residence outside the province, technical failures, etc., to exclude applicants and reduce our numbers. I believe that we will never have more students from the province than at this juncture, and I also believe that such large numbers will not be a permanent feature of ~~education~~ in this province.

However, I would respectfully suggest that when you make your reply to Dr. Percival you should suggest that all these matters are of vital concern to Macdonald College, the Protestant Committee and the Department of Education and that a conference should be held between representatives of these various authorities in order to discuss the situation and remedy such matters as require adjustment, or make provision for new conditions which were not contemplated in 1907.

Faithfully yours,

Inclair Land

Dean, School for Teachers.

SL/SK.

You notified
Amscom you
were uncertain



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OF PROTESTANT EDUCATION

September 8, 1932.

Personal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I understand from Mr. Errol
C. Amscom, Principal of Staustead College,
that you are to attend the Diamond
Jubilee celebration of that institution
on Saturday, October 1st.

I am planning to leave by
car for Staustead after the meeting of
the Protestant Committee on September 30th,
and shall be glad if you will honour
me by driving over with me. We
should easily reach Sherbrooke for dinner.

A day or two before I left
for a short holiday — the only one I was
able to get this summer — I dictated
a letter to you containing the

Representations made by the Central Board
of Elamists regarding the School for Teachers.

I regret that I had to leave before the
letter could be written and that I
was therefore unable to sign it.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

H. P. Periva

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS;
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

August 24, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur,

At our recent conference in connection with the letter received from Dr. Percival, and referring especially to that paragraph in his letter in which he stated that the School for Teachers had prior claim on all the facilities of Macdonald College, I intimated that the late Dr. James W. Robertson, the first Principal of the institution, had stated on several occasions that it was both his and Sir William Macdonald's ideal, that, if it could possibly be arranged, the teachers for rural schools should be trained at Macdonald College, which would be an agricultural environment.

Both of these gentlemen were of the opinion that teachers so trained would be more likely to appreciate and understand the home conditions and difficulties experienced by boys and girls in rural districts, and would, in consequence, be more fitted to cope with their peculiar requirements.

In this connection I have looked through a great deal of the late Dr. Robertson's correspondence, but cannot find any statement of this expression in writing. However, in looking over some of the evidence of Dr. Robertson, given before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in 1906/7/8, I find several paragraphs (copies of which I enclose) which point to the fact that it was the Founder's wish that teachers for rural schools should be trained at Macdonald College, - but none of the evidence implies that the School for Teachers should have first claim on the facilities of Macdonald College.

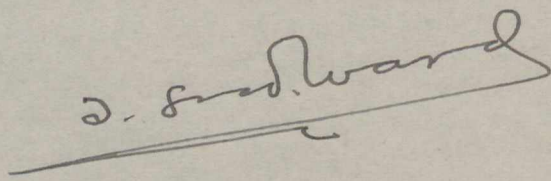
After reviewing the evidence, I have come to the conclusion that Macdonald College was established as a School of Agriculture and Domestic Science, having regard to the requirements of the boys and girls in rural districts.

The building of Macdonald College was started in April, 1905 and completed in 1907; in the latter year, in the month of February, the School for Teachers was added by an agreement between McGill University and the Department of Education.

In pursuance of my quest for information on the subject, I have obtained an extract of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University, held on January 4, 1907, a copy of which I enclose, together with a copy of a memorandum setting forth the terms of an arrangement which had been come to between Sir William Macdonald and the University, providing for the incorporation with the University of Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Now, having in mind the fact that Sir William deeded both lands, buildings and endowment to the Board of Governors of McGill University in trust, I take it that the only legal claim the Department of Education can have would be against the University, who made the agreement on behalf of Macdonald College, and I cannot see any evidence that the University gave the Department of Education any priority of claim on the facilities of Macdonald College.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "T. Fred. Ward", is written over a horizontal line.

T. FRED. WARD,
Bursar.

TFW/VJ

EVIDENCE OF JAMES W. ROBERTSON, Principal, Macdonald College, before the
SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE
on Agriculture and Colonization - 1906-7.

EXTRACT:- (Page 200)

Macdonald College

Macdonald College has grown out of these attempts and accomplishments, these trials and experiments and evidences of progress, as well as out of Sir William Macdonald's keen desire to help the rural population to build up the country and to make the most of it and themselves. In some measure it grew out of the school garden movement and the consolidated schools, to serve as a headquarters for the training of leaders. In some measure it grew out of the manual training movement, which is a first necessity in the general education of pupils if they are to profit by technical and industrial education afterwards. In some measure it grew out of the oft expressed desire on the part of the educational leaders over the whole Dominion for such advancement and improvement of education for rural communities as would not only prepare the children for life at its best in rural occupations, but would also satisfy the people as being the right training for their children. In consequence it was founded, erected and equipped for the following among other purposes:

1. For the advancement of education; for the carrying on of research work and investigation and the dissemination of knowledge, all with particular regard to the interest and needs of the population in rural districts.
2. To provide suitable and effective training for teachers and especially for those whose work will directly affect the education in schools in rural districts.

The College occupies a beautiful site, overlooking the Ottawa River at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, twenty miles west of Montreal. The main lines of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways pass through the property and the stations of both railways are within its boundaries.

The college property comprises 561 acres and has been arranged into three main areas, viz: First, the campus with plots for illustration and research in grains, grasses and flowers, containing 74 acres; second, the small cultures farm of 100 acres for horticulture and poultry keeping; and third, the live stock and grain farm extending to 387 acres.

2ND EXTRACT: (Page 202)

The Government of the College.

Macdonald College is incorporated with McGill University. Under the statutes, the Governors of the University constitute the Principal of *Macdonald College/and such other persons as the Governors may see fit to appoint from their own number or otherwise, as the Macdonald College Committee. It is the duty of this Committee to direct the educational policy and curriculum, to frame and enforce the necessary regulations touching the details of the course of study and teaching, the college examinations, the admission of students, the amount and mode of payment of fees, and the discipline and internal government.

There is also appointed by the Governors, an Executive Committee of the Macdonald College Committee, whose duties are such as the Governors may from time to time determine, or as the Macdonald College Committee may entrust to it.

All courses given in Macdonald College leading to a degree in the University, the examinations held in connection therewith and fees payable in respect of such courses and examinations, are subject to the approval and under the control of the Corporation of McGill University.

Appendix No. 4.

Courses of study for the training of teachers for the Protestant schools of the province of Quebec, together with the examinations held in connection therewith, are under the direction of the Teachers' Training Committee.

The Professors so far appointed are Canadians in full sympathy with the aspirations and ideals of our people and with a knowledge of their needs. We hope for such a mutual bond of sympathy and confidence between the staff, the pupils and the public as will enable the college to render the largest and best possible service to its constituents. In the widest sense its field is the world.

The School for Teachers

By an agreement with the government of the province of Quebec, confirmed by an act of the Legislature, it was provided that a school for the training of teachers for the schools under the control of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction should be established and carried on at Ste. Anne de Bellevue in lieu of the McGill Normal school in Montreal. In this department the college will give a thorough training to teachers by instruction and training in the school for teachers itself and by practice in the model schools. The arrangements will afford excellent facilities to student teachers from all parts of the province. The session of this school will begin 17th September 1907, and close on the 17th of June, 1908.

Besides the training of teachers for all the schools under the

*/together with such other members of the staff of Macdonald College

(2nd Extract cont'd)

Protestant Committee in the province of Quebec, the college will receive other teachers for training and will also provide courses for teachers in (a) nature study work with school gardens, (b) household science, and (c) manual training. These teachers may come from any part of Canada and from elsewhere, "all with particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts."

THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL CONDITIONS

EVIDENCE OF JAMES W. ROBERTSON, Principal, Macdonald College, before the
SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

On Agriculture and Colonization

1907-8

EXTRACT:- (Page 89)

Macdonald College Tripods

We are standing at Macdonald College for research work and for illustration work in three of the important matters in agriculture. The use of selected seed on suitably prepared soil; the proper rotation of crops (which is hardly understood and certainly is not practiced in the eastern part of Canada, excepting in parts of Ontario); and the protection of crops against weeds, insects and diseases. Each one of these three might increase the average yield of crops as much as 25 per cent within ten years wherever put into intelligent, careful practice. Our policy at Macdonald College is not merely to have research work along these lines, but to give illustrations along these lines wherever our students go, and we hope by and by to make every graduate of our college a leader to carry out that system of farming on his farm, under college direction. He shall have selected seed (if need be furnished by the college), grown on suitably prepared soil; he shall follow a rotation of crops properly adapted to his locality; and he shall be capable of fighting the weeds, insects and diseases. Such illustrations on his farm will be a beacon light to the whole locality, and thus the lessons will be brought home in an effective way.

In our research work because we have the means and the men we want to make the benefactions of Macdonald College for rural communities extend as widely as possible. We carry on the work of the college in three departments or schools. In connection with the School of Agriculture we have the research and illustration departments of which I have spoken. Then we have Household Science, with research, and instruction for the homes of the people. That branch treats of the three prime necessities - food, raiment and housing. It is just as important that the woman should be educated for her sphere of management as the man for his. In the School for Teachers the instruction and training are for teachers preparing for city and rural schools. It is important that the rural school and its teacher should stand in with those two other activities, viz., the occupations and the homes of the parents, and that the children should be thoroughly trained towards ability for, as well as an understanding of, what will be required of them in the fields and in the homes. The three-fold character of the college fits it to train leaders for rural communities.

EDUCATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL CONDITIONS

An Address at Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
Saturday, 20th July, 1907,

by
DR. JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

EXTRACT:- (Page 5)

Sympathetic Teachers

We need teachers who are in sympathy with rural life. How often I have seen teachers so intent upon having children pass examinations on formal subjects that they did not know anything of the locality or of the people in it. The teacher needs to be in sympathy with the people and to have a knowledge of their conditions.

Teachers need those qualifications for effective leadership, leadership in the school's campaign against ignorance and vice and selfishness and disease, and all ill-wills howsoever begotten. They require scholarship in the subjects and questions vital to the people of the locality. They should be close to them in sympathy and in the character of their intelligence, although in advance as to extent and range of it. Perhaps you remember how one of my American friends characterized a would-be leader who was out of sympathy with his longed-for but not laboured-for followers. "He was so high up in his own esteem that he had an enthusiastic following of only his own atmosphere." There is need for teachers being close to the people, that they may lead the people up and on through the children and otherwise also. The kind of teachers we require are those who are born into sympathy with the people's needs and trained into ability to meet them.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTION, GOVERNORS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
HELD 4th JANUARY 1907.

1. The Principal explained that the meeting had been called to consider the offer to be made by the Board, as Trustees of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, for the transfer from Montreal to Ste. Anne's of the Normal School, and particularly the composition of the Committee to be appointed to control, under the regulations of the Protestant Committee, the Normal Training Department at Ste. Anne's. The Board resolved that the Committee should consist of seven members, and the Secretary was directed to communicate to the Chairman of the Protestant Committee the following minute:-

In accordance with the wishes of Sir William Macdonald as expressed in the memorandum communicated by him to the Board of Governors on 18th June, 1906, when he arranged to incorporate Macdonald College with the University system and make it rank as a College of McGill, the Board of Governors is now prepared, if the Protestant Committee so recommend, and with the sanction of the Provincial Government, to provide at Macdonald College (Ste. Anne de Bellevue) for the training of teachers for the Protestant Schools of the Province of Quebec. Such an arrangement, carried out under the regulations of the Protestant Committee, as representing the Provincial Government will be similar to what obtains in the Training Departments of many of the Universities of the United States, which are authorized by their several Governments to provide and supervise the curriculum leading to the diploma or license to teach. It will also continue the close connection which McGill University has always maintained, through the McGill Normal School, with the training of teachers, - a new obligation being now specifically imposed on the University, namely, that through the agency of Macdonald College it shall have "particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts." The Board of Governors understands that the Government of the Province has already expressed its willingness to continue the sums now voted for the maintenance of the McGill Normal School, which may be set free on the acceptance of this offer from the Board, and to devote these sums (in addition to other grants made from time to time) to the support of Protestant Education under the regulations of the Protestant Committee. This is regarded by the Board as an essential condition of the new arrangements now under consideration. Under the head of material accommodation and equipment, the Board undertakes to provide and to maintain, in addition to the main buildings of the Macdonald College (containing Classrooms, Laboratories, Libraries, Assembly Hall, Offices etc.):

- (a) a residence for female teachers in training.
- (b) a residence for male teachers in training.
- (c) efficient courses in nature study, household science and manual training.

For the usual branches of the curriculum, as well as for the subjects just mentioned, the Board undertakes to provide a strong and efficient staff, having regard at the same time to such arrangements as may be agreed upon with the view of safeguarding the interests of the regular members of the present staff of the McGill Normal and Model Schools; tuition to be free to qualified candidates undertaking to teach in the Province of Quebec and the charge for ordinary living expenses to be on the lowest possible scale. The Training Department will endeavour to meet the needs of our cities and towns as well as of our rural districts, having due regard to the standards now required of teachers-in-training. And while special facilities will be provided for nature study, household science and manual training, care will be taken to ensure that this work shall not interfere with the liberal studies in the course of training hitherto followed. Moreover, careful provision will be made for practice in teaching for all candidates.

- (a) by securing the establishment of a school at Ste. Anne's for this purpose.
- (b) by arranging for such additional facilities as may be required in some school or schools in the City of Montreal.

The Board recognises that all training of teachers for the Protestant Schools of the Province of Quebec, must continue to be conducted, as hitherto, under the regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

As to the superintendence and supervision of the actual work, the terms of the memorandum in which Sir William Macdonald conveyed his gift to McGill University provide that in the event of the adoption of the arrangements now in contemplation the training shall be carried out under the direction of "a Committee upon which the Corporation of McGill University, Macdonald College and the Government of the Province of Quebec shall have representation." All the appointments to the staff of Macdonald College, including by consent of the Provincial Government the Normal Training Department are to be "made by the Board of Governors, acting in consultation with the Principal of the College."

Having regard to the fact that the Committee to be placed in charge of the training of teachers is to be an administrative body which is to do all its work, so far as the training of Quebec teachers is concerned, under the regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and that it is to take up "the duties hitherto discharged by the Normal School Committee, (consisting of five persons appointed by the Corporation of McGill University) which has by government regulation been charged till now with the direction and superintendence of the Normal School, (see Regulations of Protestant Committee, articles 32-34) The Board of Governors resolves that the Normal Training Committee of Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue shall

consist of seven members, of whom

One shall be the Principal of McGill University, who shall, as formerly, be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

One shall be the Professor of Education in McGill University.

Two shall be appointed by the Faculty of Macdonald College.

One shall be appointed by the Corporation of McGill University.

Two shall be appointed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

The several representatives of the Faculty of Macdonald College, of the Corporation of McGill University, and of the Protestant Committee shall hold office respectively for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

In regard to the members to be appointed by the Protestant Committee, the Board of Governors wishes to express the hope that they be chosen with special reference to the needs and interests of the rural districts.

Under the regulations of the Protestant Committee, the Normal Training Committee so constituted will be charged with the immediate direction and superintendence of the Normal Training Department of Macdonald College, and it shall be the duty of this Committee acting under the Corporation of McGill University and the regulations of the Protestant Committee, (in the language of article 34 of the existing regulations applicable to the McGill Normal School) "to watch over the interests of the School and supervise the making of by-laws for its government, to provide for all unforeseen emergencies", and generally to do all other things needful for the maintenance and advancement of the institution under its charge. The Normal Training Committee shall also report its proceedings, at least annually, to the Corporation of McGill University and to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction."

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, GOVERNORS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, HELD ON 18th JUNE, 1906

1. The Secretary read the following memorandum setting forth the terms of an arrangement which had been come to between Sir William Macdonald and the University providing for the incorporation within the University of Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

'Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., is being founded and endowed by Sir William C. Macdonald for the following, among other, purposes:-

1. For the advancement of education; for the carrying on of research work and investigation and the dissemination of knowledge; all with particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts.
2. To provide suitable and effective training for teachers and especially for those whose work will directly affect the education in schools in rural districts.
3. The funds and assets of Macdonald College shall be under the management and control of the Board of Governors of McGill University by whom they shall be exclusively applied to the maintenance and extension of the said College and of work carried on by it.

The founder desires that Macdonald College shall be incorporated with the University system and rank as a College of McGill University; and that the Faculty of Macdonald College shall control the educational policy and curriculum of the said College, except as hereinafter provided, that is to say:

(a) Such University Courses leading to a degree, as may be given in the said College, shall be subject to the approval of the Corporation of McGill University, and the examinations held in connection therewith shall be under the control of the University.

(b) Courses of study in the training of teachers for the Protestant Schools in the Province of Quebec, together with examinations held in connection therewith, shall be under the control of a Committee in which the Corporation of McGill University, Macdonald College, and the Government of the Province of Quebec shall have representation.

Macdonald College shall furnish an Annual Report to the Corporation of McGill University.

All appointments to the staff of Macdonald College shall be made by the Board of Governors, acting in consultation with the Principal of the College.

The Board of Governors shall constitute from the Faculty of Macdonald College an executive in such a manner as may be from time to time determined."
18th June, 1906.'

Sir William Macdonald stated that as soon as certain gentlemen (whose names had been discussed and agreed to by members of the Board present at the meeting) had been appointed to fill the vacancies on the Board of Governors, he would, in pursuance of the above arrangement take the necessary steps to transfer by deed the lands and buildings of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne's to the Board of Governors of the University, together with an endowment fund of \$2,000,000. He also stated that his gift was coupled with a condition - which he wished to attach to all his gifts to the University, viz - that no part of the endowment fund should ever be used for the erection of dormitories or other buildings for University purposes.

Mr. Angus, on behalf of the Board, undertook that the condition mentioned by Sir William would at all times be observed by the Board, and, on behalf of himself and his colleagues on the Board, expressed his admiration of Sir William's noble generosity; congratulated the University, the Province, and the Dominion on the far-reaching benefits which would flow from his princely gift; and assured Sir William that the Board would do all in its power to carry out the aims of the founder and to make the College a complete success.

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EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,
GOVERNORS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, HELD 4th JANUARY 1907.

"1. The Principal explained that the meeting had been called to consider the offer to be made by the Board, as Trustees of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, for the transfer from Montreal to Ste. Annes of the Normal School, and particularly the composition of the Committee to be appointed to control, under the regulations of the Protestant Committee, the Normal Training Department at Ste. Anne's. The Board resolved that the Committee should consist of seven members, and the Secretary was directed to communicate to the Chairman of the Protestant Committee the following minute:-

In accordance with the wishes of Sir William Macdonald as expressed in the memorandum communicated by him to the Board of Governors on 18th June, 1906, when he arranged to incorporate Macdonald College with the University system and make it rank as a College of McGill, the Board of Governors is now prepared, if the Protestant Committee so recommend, and with the sanction of the Provincial Government, to provide at Macdonald College (Ste. Anne de Bellevue) for the training of teachers for the Protestant Schools of the Province of Quebec. Such an arrangement, carried out under the regulations of the Protestant Committee, as representing the Provincial Government, will be similar to what obtains in the Training Departments of many of the Universities of the United States, which are authorized by their several Governments to provide and supervise the curriculum leading to the diploma or license to teach. It will also continue the close connection which McGill University has always maintained, through the McGill Normal School, with the training of teachers, - a new obligation being now specifically imposed on the University, namely, that through the agency of Macdonald College it shall have "particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts". The Board of Governors understands that the Government of the Province has already expressed its willingness to continue the sums now voted for the maintenance of the McGill Normal School, which may be set free on the acceptance of this offer from the Board, and to devote these sums (in addition to other grants made from time to time) to the support of Protestant Education under the regulations of the Protestant Committee. This is regarded by the Board as an essential condition of the new arrangements now under consideration. Under the head of material accommodation and equipment, the Board undertakes to provide and to maintain, in addition to the main buildings of the Macdonald College (containing Classrooms, Laboratories, Libraries, Assembly Hall, Offices, etc.):

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 - (b) a residence for male teachers in training
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For the usual branches of the curriculum, as well as for the subjects just mentioned, the Board undertakes to provide a strong and efficient, having regard at the same time to such arrangements as may be agreed upon with the view of safeguarding the interests of the regular members of the present staff of the McGill Normal and Model Schools; tuition to be free to qualified candidates undertaking to teach in the Province of Quebec and the charge for ordinary living expenses to be on the lowest possible scale. The Training Department will endeavour to meet the needs of our cities and towns as well as of our rural districts, having due regard to the standards now required of teachers-in-training. And while special facilities will be provided for nature study, household science and manual training, care will be taken to ensure that this work shall not interfere with the liberal studies in the course of training hitherto followed. Moreover, careful provision will be made for practice in teaching for all candidates.

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Having regard to the fact that the Committee to be placed in charge of the training of teachers is to be an administrative body which is to do all its work, so far as the training of Quebec teachers is concerned, under the regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and that it is to take up

" the duties hitherto discharged by the Normal School Committee, (consisting of five persons appointed by the Corporation of McGill University) which has by government regulation been charged till now with the direction and superintendence of the Normal School, (see Regulations of Protestant Committee, articles 32-34) The Board of Governors resolves that the Normal Training Committee of Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue shall consist of seven members, of whom

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The several representatives of the Faculty of Macdonald College, of the Corporation of McGill University, and of the Protestant Committee shall hold office respectively for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

In regard to the members to be appointed by the Protestant Committee, the Board of Governors wishes to express the hope that they be chosen with special reference to the needs and interests of the rural districts.

Under the regulations of the Protestant Committee, the Normal Training Committee so constituted will be charged with the immediate direction and superintendence of the Normal Training Department of Macdonald College, and it shall be the duty of this Committee acting under the Corporation of McGill University and the regulations of the Protestant Committee, (in the language of article 34 of the existing regulations applicable to the McGill Normal School) "to watch over the interests of the School and supervise the making of by-laws for its government, to provide for all unforeseen emergencies", and generally to do all other things needful for the maintenance and advancement of the institution under its charge. The Normal Training Committee shall also report its proceedings, at least annually, to the Corporation of McGill University and to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction."

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

August 29th, 1932.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director of Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Q u e b e c . P. Q.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of August 10th (bearing stamped signature) regarding the lack of accommodation and the unsatisfactory accommodation provided for the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, let me say that in some respects this is freely admitted. But I submit that we are dealing this year with unusual circumstances. The number of applicants is much in excess of the available accommodation, even when those applying who were not eligible are removed from the list. I venture the opinion that the unusually large list of applicants is due in some degree to the present unsatisfactory state of business. It may well be that many young women who might have looked forward to being employed in business, seeing little chance for that, are now endeavouring to qualify as teachers: and also, owing to the pronounced depressed condition existing in agriculture, that young women of the rural communities, wishing to get away from farm life have turned their thoughts to the teaching profession. This is an abnormal year.

I may also say, in passing, that a few years ago, when there was an unusually small list of applicants, we were told that this was due to the increased rates charged for living at Macdonald, - a contention that falls to the ground in view of the present very large list.

Among the other undesirable features in connection with Macdonald College, you say that "class rooms are needed in that part of the main building which is at present used for dormitories". I cannot quite understand this statement; nor is it in accordance with the facts, as we have been able to get along with our present large class rooms, although it would be desirable to have larger class rooms than are available at present. I take it that what you are probably referring to is that dormitories for elementary students are made out of class rooms on the top floor of the main building.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

2.

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

You go on to say that dormitory accommodation is unsatisfactory in many respects for the Elementary Class of the School for Teachers. That is admitted, inasmuch as the students live in cubicles which are sub-divisions of a class room, and therefore are not as desirable as dormitories originally planned as dormitories. There is a certain inconvenience of toilet and bath room accommodation, and the absence of other facilities which are at the disposal of students in the Women's Residence. However, the Elementary Class, which has always been small enough to be accommodated on the top floor of the main building, live there pleasantly, and have always been very happy in the accommodation provided.

You object to the practice of school classes being taught in the main building. That is admitted, and is both unsatisfactory to the College and to the High School. It is admitted that an addition to our school building is one of our most urgent needs.

You go on to say that library space is too limited. That is admitted, - a condition arising solely from the lack of financial resources.

You say that "practice teaching facilities are inadequate". As far as I can find out, this has always been the case since the foundation of the College. Physics and Chemistry Classes, four in number, have long been taught in the College laboratories. The High School room hall has been used as a class room. Even the Teachers' Room was converted into a class room, while the Kindergarten Room has been subdivided, as an expedient to form two class rooms.

Your criticisms so far have been justified, especially when taken in connection with the abnormal number of applicants for the current year. There never has been such a large number of applicants, nor such a large number of admissions. In 1924-25, it is true, our attendance was so large that eighteen students in the School for Teachers were living out of residence. Different regulations had to be made for them, but there was no necessity in any subsequent year for boarding accommodation outside the College.

You say that Hospital accommodation has not been provided. I am quite sure this is an over-statement. In the opinion of Dr. Kelso (Medical Superintendent at Macdonald College), of Miss Russell and of the Macdonald administration staff, there is no need for increasing the Hospital accommodation at Macdonald College. We have always been able to take care of any sickness occurring there, even when there were outbreaks of measles, etc. At present, we have an Infirmary containing six rooms (11 beds), which, together with two other rooms kept for isolation purposes, makes a total of eight rooms (15 beds) available for sick students, or, 5-1/2% of our total bed accommodation. The average

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

The average number of beds occupied in the present Infirmary for the last year or two, September to June, was less than two per diem. This average is inclusive of the threatened measles epidemic. It is our opinion that it would not be wise to reduce the number of beds, but we propose to change the locale of the Infirmary to the Southeast Wing, ground floor, of the Women's Residence. This will not mean that the Residence proper will be deprived of any accommodation, but in case of an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever, or some such disease, the whole situation can be handled with a minimum of danger of its spreading, due to the fact that the entire Wing containing accommodation for some twenty students (or ten rooms) could be isolated completely from the other rooms in the Residence. We cannot afford to carry a second building as an Isolation Hospital for possible out-breaks. We believe that the Hospital facilities at Macdonald College are commensurate with our needs, serious epidemics excepted.

You go on to say "the opinion was expressed that the School for Teachers has a prior claim upon the accommodation of Macdonald College."

This is not for a moment admitted by us.

From the history of the College, I doubt if Sir William Macdonald at first intended that it should include a Teachers' College. Sir William began to buy his land in 1903, and continued purchases until 1906. I find that in the evidence of Dr. J.W. Robertson before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Dr. Robertson made the following statement:

".....Macdonald College has grown out of these attempts and accomplishments, these trials and experiments and evidences of progress, as well as out of Sir William Macdonald's keen desire to help the rural population to build up the country and to make the most of it and themselves. In some measure it grew out of the school garden movement and the consolidated schools, to serve as a headquarters for the training of leaders. In some measure it grew out of the manual training movement, which is a first necessity in the general education of pupils if they are to profit by technical and industrial education afterwards. In some measure it grew out of the oft-expressed desire on the part of the educational leaders over the whole Dominion for such advancement and improvement of education for rural communities as would not only prepare the children for life at its best in rural occupations, but would also satisfy the people as being the right training for their children. In consequence it was founded, erected and equipped for the following among other purposes:

McGILL UNIVERSITY

4.

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

- "1. For the advancement of education; for the carrying on of research work and investigation and the dissemination of knowledge, all with particular regard to the interest and needs of the population in rural districts.
- "2. To provide suitable and effective training for teachers and especially for those whose work will directly affect the education in schools in rural districts."

It would seem from this that Sir William had in his mind the improvement of the rural communities and the training of leaders for all activities in connection with the rural population. The incorporation of the School for Teachers, I am quite sure, was a second thought, and grew out of his first intentions. So it is not admitted by McGill University that the School for Teachers has any prior claim upon the accommodation at Macdonald College, although I may add that I have given instructions that this year the enrollment in the School of Household Science is not to be increased, as long as the demand for space for the School for Teachers exists. I am quite certain that Macdonald College was established, first, as a School of Agriculture and Domestic Science, having regard to the requirements of the boys and girls in rural districts.

You say that the Central Board of Examiners is anxious to know how the \$15,000 per annum paid annually by the Government to the School for Teachers has ameliorated the Teachers' Training situation at Macdonald College.

This grant was not given with the idea that increased facilities for the School for Teachers would be provided. It arose from the fact that the School for Teachers was draining the resources of Macdonald College to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars a year. It was an appreciation of that condition and its unfairness that led the Government to provide the grant.

I know that the undertaking by the University in 1907 to "provide facilities according to the present requirements of the Province" is interpreted in different ways in different quarters. Some choose to regard it as an undertaking by the University to provide all necessary facilities, whatever the requirements of the Province may be at any given time. This is regarded by the University as an unjustified and far-fetched interpretation, the University holding that its obligation is to supply facilities equivalent to the facilities provided at the time the contract was made in 1907. We further contend that we have always gone far beyond our obligation.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

5.

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

May I respectfully suggest that in view of all the questions raised by the Central Board of Examiners, at the next meeting of the Protestant Committee there be appointed a Sub-Committee to meet with a Committee appointed by the University, to go into all these matters and see what can be done. It is the desire of the University to work always in the most complete harmony with those responsible for school education in this Province. We have no desire whatever to interfere in any way or to dictate in the slightest degree. We wish to be helpful, believing that university education can never be wholly indifferent to, or distinct from primary and secondary education.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Cost School for Teachers
re Grant

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

BURSAR'S OFFICE

June 21st, 1930

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor:
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am sending you herewith a comparative statement of the cost of operating the School for Teachers including Practice School, at Macdonald College, for the years ending 30th, June 1907 to 1929 inclusive, also estimated cost for the years ending 30th, June 1930 and 1931.

With this statement I am enclosing a brief synopsis which I think will assist in making the financial history of the school quite clear to you.

For the year ending 30th, June 1911, when the School for Teachers was fully equipped with a Practice School, the total net expenditure amounted to \$20,899.

For the year ending 30th, June 1930, the estimated net expenditure will be approximately \$42,650.

Comparing the two years we find that the cost of operating the school has increased about 204%, and this after taking into account, in the revenue, the sum of \$15,000. being part of the grant of \$25,000. per annum made to the University, by the Quebec Government.

For the year ending 30th, June 1931 the estimated net expenditure will be \$44,050. being a further increase of \$1,400.

In the face of the foregoing figures, the contribution of \$15,000. (part of the \$25,000. grant to the University) by the Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, towards the cost of operating the school is obviously inadequate.

Each year the cost is mounting, and from the requests which we have already received for higher salaries to meet competition, and for increased accommodation in the Practice School, the situation is becoming serious.

(2)

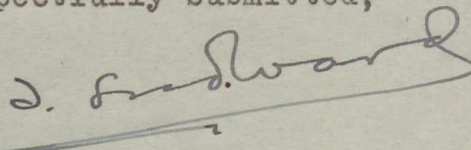
During the first 6 years after the school had been established at Macdonald College, the average net expenditure amounted to \$20,857, an amount equal to approximately 25% of the average revenue received from the Macdonald College Endowment Fund for the same period.

This amount, (i.e. \$20,857.) compared very favourably with the amount the school formerly cost the Protestant Committee, and in common justice, the Protestant Committee should not expect Macdonald College to assume an annual net expenditure exceeding the sum of, say \$25,000.

After all is said and done, the training of School Teachers is the duty of the Government, who receive, or could secure, through the various forms of taxation, sufficient funds to cope with the situation, and this duty should not be made the responsibility of a private institution, no matter how willing the authorities of such institution might wish to live up to an agreement, entered into at a time when it was quite possible to maintain such a training school at a similar outlay as had obtained for the previous decade. (\$16,866.67)

I am therefore of the opinion that the University would be ill advised to grant further increases in expenditures for the School for Teachers, until such time as the whole financial situation has again been placed before the Protestant Committee for their consideration and necessary action.

Respectfully submitted,



BURSAR.

SYNOPSIS
of
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
of
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS INCLUDING PRACTICE SCHOOL.

for the years ending 30th, June 1908-1929 inclusive, and estimated for 1930-1931.

In 1906, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of learning, on behalf of Macdonald College, entered into an agreement with the Quebec Government, as represented by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, to provide and maintain at their (the R.I.) expense, at Macdonald College, a school for the purpose of training teachers for the Schools under the control of the Protestant Committee.

This agreement went into effect as from Sept. 1st, 1907.

Previous to this agreement, teachers were trained in the McGill Normal School at an annual cost to the Government of \$16,866.67.

The net cost of operating the training School for Teachers, at Macdonald College, for the 1st year, i.e. 1907-1908 amounted to \$15,661. distributed as follows:-

Salaries	10,462.	
Supplies, Equipment etc.	1,660.	
Proportion of cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water, etc. etc.	4,114.	
	16,236.	

LESS

Fees	575.	\$15,661.
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During the first 3 years the school operated without proper practice teaching facilities.

In the year 1910 the late Sir W.C. Macdonald provided the necessary funds for the building and equipping of a practice school. This building was opened for pupils in Sept. 1910.

The year ending 30th, June 1911 showed the net cost of operating the school for Teachers together with the practice school to be \$20,899. distributed as follows:-

Salaries		
School for Teachers	12,301.	
Practice School	2,772.	15,073.
Supplies, Equipment etc.	908.	
Proportion of cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water, etc. etc.	6,205.	
	22,186.	

LESS

Fees		
School for Teachers	745.	
Practice School	542.	\$20,899.
	1,287.	

In 1915 the net cost of operating the School for Teachers including the Practice School amounted to \$27,524. distributed as follows:-

Salaries

School for Teachers	16,347.			
Practice School	<u>6,531.</u>			22,878.
Supplies, Equipment etc.				1,756.
Proportion of cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water, etc. etc.				<u>7,046.</u>
				31,680.

LESS

Fees

School for Teachers	910.			
Practice School	<u>1,996.</u>	2,906.		
Grants, to Practice School				
Superior Schools Fd.	1,050.			
French Specialist	<u>200.</u>	<u>1,250.</u>	<u>4,156.</u>	\$27,524.

The grant from the Superior Education Fd. is a grant made to all Superior Schools in the province rated on the basis of Efficiency, Buildings and Equipment etc.

The grant for French specialist is given to all superior schools employing such a specialist, 1st class \$200., 2nd class \$150.

These grants must not be considered as a grant towards the maintenance of the School for Teachers.

In the following year (1916) the net cost amounted to \$25,804. distributed as follows:-

Salaries

School for Teachers	17,820.			
Practice School	<u>6,925.</u>			24,745.
Supplies, Equipment etc.				2,174.
Proportion of cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water etc. etc.				<u>8,033.</u>
				34,952.

LESS

Fees

School for Teachers	1,085.			
Practice School	<u>2,370.</u>	3,455.		
Grants to Practice Sch.				
Superior Education Fd.	493.			
French Specialist	<u>200.</u>	693.		
Grant from Dept. Public Instruction		<u>5,000.</u>	<u>9,148.</u>	\$25,804.

It is to be noted that the Department of Public Instruction made a grant of \$5,000. towards cost of maintenance thereby acknowledging their moral if not legal responsibility.

This grant was repeated for the year 1917.

In 1918 the grant from the Department of Public Instruction was increased to \$10,000. per annum and this amount was received during the years 1918-1924 inclusive, after which date it was discontinued.

The net cost of operating the School for the year ending 30th, June 1924 amounted to \$34,704. distributed as follows:-

Salaries		
School for Teachers	24,550.	
Practice School	<u>14,437.</u>	38,987.
Supplies, Equipment etc.		2,887.
Proportion of cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water, etc. etc.		
	<u>16,037.</u>	57,911.

LESS

Fees		
School for Teachers	1,257.	
Practice School	<u>10,900.</u>	12,157.
Grant to Practice Sch.		1,050.
Superior Education		
Grant from Dept. Public Instruction	<u>10,000.</u>	23,207.
		\$35,724.

During the years 1925 - 1927 inclusive no grants from the Department of Public Instruction were received.

In 1928 a grant of \$25,000. was received by McGill University, \$15,000. of which was credited to the revenue of the School for Teachers.

In 1930 the net cost (estimated) of operating the School amounts to \$42,650. distributed as follows:-

Salaries		
School for Teachers	27,851.	
Practice School	20,318.	48,169.
Supplies, Equipment etc.		3,500.
Proportion of cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water etc. etc.		
	<u>20,941.</u>	72,610.

LESS

Fees		
School for Teachers	600.	
Practice School	<u>13,000.</u>	13,600.
Grant to Practice Sch.		
Superior Education	1,025.	
French Specialist	200.	1,225.
Grant Share of \$25,000.		15,000.
Grant for Physical Training	<u>135.</u>	29,960.
		\$42,650.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Comparative Statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers
(including practice school) for the years ending 30th June, 1908 to 1915 inclusive.

<u>INCOME</u>	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
School for Teachers,								
Fees	575.	635.	812.	745.	705.	885.	855.	910.
Grant (Dept. of Public Instruction)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Practice School,								
Fees	-	476.	593.	542.	966.	954.	1587.	1996.
Grant (Superior Schools, P.Q.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1050.
Grant (French Specialist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.
	575.	1111.	1405.	1287.	1671.	1839.	2442.	4156.
 <u>EXPENDITURE</u>								
School for Teachers,								
Salaries	10,462.	12,100.	12,170.	12,301.	12,218.	12,640.	13,789.	16,347.
Miscellaneous	1,660.	1,066.	1,652.	517.	604.	923.	893.	1,382.
Practice School,								
Salaries	-	2,136.	2,275.	2,772.	4,158.	5,308.	5,791.	6,531.
Miscellaneous	-	274.	1,601.	391.	153.	199.	236.	374.
Proportion of cost of								
Administration,								
Buildings, Maintenance,								
Library & Reading Room,								
Gymnasium & Grounds,								
Light, Heat, Power &								
Water, etc. etc.	4114.	5,785.	6,629.	6,205.	6,210.	6,506.	7,155.	7,046.
	16,236.	21,361.	24,327.	22,186.	23,343.	25,576.	27,864.	31,680.
Net Expenditure -	15,661.	20,250.	22,922.	20,899.	21,672.	23,737.	25,422.	27,524.

Cents omitted.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Comparative statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers

(including Practice School) for the years ending 30th June 1916 to 1923 inclusive.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>1916</u>	<u>1917</u>	<u>1918</u>	<u>1919</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
School for Teachers								
Fees, (Laboratory)	1,085.	792.	835.	593.	711.	655.	736.	1,035.
Grant (Dept. Public Instruction)	5,000.	5,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.
Practice School,								
Fees	2,370.	3,124.	4,045.	4,251.	4,576.	7,274.	9,637.	10,845.
Grant (Superior Schools P.Q.)	493.	454.	452.	440.	500.	500.	540.	1,050.
Grant (French Specialist)	200.	-	200.	200.	200.	-	150.	150.
	<u>9,148.</u>	<u>9,370.</u>	<u>15,532.</u>	<u>15,484.</u>	<u>15,987.</u>	<u>18,429.</u>	<u>21,063.</u>	<u>23,080.</u>
 <u>EXPENDITURE</u>								
School for Teachers.								
Salaries	17,820.	17,380.	17,917.	18,102.	21,258.	24,478.	25,541.	24,363.
Miscellaneous	1,886.	880.	614.	440.	1,177.	1,502.	1,260.	2,037.
Practice School								
Salaries	6,925.	6,850.	7,747.	8,796.	9,177.	10,423.	11,374.	12,756.
Miscellaneous	288.	412.	203.	1,127.	363.	463.	3,004.	541.
Proportion of Cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water etc.	<u>8,033.</u>	<u>8,987.</u>	<u>10,563.</u>	<u>11,813.</u>	<u>12,815.</u>	<u>17,511.</u>	<u>17,434.</u>	<u>15,226.</u>
	<u>34,952.</u>	<u>34,509.</u>	<u>37,044.</u>	<u>40,278.</u>	<u>44,790.</u>	<u>54,377.</u>	<u>58,613.</u>	<u>54,923.</u>
Net Expenditure -	<u>25,804.</u>	<u>25,139.</u>	<u>21,512.</u>	<u>24,794.</u>	<u>28,803.</u>	<u>35,948.</u>	<u>37,550.</u>	<u>31,843.</u>

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

Comparative Statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers,
(including Practice School) for the years ending 30th June 1924 to 1929, and estimates for 1930 & 1931.

<u>INCOME</u>	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
School for Teachers, Fees (Laboratory)	1,257.	1,062.	1,107.	810.	832.	650.	600.	600.
Grant (Dept. Public Instruction)	10,000.	-	-	-	15,000.	25,000.	15,000.	15,000.
Grant (Physical Training)	-	270.	180.	135.	135.	135.	135.	135.
Practice School, Fees	10,900.	10,393.	10,532.	12,016.	13,057.	12,992.	13,000.	13,000.
Grant (Superior Schools P. Q.)	1,050.	1,100.	875.	950.	975.	1,025.	1,025.	1,025.
Grant (French Specialist)	-	-	150.	200.	200.	200.	200.	200.
	23,207.	12,826.	12,845.	14,111.	30,200.	40,002.	29,960.	29,960.
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>								
School for Teachers, Salaries	24,550.	25,651.	25,619.	25,835.	25,485.	26,540.	27,851.	28,751.
Miscellaneous	2,241.	2,695.	2,619.	2,436.	2,542.	2,510.	2,600.	2,600.
Practice School, Salaries,	14,437.	14,717.	15,170.	15,878.	16,863.	18,365.	20,318.	20,968.
Miscellaneous	646.	336.	560.	556.	557.	896.	900.	750.
Proportion of cost of :- Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water, Etc.	16,037.	15,669.	15,641.	18,303.	21,098.	20,071.	20,941.	20,941.
	57,911.	59,070.	59,611.	63,009.	66,547.	68,384.	72,610.	74,010.
Net Expenditure -	34,704.	46,244.	46,766.	48,898.	36,347.	28,382.	42,650.	44,050.

Estimated

53069

Cents omitted.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

BURSAR'S OFFICE

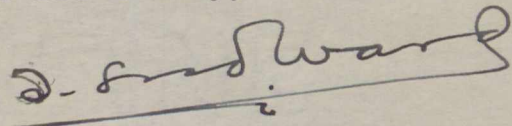
February 25th, 1930.

Sir A.W.Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

In accordance with your request, through
Dean Laird, I have prepared statement and graph of the com-
parative net cost of operating the School for Teachers
(including practice school) from the year ending 30th June,
1908 to the 30th of June 1929 inclusive, together with the
estimated cost for the current year ending 30th June, 1930.

Yours faithfully,



Bursar.

TFW/SK.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Comparative statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers,
(including practice school) for the years ending 30th June 1908 to 1915 inclusive.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>1908</u>	<u>1909</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1912</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>1914</u>	<u>1915.</u>
School for Teachers, Fees (Laboratory)	575.	635.	812.	745.	705.	885.	855.	910.
Grant (Dept. Public Instruction)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Practice School, Fees	-	476.	593.	542.	966.	954.	1587.	1996.
Grant (Superior Schools, P.Q.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1050.
Grant (French Specialist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.
	<u>575.</u>	<u>1111.</u>	<u>1405.</u>	<u>1287.</u>	<u>1671.</u>	<u>1839.</u>	<u>2442.</u>	<u>4156.</u>
 <u>EXPENDITURE.</u>								
School for Teachers, Salaries	10,462.	12,100.	12,170.	12,301.	12,218.	12,640.	13,789.	16,347.
Miscellaneous	1,660.	1,066.	1,652.	517.	604.	923.	893.	1,382.
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Miscellaneous	-	274.	1,601.	391.	153.	199.	236.	374.
Proportion of cost of Administration, Buildings Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water, Etc.	<u>4,114.</u>	<u>5,785.</u>	<u>6,629.</u>	<u>6,205.</u>	<u>6,210.</u>	<u>6,506.</u>	<u>7,155.</u>	<u>7,046.</u>
	<u>16,236.</u>	<u>21,361.</u>	<u>24,327.</u>	<u>22,186.</u>	<u>23,343.</u>	<u>25,576.</u>	<u>27,864.</u>	<u>31,680.</u>
Net Expenditure----	15,661.	20,250.	22,922.	20,899.	21,672.	23,737.	25,422.	27,524.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Comparative statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers
(including Practice School) for the years ending 30th June 1916 to 1923 inclusive.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>1916</u>	<u>1917</u>	<u>1918</u>	<u>1919</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
School for Teachers								
Fees, (Laboratory)	1,085.	792.	835.	593.	711.	655.	736.	1,035.
Grant (Dept. Public Instruction)	5,000.	5,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.
Practice School,								
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Grant (Superior Schools, P.Q.)	493.	454.	452.	440.	500.	500.	540.	1,050.
Grant (French Specialist)	200.	-	200.	200.	200.	-	150.	150.
	<u>9,148.</u>	<u>9,370.</u>	<u>15,532.</u>	<u>15,484.</u>	<u>15,987.</u>	<u>18,429.</u>	<u>21,063.</u>	<u>23,080.</u>
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>								
School for Teachers.								
Salaries	17,820.	17,380.	17,917.	18,102.	21,258.	24,478.	25,541.	24,363.
Miscellaneous	1,886.	880.	614.	440.	1,177.	1,502.	1,260.	2,037.
Practice School								
Salaries	6,925.	6,850.	7,747.	8,796.	9,177.	10,423.	11,374.	12,756.
Miscellaneous	288.	412.	203.	1,127.	363.	463.	3,004.	541.
Proportion of Cost of Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water Etc.	<u>8,033.</u>	<u>8,987.</u>	<u>10,563.</u>	<u>11,813.</u>	<u>12,815.</u>	<u>17,511.</u>	<u>17,434.</u>	<u>15,226.</u>
	<u>34,952.</u>	<u>34,509.</u>	<u>37,044.</u>	<u>40,278.</u>	<u>44,790.</u>	<u>54,377.</u>	<u>58,613.</u>	<u>54,923.</u>
Net Expenditure -	<u>25,804.</u>	<u>25,139.</u>	<u>21,512.</u>	<u>24,794.</u>	<u>28,803.</u>	<u>35,948.</u>	<u>37,550.</u>	<u>31,843.</u>

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

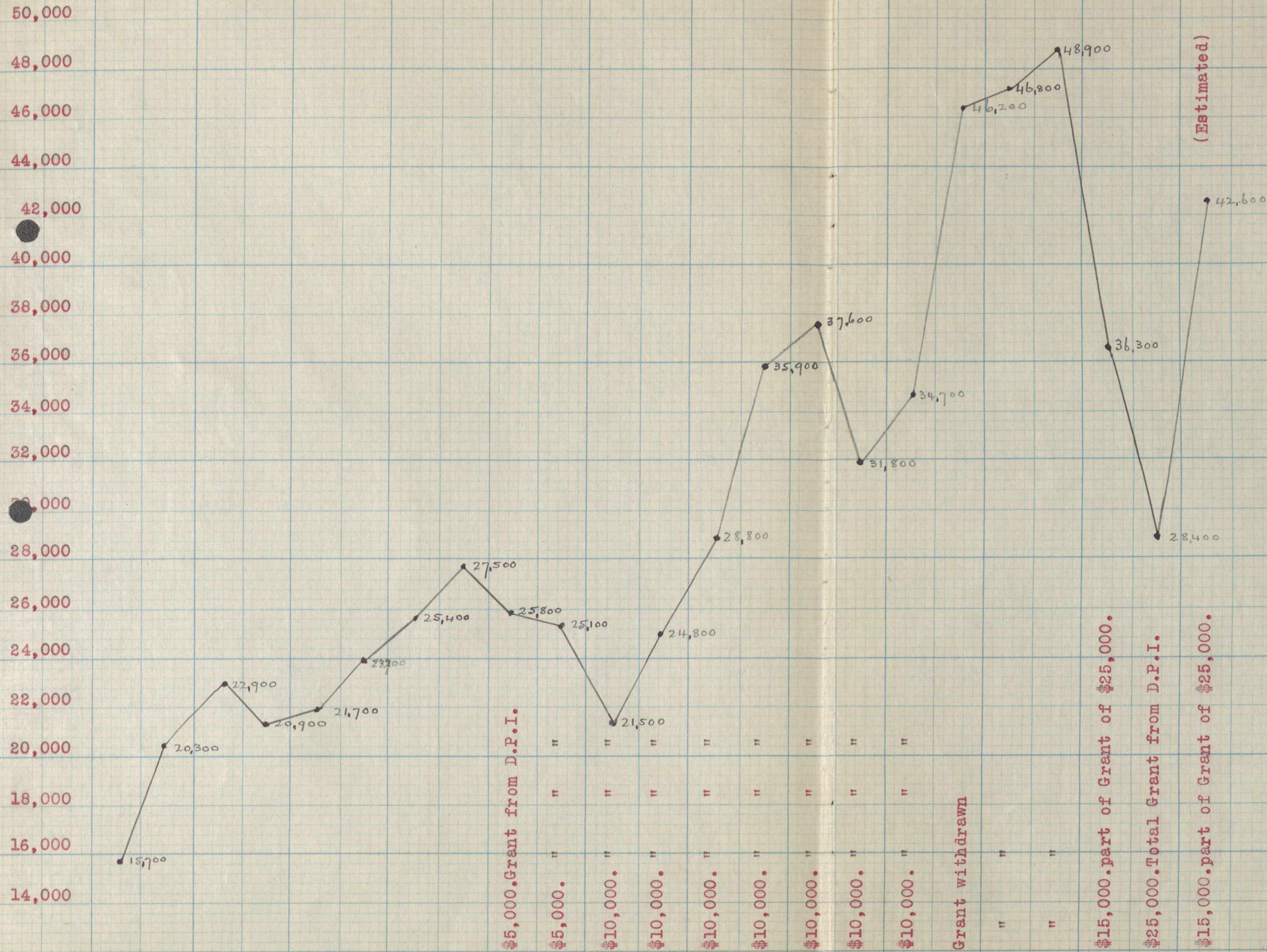
Comparative statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers,
(including Practice School) for the years ending 30th June 1924 to 1929, and estimate for 1930.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>1925</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930.</u>
School for Teachers,							
Fees (Laboratory)	1,257.	1,062.	1,107.	810.	832.	650.	600.
Grant (Dept. Public Instruction)	10,000.	-	-	-	15,000.	25,000.	15,000.
Grant (Physical Training)	-	270.	180.	135.	135.	135.	135.
Practice School,							
Fees	10,900.	10,393.	10,532.	12,016.	13,057.	12,992.	13,000.
Grant (Superior Schools P.O.)	1,050.	1,100.	875.	950.	975.	1,025.	1,025.
Grant (French Specialist)	-	-	150.	200.	200.	200.	200.
	<u>23,207.</u>	<u>12,826.</u>	<u>12,845.</u>	<u>14,111.</u>	<u>30,200.</u>	<u>40,002.</u>	<u>29,960.</u>
 <u>EXPENDITURE.</u>							
School for Teachers,							
Salaries	24,550.	25,651.	25,619.	25,835.	25,485.	26,540.	27,851.
Miscellaneous	2,241.	2,695.	2,619.	2,436.	2,542.	2,510.	2,600.
Practice School,							
Salaries,	14,437.	14,717.	15,170.	15,878.	16,863.	18,365.	20,318.
Miscellaneous	646.	336.	560.	556.	557.	896.	900.
Proportion of cost of:-							
Administration, Buildings, Maintenance, Library & Reading Room, Gymnasium & Grounds, Light, Heat, Power & Water, Etc.	<u>16,037.</u>	<u>15,669.</u>	<u>15,641.</u>	<u>18,303.</u>	<u>21,098.</u>	<u>20,071.</u>	<u>20,941.</u>
	<u>57,911.</u>	<u>59,070.</u>	<u>59,611.</u>	<u>63,009.</u>	<u>66,547.</u>	<u>68,384.</u>	<u>72,610.</u>
Net Expenditure -	<u>34,704.</u>	<u>46,244.</u>	<u>46,766.</u>	<u>48,898.</u>	<u>36,347.</u>	<u>28,382.</u>	<u>42,650.</u>

Cents omitted.

GRAPH of NET COST to MACDONALD COLLEGE of OPERATING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, INCLUDING PRACTICE SCHOOL, for the YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE 1908 to 1930 INCLUSIVE.

1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930



SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

*Grants
School for Teachers*

29th September, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL. Que.,

Dear Sir Arthur,

I enclose herewith a copy of the report of distribution of grants to superior schools.

This is for your information in view of the fact that you were absent from the meeting of the Protestant Committee at Quebec on Friday, September 26th.

I am sure you will be gratified by the standing of Macdonald High School. You will observe that we get as high a grant as any other school, and that the good work enables us to get the highest bonus, in addition to the basal grant, which is the same for all.

However, I specially direct your attention to the extra grant of \$200, which was given to Lennoxville, because Bishops College students do practice teaching in that school. The effect, obviously, is to give a further grant to Bishops College, and its students in training for High School diplomas, by making it easier for the Lennoxville School Board. Of course, the grant is only \$200, but as I mentioned to you I intend to make application for at least the same grant to Macdonald High School, for the very same reason.

The other grants, outside of Lennoxville, which are called special grants in the last column, were made to these schools because they are consolidated schools, and thus deserve extra encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

Finclairland

KC.

Dean.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, QUEBEC

PROTESTANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION FUND

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, September, 1930.

REVENUE

Voted by Legislature.....	\$ 65,000.00
Interest on Jesuits' Estate Settlement Fund.....	2,518.44
Interest on Marriage License Fund.....	1,400.00
Marriage License Fees (Net).....	16,301.99

FIXED CHARGES

High School Leaving Examinations.....	\$ 1,965.78
Assistant Examiners, June Examinations.....	3,173.05
Printing Examination Papers, Etc.....	921.94
Rent of School and Contingent Expenses.....	273.00
	\$ 6,333.77

Available for Distribution..... \$ 78,886.66

HIGH SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOL	Total number pupils enrolled	Enrolled Grades IX, X, XI.	Presented	Passed	Failed	Grant	Bonus	Total	Special Grants
Asbestos.....	125	9	3	1	2	800	—	800	
Ascot.....	65	11	6	3	3	800	—	800	200
Ayer's Cliff.....	107	23	13	4	9	800	—	800	
Aylmer.....	154	25	11	6	5	800	—	800	
Bedford.....	134	21	9	9	0	800	175	975	
Beebe.....	126	7	3	3	0	800	175	975	
Buckingham.....	177	21	9	2	7	800	—	800	
Bury.....	114	8	4	3	1	800	175	975	100
Coaticook.....	129	22	10	3	7	800	—	800	
Comm'rs' H. S. (Quebec)	180	113	51	44	7	—	—	—	
Cookshire.....	100	20	8	4	4	800	150	950	
Cowansville.....	181	31	16	7	9	800	—	800	100
Danville.....	98	20	7	5	2	800	175	975	100
East Angus.....	126	11	7	7	0	800	200	1000	
Granby.....	235	32	15	9	6	800	200	1000	
Hudson.....	146	13	6	2	4	800	—	800	200
Huntingdon.....	295	74	34	26	8	800	200	1000	200
Inverness.....	50	17	11	6	5	800	150	950	100
Kenogami.....	141	5	2	2	0	800	200	1000	
Knowlton.....	146	24	12	9	3	800	175	975	
Lachine.....	484	96	49	30	19	—	—	—	
Lachute.....	277	62	30	15	15	800	—	800	
Lake Megantic.....	54	11	4	3	1	800	175	975	
La Tuque.....	117	17	11	9	2	800	175	975	
Lennoxville.....	258	49	28	19	9	800	175	975	200
Longueuil.....	251	11	—	—	—	800	—	800	
Macdonald H. S.....	297	30	18	17	1	800	200	1000	
Magog.....	199	10	6	6	0	800	200	1000	
Mount-Royal.....	322	40	20	16	4	—	—	—	
New Carlisle.....	224	35	21	16	5	800	175	975	100
North Hatley.....	129	19	12	6	6	800	175	975	200
Ormstown.....	168	39	17	14	3	800	175	975	
Richmond.....	244	58	31	26	5	800	200	1000	
Scotstown.....	148	31	14	9	5	800	200	1000	
Shawinigan Falls.....	292	16	5	4	1	800	200	1000	
Shawville.....	259	63	35	13	22	800	—	800	
Sherbrooke.....	243	145	48	33	15	—	—	—	
St. Johns.....	142	7	3	1	2	800	—	800	200
St. Lambert.....	709	105	54	43	11	800	200	1000	
St. Laurent.....	173	8	8	7	1	—	—	—	
Stanstead.....	297	43	19	12	7	Special	—	—	
Sutton.....	131	22	11	3	8	800	—	800	
Thetford Mines.....	109	10	7	3	4	800	—	800	
Three Rivers.....	334	26	9	7	2	800	200	1000	
Valleyfield.....	212	23	16	9	7	800	175	975	
Waterloo.....	180	19	11	8	3	800	200	1000	
Waterville.....	102	18	7	3	4	800	175	975	
Windsor Mills.....	103	6	3	2	1	800	175	975	200
			Grade XI Only						
Baron Byng.....	1327	505	72	62	10	—	—	—	
Commercial H. S.....	886	678	27	26	1	—	—	—	
High Sch., Montreal...	994	388	42	38	4	—	—	—	
H. S. for Girls.....	1115	406	50	41	9	—	—	—	
West Hill H. S.....	945	443	55	47	8	—	—	—	
Outremont (Strathcona)	810	367	61	57	4	—	—	—	
Lachine.....	484	96	49	30	19	—	—	—	
Verdun.....	1618	122	14	9	5	—	—	—	
Westmount.....	750	505	124	85	39	—	—	—	
Totals.....	18216	5036	1228	884	344	33600	5150	39725	1900
SPECIAL—Stanstead									1000

Unaudited!
Schools got this extra

Given for
Practic
Teaching

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOL	Total number pupils enrolled	Enrolled Grades VIII, IX, X.	Presented	Passed	Failed	Grant	Bonus	Total	Special Grants
Arundel	98	21	10	9	1	400	80	480	—
Arvida	80	8	4	3	1	400	—	400	50
Athelstan	52	1				400	—	400	50
Beauharnois	58	3				400	—	400	50
Bishop's Crossing	68	15	1	1	0	400	80	480	—
Bristol	47	18				400	—	400	50
Brookbury	73	11	4	3	1	400	70	470	75
Brownsburg	233	29	3	2	1	400	80	480	75
Bulwer	66	21				400	—	400	75
Campbells' Bay	83	9				400	—	400	75
Canterbury	32	6				400	—	400	75
Chambly Canton	57	5				400	—	400	50
Chateauguay Basin	61	0				400	—	400	50
Clarenceville	39	6				400	—	400	50
Delson Junction	54	3				400	—	400	50
Donnacona	39	7				400	—	400	50
Drummondville	124	8	2	2	0	400	110	510	—
Dundee	84	18	2	1	1	400	70	470	—
Dunham	46	3				400	—	400	50
Dolbeau	41	2				400	—	400	50
Dixville	36	2				400	—	400	50
Escuminac	71	8				400	—	400	75
Farnham	115	17	2	2	0	400	80	480	—
Fitch Bay	133	12				400	—	400	75
Fort Coulonge	35	6				400	—	400	50
Freighsburg	57	15	4	3	1	400	80	480	—
Gaspé	93	31	4	2	2	400	80	480	—
Gatineau Point	93	14	2	2	0	400	80	480	—
Glen Sutton	41	2				400	—	400	50
Greenfield Park	337	21				400	—	400	50
Gould	35	14	5	4	1	400	80	480	—
Hatley	73	19	6	6	0	400	110	510	—
Hemmingford	91	24	6	3	3	400	80	480	—
Howick	78	31	4	3	1	400	80	480	—
Hopetown	85	7				400	—	400	75
Hampstead, Town of	81	0				—	—	—	—
Hull	297	25	4	1	3	400	70	470	—
Island Brook	38	8	5	3	2	400	80	480	100
Joliette	77	8				400	—	400	50
Kingsbury	35	6				400	—	400	50
Kingsey	31	4				400	—	400	100
Kinnear's Mills	89	15	1	1	0	400	110	510	150
Lacolle	37	5				400	—	400	50
Mansonville	53	5				400	—	400	50
Marbleton	33	4				400	—	400	50
Metis Beach	41	3				400	—	400	50
Milan	26	5				400	—	400	50
Montreal East	154	11				—	—	—	—
Montreal North	160	9				—	—	—	—
McMasterville	56	3				400	—	400	50
Morin Heights	70	13	2	1	1	400	70	470	75
Namur	52	5	3	3	0	400	110	510	—
Noranda	135	8				400	—	400	50
New Glasgow	44	10				400	—	400	75
New Richmond	88	29	10	0	10	400	—	400	50
Philipsburg	75	4				400	—	400	50
Pointe Claire	255	36				400	—	400	100
Port Daniel Centre	32	11				400	—	400	50
Peninsula	58	3				400	—	400	150
Rawdon	63	9	1	1	0	400	110	510	—
Riverbend	56	11				400	—	400	50
Rouyn	122	6				400	—	400	50
Roxton Pond	34	2				400	—	400	100
Sawyerville	88	24	13	9	4	400	70	470	—
Shigawake	42	11				400	—	400	100
South Durham	45	11				400	—	400	50
Stanbridge East	69	13				400	—	400	50
Ste. Agathe des Monts	91	5				400	—	400	50
St. Andrews East	69	12	4	2	2	400	80	480	100
Ulverton	64	11				400	—	400	150
Way's Mills	40	4				400	—	400	50
Wakefield	88	7				400	—	400	50
Totals	5696	773	102	67	35	27600	1860	29460	3500

SUMMARY

Reserved for Poor Municipalities \$ 4,000 .00

HIGH SCHOOLS:—

Grants.....	\$ 33,600 .00
Bonuses.....	5,150 .00
Special Grants.....	1,900 .00
Special High Schools.....	1,000 .00
	\$ 41,650 .00

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS:—

Grants.....	\$ 27,600 .00
Bonuses.....	1,860 .00
Special Grants.....	3,500 .00
	\$ 32,960 .00

Total Amount Distributed..... \$ 78,610 .00

MACDONALD COLLEGE

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

27th September, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL. Que.,

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am anxious to bring to your attention the two following facts:-

1. Remarks made by Dr. Rexford at the Protestant Committee meeting in connection with appointment of Dr. Parmelee to succeed Dr. Love on the Teachers Training Committee. He wishes some changes to give the Protestant Committee more power in view of the \$25,000 grant of Government money. I should be glad to speak to you about this sometime.
2. The Protestant Committee granted \$200 to Lennoxville School Board as an additional grant in view of the extra expense of that board in providing better paid teachers, etc. *for motive, Racking* I immediately demanded a similar grant for Macdonald High School, and was told that no application had been made for it, and that it would not likely be granted. However, I informed the Committee that they could rely upon an application being made, and I am, therefore, taking steps to see that it will be made either by Mr. Ward as Bursar, or by Mr. Ward, as Secretary of the Consultative Committee, or by the School board of St. Anne-de-Bellevue.

Yours faithfully,

J. Mcclanland

COPY

MACDONALD COLLEGE
School for Teachers

February 21, 1933

Mr. Ward,
Bursar.

Dear Mr. Ward,

There are one or two matters which I have spoken to you about, and which I am now placing briefly in a memorandum as they concern the School for Teachers and finances. I hope you will take them up with Sir Arthur Currie, and give him the general background:-

1. The sub-committee appointed by the Protestant Committee to consider Normal School relations has had a meeting apparently. This committee is investigating the benefits, if any, of the grant of \$25,000; the agreement between University and the Government, and a lot of other matters that apparently may be discussed by them. They will probably report on Friday to the Protestant Committee, and unfortunately Sir Arthur will not be there.
2. On Wednesday Dr. Percival made a demand for a copy of our courses here. I, naturally, was obliged to comply.

He made the demand at the request of the above committee, which apparently is going to interfere with courses. Perhaps, however, it is only asserting its authority under Article 41 of the regulations (1931 edition).
3. Apparently the Protestant Committee wishes to acquire more powers in view of the Government assistance to teacher training. I hope those powers will not be permitted to become a nuisance. Sir Arthur himself has admitted that he was willing to grant more power to the Teachers' Training Committee in view of financial help.
4. No one, apparently, certainly not Dr. Percival, wishes to disturb the status quo in the School for Teachers, namely, all are agreed it must stay here, but that conditions might be improved.
5. At a sub-committee I attended on Wednesday evening last, February 15th, it was decided that the Protestant Committee should be asked to confer power on the Protestant Central Board of Examiners to limit the number of admissions to the School for Teachers. I thought that this should be done by an amendment to Article 26 of the regulations. This Article gives power to the Board to admit additional candidates without complete qualifications. My idea is that we should give additional power to limit the admissions even of completely qualified candidates and take only the best up to the limit of our accommodation, and of the vacancies in the Province. Dr. Parmelee was of the

opinion that it should be done under an amendment to Article 10 or 12.

Sir Arthur, however, should be informed that there is a definite intention to obtain and use powers to prevent this institution from being swamped.

6. The appointment of Mrs. Towne was for one year, this limitation being placed by Sir Arthur. This appointment was not entirely due to the excessive numbers this year. Our numbers merely rendered this appointment immediately necessary, as our method of practice teaching had to be supplemented by more help from Mr. Steeves. It was desirable before, and our numbers were the last straw to break our back, and make this appointment necessary. I hope that power will be granted to continue this appointment.

7. The High School diploma candidates from McGill University will come for a week each commencing March 6, to do practice teaching, and observation in our High School. This plan of Prof. Clarke's is excellent, and will give these candidates some idea of the administration of a rural High School which they could not get with practice teaching limited to Montreal.

This will be an additional burden, from now on, on our High School facilities, but we gladly acquiesce, and will co-operate to the fullest extent of our powers. This is an important improvement in the training of High School teachers, and makes Mr. Steeves' services for practice teaching still more necessary and hence Mrs. Towne's appointment equally indispensable.

8. I have arranged to speak on the old McGill Normal School sale price, and the disposal of that money at the Protestant Committee meeting on Friday, February 24. This is another reason why I regret Sir Arthur's absence because of a visit from the Governor-General.

Will you please make some attempt to deal with these matters when you see Sir Arthur on Wednesday. As you know, I am very busy and I cannot go to see him unless I drop some work, here, which I am reluctant to do.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) SINCLAIR LAIRD,

Dean.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 1, 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University.

My dear Principal,

I am enclosing, for your information, copies of a letter which I received from Principal Rexford, dated January 25th, and of my reply, dated January 27th. My knowledge of the negotiations which were held last year with the Government of the Province, looking towards a larger grant for the training of teachers at Macdonald College, is of the very vaguest kind, but I know, ^{there} however, some legal and constitutional questions involved which should be carefully considered. I doubt, for example, if the Government of the Province can abdicate in any way its obligation to provide adequate professional education for the teachers of the Province, Protestant as well as Catholic.

Yours very truly,

Encls. 2

Geo A MacKay
Dean

COPY

Montreal

Diocesan Theological College

743 University Street

January 25th, 1926.

Professor Ira A. MacKay, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Dr. MacKay:-

It has been felt for some time that the conditions under which High School Diplomas are granted by our Central Board require revision. A sub-Committee of the Protestant Committee is now engaged upon this work.

It will greatly facilitate our work in this connection if we could get information upon the following points:-

1. Is it the intention to fill the Chair of Education at McGill University by the appointment of a full-time professor in the near future?
2. Would it be desirable or possible to offer an extra year to candidates in the Arts course who desire to qualify as head teachers in our High Schools?
3. In the case of the appointment of a full-time professor would it be possible to make more extended provision for subjects connected with professional education as a regular part of the Arts course in the 3rd and 4th years?

Any information that you can give us upon these points will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

[Sgd.] Elson I Rexford

Convener of Sub-Committee

COPY

McGill University
Faculty of Arts

Dean's Office

January 27, 1926.

Principal E.I. Rexford,
Diocesan Theological College,
743 University Street,
Montreal.

My dear Dr. Rexford,

I have received your letter of the 25th instant in which you set down three questions for me to answer, and to these questions I wish to reply as follows.

I have been urging with emphasis for some time past the obvious necessity of making a full time appointment to the Chair of Education in McGill University, and I shall continue to do so in the future. Just what the Board of Governors are prepared to do and when, however, I am at present unable to predict.

It would not only be possible but highly desirable, if an appointment were made, to offer a full course of study in Education during the third and fourth years which students, intending to follow the teaching profession afterwards, might associate with the academic subjects in which they are most interested and which they expect to teach after they have received their degrees. It would also be quite possible to offer these courses of study for one year after graduation to all students who might wish to follow the subject of Education for their Master's degree, having devoted the whole of their undergraduate work to their academic studies. I have advocated this policy for the preparation of advanced teachers not only in this province

COPY

E.I.Rexford, 2.

but in other Canadian provinces. With an amply equipped Department of Psychology such as we shall have after the completion of the new building, it would be quite possible for us, I think, to feature successfully the professional preparation of high school teachers at McGill. Personally I believe that this is the one obvious practical measure which the University can take to improve the educational work of the high schools in the province and thus to ultimately raise the standard of scholarship in the University itself.

I need scarcely add, however, that there is one trouble with the teaching profession in this and in all Canadian provinces which no University can cure and that is the ridiculous insufficiency of the salaries offered in the teaching profession. It is really absurd to expect a man to spend five years of successful University education in order to equip himself for a profession so poorly remunerated as our teachers are at present.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Ira A. MacKay

Dean



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Quebec, May 18th, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

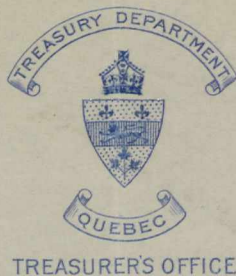
Dear Sir Arthur,

Referring to your
letter regarding the Macdonald normal school
for teachers, I have asked the Hon. Mr. Nicol
to discuss this matter with you, which he will
up at a very early date.

Yours sincerely,

L

H. A. Taschman



Quebec, May 14th, 1925

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur,-

Your letter of the 8th instant received.

I have submitted the question to Dr Parmelee and have asked him to obtain the information you require as early as possible. When this information is ready I will be glad to transmit it to you.

I had a talk with the Prime Minister today touching the Normal School at Macdonald College and he wishes me to see you when next I am in Montreal. I will telephone you on my next visit and we can arrange an appointment suitable to both of us.

Yours very truly,

J. Nicols

May 9th, 1925.

My dear Mr. Beatty:-

For your information I am attaching herewith copy of a letter to Mr. Nicol dated March 20th, also one to Mr. Taschereau, his reply thereto, and the last letter which has passed between us.

I hope you will find time to mention the matter to him.

Yours faithfully,

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
Chancellor of McGill University,
Montreal.

May 8, 1925.

Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C.,
Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

Dear Mr. Nicol:-

I am sending you herewith a list of the estimates for expenditure in education which I have taken from the provincial estimates just published.

I would regard it as a great favour if you would put down in the columns the amounts voted for Protestant and Roman Catholic Education. There may be some votes which I have omitted, and if so I would be grateful if you would add them.

It would be very convenient to me if you could have this information, say within the next ten days. I hope that I am not troubling you too much, but I know that I may depend on your great interest in educational matters to help me out.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

May 19, 1925.

Dr. G.W. Farnolee,
Department of Public Instruction,
Quebec.

Dear Dr. Farnolee:-

Sir Arthur Currie has asked me to thank you
for your letter of May 18th with the details of distribution
contained therein. This will furnish the information which he
requires.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

Department of Public Instruction
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

654/25

Address your answer to
"The Superintendent of Public
Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

May 18, 1925

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

On my return from Montreal today I found your letter of the 8th instant to Hon. Mr Nicol, concerning the disposition of the statutory and annual legislative grants for Education as contained in the Estimates for the fiscal year 1925-26, which had been sent to me for reply.

I must explain at the outset that it is impossible to determine beforehand the respective shares of the Roman Catholic and Protestant boards in certain of the votes. However on the form you have sent I have marked the sums which are wholly Roman Catholic with the letters "R.C." and the Protestant "P".

As to those which are left unmarked I shall endeavour to make their character and the principles of distribution plain.

1. At the top of the second page of your form there is first the sum of \$275,000.00 for Public Schools. This is distributed yearly to every school board, Roman Catholic and Protestant, on the basis of the total enrolment of the previous year - less the deduction of the pension stoppages on the salaries of the teachers, these stoppages being retained by the boards when paying their teachers.

2. The next five grants are paid wholly to rural and village boards, Roman Catholic and Protestant, on the basis of enrolment. The first \$125,000.00 is paid without restriction, but the next \$125,000.00, the \$60,000.00, the \$30,000.00 and the \$10,000.00 are dependent upon certain minimum salaries being paid to the teachers.

3. The grants for the pensions, long service bonuses, bonuses for successful teaching ("Gratutities to Teachers") are paid to Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers directly, no specific share of the total amount being determined beforehand.

4. The same principle applies in regard to the bonuses to school municipalities. \$14,000.00.

5. The grants to the Technical Schools are regarded as neutral, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike having the privilege of attending them.

6. The special grants to encourage the construction of new academies (\$25,000.00 for 1925-26) are shared by Roman Catholic and Protestant boards. In 1923-24 the usual vote of \$25,000.00 was supplemented to a total of \$54,000.00, of which amount Protestant boards received \$18,500.00.

7. The Elementary School Fund (\$250,000.00) is distributed to the boards upon the recommendation of the honourable the Secretary of the Province.

8. On such items as the grant for the purchase of Prize Books the Protestant side of the Department receives its share in proportion to population, as determined by Federal census.

Department of Public Instruction
Quebec, P. Q.

When replying give at the head of your letter this number.

654/25

Address your answer to "The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q."

-2-

Sir Arthur Currie

9. The Protestant share of the grant for normal schools is \$13,866.67, but an additional sum of \$3000.00 is paid from the Elementary School Fund.

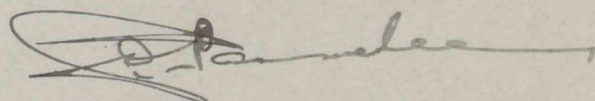
10. The Poor Municipality Fund is divided yearly as given by the extended figures on the first page of your form. As you are aware, however, this is supplemented for the Protestant poor municipalities by other sums - marriage license fees, etc.

11. The Protestant inspectors receive the same salary and allowance for travelling expenses as the Roman Catholic inspectors.

The various items you mention as "appropriations under the control of the Provincial Secretary" are not administered by this Department.

In conclusion, I may say with reference to the grants automatically distributed to the Elementary and Superior Schools that the Protestant boards receive their full share on the basis of the annual school enrolment, but as the Protestant Rural Schools are in general attended by much fewer pupils than attend the Roman Catholic Rural Schools, and as the Protestant salaries are considerably higher, the actual cost of Protestant rural education - per school and per pupil - is about three times as great as that of Roman Catholic rural education, and for this reason the need of extra aid for the Protestant rural schools is evident.

Yours sincerely



Director of Protestant Education

ESTIMATES

OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1926.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, etc. (Through the Department of Public Instruction)		TOTAL	R.C.	PROT.
<u>SUPERIOR EDUCATION.</u>		\$		
				cts.
R.C.	For distribution amongst Roman Catholic Institutions; For classical colleges	190,000.00		
R.C.	For primary elementary and primary complementary Schools	71,000.00		
P.	For distribution amongst Protestant Institutions	56,852.40		
R.C.	"Universite Laval," Quebec	25,000.00		
R.C.	"Universite de Montreal"	25,000.00		
P.	McGill University, Montreal	25,000.00		
P.	Bishop's College, Lennoxville	2,500.00		
P.	High Schools, Quebec and Montreal	2,470.00		
	Polytechnic School, Montreal	80,000.00		
	The Quebec Technical School	40,000.00		
	The Montreal Technical School	50,000.00		
	Director of Technical Education	5,000.00		
	Aid towards the maintenance of Technical Schools out- side of the cities of Quebec and Montreal and Professional courses.	20,000.00		
	Montreal Technical Institute	5,000.00		
	Normal Schools	260,000.00		
P.	Towards salary of an Inspector of Protestant Superior Schools.	700.00		
R.C.	"Ecole des hautes etudes commerciales de Montreal"	65,000.00		
P.	Special aid towards Protestant education in the Province, to be applied as recommended by a resolution of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction.	8,000.00		
R.C.	Grant to help and maintain a chair of surveying in the city of Quebec.	5,000.00		
	Schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind:			
R.C.	Catholic Institution for boys, Montreal	\$25,000.00		
R.C.	Catholic Institution for girls, Montreal	25,000.00		
P.	Mackay Institute, Montreal	<u>4,600.00</u>	54,600.00	
	Special grant to School Municipalities, to encourage the construction and maintenance of new academies for boys		25,000.00	
P.	To encourage the teaching of French by French specialists, in the Protestant Academies, in conformity with the recommendations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, as approved by Order-in-Council		8,000.00	

16,866-67

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Cont'd)

	<u>TOTAL</u> \$ cts.	<u>R.C.</u>	<u>PROT.</u>
Public schools	275,000.00		
Rural Public Schools	125,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least two hundred and twenty-five dollars.	125,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least two hundred and fifty dollars.	60,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least two hundred and seventy five dollars.	30,000.00		
To be distributed amongst public schools not in cities or towns, provided the municipalities concerned pay their teachers an annual salary of at least three hundred and twenty-five dollars.	10,000.00		
Schools in poor municipalities, especially in the colonization centres..... \$29,000.00 Transferred from Protestant Superior Education for Protestant Poor Schools <u>1,000.00</u>	30,000.00	25,009.60	4,990.40
Elementary School Fund to be employed under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, towards the development of elementary instruction in poor municipalities; to aid schools intended to benefit the working classes in the cities and towns; to improve the condition of the teachers in elementary and model schools, to supply school books gratuitously and generally to diffuse over the whole Province, in a more effectual manner, elementary instruction, the whole in conformity with such regulations as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may be pleased to make	250,000.00		
<i>R.C.</i> Grant to village and rural school municipalities, who employ male teachers for boys from 10 to 18 years old	14,000.00		
For teaching of drawing in Primary Schools	5,000.00		
Inspection of Schools	150,000.00		
Superannuated Teachers	8,000.00		
Teachers' Pension Fund in lieu of stoppages on Superior Education grant under article 3012.	2,000.00		
<i>P</i> Association of Protestant Teachers	200.00		
Teachers' Pension Fund	47,000.00		
Encouragement to Literature and Fine Arts: Books for prizes, binding, etc. \$10,000.00 Literature 7,500.00 Fine Arts <u>7,500.00</u>	25,000.00		
Council of Public Instruction	6,000.00		
Supplementary aid to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.	2,000.00		

<u>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Cont'd).</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>R.C.</u>	<u>PROT.</u>
Towards the Publication of a French Journal and of an English Journal on Public Instruction, upon the conditions and in the manner determined by the Provincial Secretary.	14,000.00		
Scholastic Museum	600.00		
Departmental annual financial and statistical reports	3,500.00		
Pedagogical Lectures	11,500.00		
Gratuity to Teachers	20,000.00		
Grant to the most deserving municipalities, subject to report of Inspectors	14,000.00		
Gratification for 10, 15 and 20 years in teaching (formerly taken from elementary school fund \$150,000.)	40,000.00		

THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATIONS ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:

Grant respecting the creation of scholarships for students taking post-graduate courses in Europe.	18,000.00		
The Academy of Music of Quebec - Scholarships to students to enable them to complete musical studies in Europe.	5,000.00		
Night Schools and dress-cutting Schools	45,000.00		
"Monument National", Montreal, under the control of "La Societe Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montreal" Payment subject to an Order-in-Council.	4,000.00		
Repairs and maintenance of Normal Schools	6,000.00		
Agricultural Schools	85,000.00		
Domestic Economy	40,000.00		

May 4th, 1925.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:-

With reference to your letter of April 30th in which you say you will refer the matter to the Hon. Mr. David, let me say, with all due deference, that you have returned this answer to me each year for the past three years.

I beg again to point out that the estimates this year call for \$260,000 to go to the Catholic Normal Schools, an increase of \$40,000 over last year, and not one cent to the Protestant Normal Schools. I also beg to point out that under the Department of Public Works there is an item of \$6,000 for repairs to Catholic Normal Schools. Not only are you making it possible for these schools to be erected and put in operation, but you are even maintaining them to some degree. Let me say that this discrimination in the matter of treatment is one thing which the Board of Governors of McGill University cannot understand or appreciate.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Quebec, April 30th, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, regarding the school for teachers at Macdonald College.

I will take up this matter at once with the Hon. Mr. David, and inform you of the decision arrived at.

In regard to the increased grants to Catholic Normal Schools, I may state that no grant to any particular school has been increased, but the general estimates had to be increased on account of the two ^{additional} normal schools that have been opened.

Yours sincerely,

A. A. Taschman.

April 29th, 1925.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:-

Early in March I handed you a communication signed by Mr. Beatty and myself as Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, in which the Governors of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning asked the Province of Quebec to assist in the maintenance of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College by a grant of \$25,000 per annum.

Before the session closed I communicated with the Hon. Mr. Nicol asking what the decision of the Government had been. On March 30th Mr. Nicol wrote me that you had asked him to take the matter up with you after the close of the session. As the Board of Governors of McGill University meets in the very near future and as they are very anxious to know the decision of your Government in the matter, may I respectfully ask that you communicate to me what that decision has been.

I note that the estimates for next year call for considerably increased grants to Catholic Normal Schools.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Submitted

The Honourable the Prime Minister
of the Province of Quebec.

Sir:

On behalf of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Governors of McGill University, we have the honour to represent:

I. That the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning has since 1907 rendered valuable aid to elementary education by maintaining the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. This school replaced the McGill Normal School at Montreal and has been responsible for the training of all teachers for kindergarten, elementary and intermediate schools.

II. That the cost of establishing this school with the necessary classrooms, laboratories, libraries, assembly hall, offices and other rooms fully equipped and in every way suitable for the purposes of a school for the training of teachers, together with the cost of residences and dining halls, only School for Teachers' share considered, amounted to approximately and at least \$1,000,000.

III. That the cost of maintenance, administration, etc., of the above mentioned school is shewn in the attached statement of income and expenditure for the eighteen years during which this school has been conducted.

The Honourable the Prime Minister

IV. That the total net expenditure, according to the aforementioned statement, is \$491,360.00.

V. That the above figures prove that not only has the establishment of this school at Macdonald College saved the Government a large annual outlay but has also saved a large capital expenditure, for it is our opinion that the McGill Normal School, as it existed in 1907, could not have fulfilled all requirements during the eighteen years which have intervened since that date.

VI. That in 1916 the Government of the Province considered it just and advisable to join with the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in the work of training Protestant teachers at Macdonald College and made a grant of \$5,000. for that purpose.

VII. That in 1918 this grant was increased to \$10,000 and continued at that figure until 1924, when it ceased.

VIII. That reference to the attached table will shew that if a grant of \$5,000 in 1916, raised to \$10,000 in 1918, was just and advisable a larger grant should be made now in view of the increased cost of maintenance and increased numbers in attendance.

IX. That the net cost of maintaining this school, which after all is a Government responsibility,

The Honourable the Prime Minister.

has become so large that the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning cannot carry it on unless the grant of \$10,000 is not only restored but increased to \$25,000.

X. That this matter has come before the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction on more than one occasion and has been given consideration by special committees and by a committee of the whole with the result that at a meeting held on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1925, a resolution, copy of which is attached, was passed unanimously. With that Resolution the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning is in complete agreement.

We have, therefore, the honour to request:

(1) That a sum of \$25,000 per annum, over and above all sums which would otherwise have been appropriated for the purposes of Protestant Education be appropriated for the maintenance of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College.

(2) That the agreement of 1907 be terminated and replaced by a new agreement, of which a draft is hereto attached, and which provides for the representation of the Department of Public Instruction and the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction in the conduct of the school, as suggested in the Resolution of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, referred to above.

The Honourable the Prime Minister.

(3) That the necessary legislation be enacted to make the said agreement effective and to replace the Act 7 Edward VII, Cap. 26.

A draft of the proposed Bill is hereto attached.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

CHANCELLOR.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Grants

April 27th, 1925.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Thank you for your letter of the 24th. I shall get the estimates at once and make an examination of the grants.

I think the Government acted in a most contemptible fashion with reference to our application for increased grant for the Normal School, but I really believe something would have been done had not Parmelee, and probably Rexford, opposed it. I shall have something to say about this at the next meeting of the Protestant Committee.

When you have your estimates completed please bring them in and we shall go over them together and at the same time consider the matter of any increases in salary.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

24th April, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

We are in the midst of the preparation of estimates for 1925/26, and for the last week or so a number of the members of the staff have been putting their cases before me for increases of salary, or for consideration of additional appropriations. None of these individual cases can be considered until all the estimates are in for the various departments, when they must be considered as a whole, but I am afraid that very little can be done this year owing to the School for Teachers grant not being voted by the Legislature.

Whilst I have had no intimation that the \$25,000 to the School of Agriculture is to be given, I find in the Estimates of the expenditure of the Province for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, vote No.94: agricultural schools, \$85,000.00 - an increase of \$15,000.00 over last year. Under Public Instruction, vote 27 gives \$26,000.00 to the normal schools - an increase of \$40,000.00 over last year. In fact, I think it would be advisable for you to look over these votes, which are from p.4 on. You will further see that under the heading of "Superior Education", \$190,000.00 is granted for distribution among Roman Catholic institutions, i.e.,

Sir Arthur W. Currie.

24th April, 1925.

- 2 -

for the classical colleges. The Polytechnic School, Montreal, gets \$80,000.00, and the Quebec Technical School \$40,000.00. Under "Public Works Department", vote 75, \$6,000.00 is given for repairs and maintenance of normal schools. These are a few items I have culled from the estimates.

My point in writing to you, however, is this: that unless I know what we are to receive this year from sources other than our income from endowment, it will be very difficult to make any changes over last year's appropriations for the various departments, whether it be salaries, wages, laboratory apparatus, or improvements.

Faithfully yours,

J. C. Harrison,
Principal.

L.



TREASURER'S OFFICE

Quebec, March 30th, 1925

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur,-

I delayed answering your letter of the 20th instant because I wanted to see the Prime Minister in order to discuss the matter with him. He has been so busy, however, lately that I have not had time to see him. I will try to see him this week and will then write you further.

Yours very truly,

A. Rioul,

P.S.

I have since seen the premier and he has asked me to take the matter up with him after the close of the session - Mr. Mitchell discussed the question with me this morning - *J.A.*

March 20th, 1925.

Hon. Joseph Nicol,
Quebec, Que.

My dear Mr. Nicol:-

I am beginning to get worried with reference to our request that the Government join us in making it possible to keep up the efficiency of the Macdonald Training School for Teachers. The press informs us that the session will end a week from tomorrow and if anything is to be done it must be done quickly. Personally I shall be extremely disappointed, and I know the Board of Governors of the University will also be disappointed, if our application is not favourably considered. In pleading for that favourable consideration I would like to stress one or two points:

In the first place the training of teachers is the responsibility of the Government and so in making the grant they are not assisting McGill University, as some would have us believe, but they are making a grant in order to make it easier for us to carry on their own work.

I understand that in consideration of this matter there recurs constantly to the mind of the Premier the fact that McGill receives what he computes to be \$107,000 per annum. Let us examine this contention. He makes up the \$107,000 in the following fashion:

(a) He computes the grant of \$1,000,000 made some years ago to be the equivalent of \$50,000 a year.

(b) The grant which has been made for some years of \$25,000;

(c) The grant of \$25,000 to the Agricultural School;

(d) The grant of \$7,000 with reference to the School of Commerce.

Now as to (a), Mr. Taschereau cannot have it both ways but he can have it either way he likes. If he chooses to say that his grant is \$50,000 a year I hope we shall hear no more about the grant of \$1,000,000. If he prefers to regard it as a grant of \$1,000,000 he cannot say that he is giving us \$50,000 a year as well, because he has not given us \$1,000,000 and \$50,000 a year, but \$1,000,000 or \$50,000 a year. If I gave \$200. a year to the Federated Charities it is unfair for me to reason that as that \$200. if put at 5% interest produces \$10. a year I would be entitled in the second year in giving \$200. to remit only \$190., saying that the other \$10. was made up by the interest on my first donation. I therefore consider that the \$50,000 mentioned in (a) should not be taken into account.

(c) The grant of \$25,000 to the Agricultural School must be spent in a certain way. It is not given to us in order that we may do what we please with it and in that way should not be looked upon as a contribution to the funds of the University. The \$7,000 mentioned in (d) is simply to offset the gift which the Government made to Roman Catholic education when they established the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale.

Again I am told that some mention

Hon. Joseph Nicol - 3 -

was made of, the fact that McGill should not expect help from the Government because there are so many in attendance here who come from outside the province. Really, Mr. Nicol, such a remark indicates the most contemptible form of provincialism. We in this province boast of our tolerance and to refuse our request because students attend McGill from outside the province is to put forward a plea the repetition of which would shame the Government elsewhere.

In conclusion I can only point out that unless some measure of assistance comes from the Government we cannot maintain the efficiency of the school because, with the resources at our command, it is unfair to ask us to continue to curtail the activities of the School of Agriculture and the School of Household Science in order to keep the School for Teachers, which is really a Government concern, at a high state of efficiency. If the efficiency of the school drops I suppose the Government will probably have to set up their own school and I cannot but believe that Mr. Taschereau must know that such a school would cost them several times what we are asking the Government to contribute now.

So on every ground we consider that we are justified in our request and we will look with confidence to you to see that the Government look upon it in the same light.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

February 27th, 1925.

Hon. J. Nicol,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. Nicol:-

I am very anxious to arrange for a meeting with yourself, and perhaps Mr. Taschereau and Mr. David, at an early date.

I am sending Colonel Bovey to Quebec on Tuesday next to see you and explain the situation. He can then arrange with you at what time it will be possible for us to have our interview.

Yours faithfully,

February 13th, 1925.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,
Department of Public Instruction,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

This will acknowledge your
letter of the 12th of February.

I am acting on your suggestion
and will mail not later than tomorrow to each
member of the Committee a copy of our Memo to the
Prime Minister.

I have received a notification
that the meeting will be held next Friday. I can
attend at ten o'clock, but I have an engagement
that will take me away between eleven and twelve.
I can also attend in the afternoon.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Public Instruction
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

When replying please give
at the head of your letter
this number.

No. 150/25

Replies should be addressed
to "The Superintendent of
Public Instruction, Que-
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-
PUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-
RECTOR OF PROTESTANT
EDUCATION.

February 12th, 1925

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I received some time ago your letter of February 5th., with a copy of the Memorandum which goes to the Prime Minister of the Province on behalf of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning for the purpose of justifying the application for financial assistance provided for in the proposed Bill which came at the same time.

I have had the Bill copied as well as the extract of your financial statement, so that each of these documents may be in the hands of the Committee a few days before the next meeting.

I think that your Memo which was addressed to the Prime Minister should also be placed in the hands of the members of the Committee because it is, at the same time, historical and argumentative. I did not feel like sending a copy of this document to the members of the Committee without your consent, principally because of the fact that it is addressed to the Prime Minister. I would suggest, however, that you have the necessary alterations made and about twenty-five copies prepared for the use of the members of the Committee. The fact is, our office staff is extremely busy just now because of the extra work of the Session, and I should be glad to escape the making of these copies.

Department of Public Instruction
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-
PUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-
RECTOR OF PROTESTANT
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When replying please give
at the head of your letter
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J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

Sir Arthur Currie,

Page 2

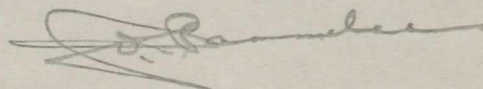
February 12th, 1925

You will have got the notice calling the next meeting of the Committee for Friday the 20th. An earlier date had been suggested, but Dr. Rexford was absent from Montreal and as the meeting had to be called by his directions, the 20th was the earliest possible date.

When an earlier date was in mind, Mr. Cameron told me that you wished an afternoon meeting. There will be business enough for the whole day, but if you have morning engagements there will be no difficulty in holding this matter over for consideration until two - thirty or three in the afternoon.

I have not received the report of the sub-committee that was appointed to confer with you and some other McGill representatives, but if one reaches me in time I will send copies to all the members before the meeting.

Yours very truly,



Secretary

February 12th, 1925.

Howard Murray, Esq.,
Royal Trust Building,
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Murray:-

I wish to say that I appreciate greatly your courtesy in sending me a copy of Mr. Cameron's letter to Mr. Mitchell and the other members of his Committee, and of your reply thereto.

I find it very difficult to follow Mr. Cameron's reasoning and am now convinced that our petition shall meet determined opposition from him. The grant sought for is not a petition on behalf of McGill University but it is sought for the sole purpose of enabling the University to train efficiently the teachers in the Protestant Schools. We have done our best in this matter and have wilfully curtailed the activities of the School of Household Science and the School of Agriculture in order that no charge could be laid against us of having neglected the School for Teachers.

Mr. Cameron speaks about a surplus. You have answered him quite correctly, but in addition to what you have stated I might add that had the year at Macdonald been a poor one from the farmers' standpoint the surplus of \$19,000 might easily have become a deficit. The report shews that from the sale of produce and livestock our income was increased by nearly \$60,000. Bad weather, a blight or disease might easily have wiped out that surplus.

You are quite right with regard to the \$25,000 grant to the School of Agriculture. That is a special grant spent in a special way. It did not appear in the income nor did it appear in the expenditure.

Mr. Cameron seems to doubt our word, but I assure you that the University has placed all its cards on the table but from Mr. Cameron is not receiving the same measure of confidence. I fail to see with what reason or justice he can suggest that a grant for special purposes in Agriculture should be devoted to a School for Teachers, and with all due diffidence I suggest that the Council of Public Instruction has nothing whatever to say or do with that \$25,000 grant for Agriculture.

Let me add that yesterday the Corporation of the University met and I explained to them our petition to the Government. Dr. Rexford was present and spoke. What he said may be dealt with under three headings:

(1) That the University was asking to have a Bill of the Legislature abrogated. He pointed out that this was a very serious thing to do and the Council of Public Instruction hesitated to join in the request. You would think that we were asking for the abrogation of the British North America Act. If I remember rightly Dr. Rexford is one who has no hesitation in asking for the abrogation of the School Act of 1903.

(2) He pointed out that an unusual situation as regards the training of teachers prevails in this province. That is so. He said that the Council of Public Instruction gave up to an alien body the training of its teachers and that they had relinquished what was their responsibility owing to the extremely generous offer of Sir William Macdonald and the assurance that never in the future would the training of teachers cost the province a cent. I had to point out in reply that the Council of Public Instruction still retained control of entrance requirements, of the curriculum, the examinations and the certificates and that all McGill was doing was to pay the bills. I fail to see how he could with justice state that the Council of Public Instruction has surrendered its entire responsibility to an alien body.

Howard Murray, Esq.,

- 3 -

(3). His third statement was even more amazing. He sought to make Corporation believe that the grant petitioned for would be at the expense of the schools of the province. He dwelt long on this aspect, but I was able to read from our petition shewing that what we have asked for was to be over and above any amount ordinarily set aside for Protestant education. There was no doubt that Dr. Rexford, Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, was quite willing to leave a false impression in the minds of the Corporation of McGill, but I think I was able to counteract what he said.

To say that I was surprised to hear him is to put it mildly and I am afraid that it will be hard for me in the future to repose that measure of confidence in our Chairman that one would like to do.

At our last meeting in my office Mr. Cameron certainly said that if our petition was worded so as to impress the Government that we did not wish Protestant education generally to suffer he would support it. Mr. Cameron's subsequent action hardly bears out that spoken word.

Let me assure you that the University seeks only to do what is fair. As I have said we have placed all our cards on the table. We have nothing to hide and nothing to excuse and we believe our petition has the merit of justness behind it.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

HOWARD MURRAY

ROYAL TRUST BUILDING

MONTREAL

February 11th, 1925.

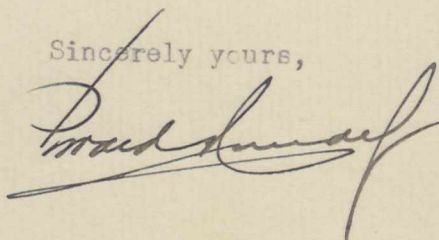
Dear Sir Arthur,

I attach for your personal information copies of correspondence between myself and Mr. Cameron. I have sent to the other members of the sub-committee a copy of my letter to him.

I think you will find my outline of the case sufficiently clear. If you think I have omitted any vital part of McGill's side of the case I would be glad to have you post me further.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,



HM/MG.
Encls.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Confidential

Feb. 2nd, 1925.

Hon. Walter Mitchell Esq.,
c/o Laflamme Mitchell & Callaghan,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

The Conference of Saturday afternoon with Sir Arthur Currie and Chancellor Beatty with reference to the above was far from satisfactory.-

1st. You will recall at our first conference we asked definitely that an outside audit of the finances of this institution be made. The statement placed before us was prepared by Mr. Ward one of the officials of the University and obviously gave just as little information as possible to do.

2nd. Notwithstanding this, the statement shows that the College has an income of \$439,000 and had a surplus last year of approximately \$19,000. This surplus of course included the \$10,000 granted by the Government. Deducting this, they still have a surplus of \$9000.

3rd. Mr. Ward failed to include in the statement \$25,000. which the Government are now giving to the School for Agriculture. From what was said by Dr. Harrison and Mr. Glasco and I was careful to note their replies to various questions, I am under the impression that the total cost of operating the College including every charge of every kind, is approximately \$439,000 per year. If I am right, instead of having a surplus of \$19,000. this would amount to \$44,000.

4th. A careful analysis of the statement as presented indicates clearly to me that instead of a deficit on the School for Teachers there is actually a surplus. This is arrived at by taking the receipts from the School for Teachers, including board charged to the students and the setting off against the total of these sums, the overhead as distributed on the statement.

5th. If the returns from the total endowment of something over four millions made by Sir William MacDonald are to be considered wholly as funds for the upkeep of the Agricultural College and no part of these funds are to be used for the School for Teachers, why should the \$25,000. grant to the Agricultural School not be applied to the School for Teachers ?

The Government in 1924 contributed a total of \$43,000 as follows:-

\$25,000 - School for Agriculture

\$ 8,000 - School of Commerce
\$10,000 - School for Teachers

6th. In view of what is disclosed above, do you feel that the Council of Public Instruction are warranted in supporting representations made to the Government on behalf of McGill University for additional aid to McDonald College ?

There is no doubt that Sir Arthur Currie and Mr. Beatty are justified in thinking that the majority of the committee on Saturday afternoon favored supporting the request for aid, conditional upon any money granted not coming out of the Elementary School Fund. Are we justified in going even that far ?

I still feel that there ought to be an outside audit made of the finances of McDonald College showing in detail receipts of every kind and total disbursements of every kind and such statement should be prepared by an independent audit company from the books of the College.

Please give these matters your consideration and let me have your views by letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. K. Cameron.

Copies to
Dr. Milton Hersey
Mr. Howard Murray
Dr. E. I. Rexford
Dr. G. W. Parmelee

THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Montreal, February 5th, 1925.

Mr. Howard Murray, O.B.E.,
c/o Messrs. Aldred & Co.,
604 Royal Trust Bldg.,
C i t y.

MCDONALD COLLEGE FINANCING

Dear Mr. Murray:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 3rd inst. with reference to the above and I am very much obliged to you for the thorough and careful analysis you have made of the question as it appears to you. By all means send a copy of your letter to Dr. Rexford, Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Milton-Hersey and Dr. Parmelee.

In the meantime, you will have received from Sir. Arthur Currie copy of proposed application to the Government for assistance along with draft bill covering legislation necessary, if the Government agrees to give additional support. You will note that in the application to the Government as well as in the preamble to the bill it is stated that the Protestant Committee approve and support the application. Personally I am not prepared to say that I either approve or support this application but, I will go so far as to say that if any monies granted by the Government are not taken from the Elementary School Fund I will not oppose the application. This is as far as I am prepared to go at the moment on the facts as presented by the McGill authorities. I gathered from your statements on Saturday that this was about the position you took at that time. Your letter of Feb. 3rd. would lead me to think that you are now prepared to go very much further. I still feel that we should have:-

- 1st. An outside audit of the finances of the college showing the income from all sources and disbursements of all kinds.
- 2nd. If there is or has been a deficit in recent years, full particulars should be given of how the deficit is made up.
- 3rd. If extra monies are required we should have a very clear and definite statement of the uses to which these monies are to be put. We are being asked to support McGill in a request for aid from the Treasury of the Province and, if we are to be a party to such a request, we ought to assure ourselves of the actual need before doing so.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd.) A. K. CAMERON.

February 3rd, 1925.

Mr. A. K. Cameron,
c/o Metal Shingle & Siding Co.Ltd.,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Mr. Cameron,

I received this morning a copy of your letter of the 2nd to the Hon. Walter Mitchell anent the discussion with Chancellor Beatty and Sir Arthur Currie on Saturday.

I think there is some slight misconception in your mind as to the figures shown (which I have before me), and while I have no objection whatever to having as many auditors as possible give us figures, I am not disposed to question the ones already provided.

Taking up Paragraph No.2 of your letter, I think the explanation of the apparent surplus is a simple one. It is true that for the year ended 30th June, 1924, a surplus is shown of \$18,385., which was transferred to an account to reduce previous deficits. We were informed that these previous deficits aggregated \$90,000., so that only 20% of the aggregate deficit has been made up in the one year.

It was further explained to us that the operations of the Agricultural College during 1924 - and I should judge also in 1923 - were very much reduced in order to meet the income and provide some surplus, or in other words, to correct the repeated deficits which were piling up each year. We were told that to do this they abandoned many operations which they considered necessary and reduced their herds to a very low position.

When I suggest that a similar cutting-down was made in 1923 as well, and perhaps even in 1922, I base it upon my knowledge of farming operations, where it takes two or three years to make effective any material cutting-down of expenses.

It is true that we are confronted with the question as to whether or not MacDonald College as an agricultural school is necessary for this Province on the scale upon which it is conducted and whether it is worth while having the service which they give to the Province at the price.

However this may be, Mr. Beatty expressed himself as being thoroughly convinced that the Agricultural College required to be main-

tained and operated on the scale on which it had been heretofore conducted.

I, for one, am not disposed to emphasize this feature of the situation and to take issue with the McGill authorities as to whether or not MacDonal College as an Agricultural school should be cut down to lower proportions. I do not think it lies within our jurisdiction to make any such suggestion to McGill unless we are prepared to do so after having convinced ourselves of our attitude being correct, which naturally could not be done unless it flowed from a thorough study. Although I have myself conducted farming operations in Stanstead County for ten years I am not prepared as yet to make a pronouncement on such a subject. I am perfectly certain that it does not lie within the capacity of the Council of Public Instruction to form a conclusion on such a question.

As to your paragraph 3, I think you have forgotten that we raised this question of the Government grant of \$25,000. to the school for Agriculture and while it was conceded that this sum had not been credited to the Income Account yet upon a direct question put by me to Sir Arthur Currie there was brought forth the explanation that this \$25,000. had not been included in the Expenditure but had been earmarked for Special Services, which offset the omission. This is a question of fact, and if you have any doubt on the subject the matter can be further investigated.

In your Paragraph 4 you arrive at a conclusion which I cannot extract from the figures.

The Income from the School for Teachers is shown as \$23,207. The Expenditure is \$41,874., to which was added the proportion of Overhead Charges - \$16,037., aggregating an expenditure of \$57,911. This showed a net outlay of \$34,704. In 1925 this was estimated to increase to \$47,176.

I note that we have not attacked the allocation to Overhead, nor do I think that it is subject to criticism. If we were operating a school we would do exactly the same.

It is to be noted that these figures include the grant of \$10,000. without which the receipts would have been for 1924 only \$13,207.

As to the Income from "Board and Residence", I note that the Income was \$130,864. with an Expenditure of \$94,375. I take it that you treat this as a paying operation and that a proportion of the profit is susceptible to application to the School for Teachers. I cannot conceive that the College made a profit on Board and Lodging, and in fact Dr. Harrison stated that there was no actual profit. This I think is explained by the fact that the Expenditure on this account has not been loaded with any of the overhead contained in the 7th, 8th and 9th items. This at least is what I gathered from the discussion, and I can fully understand it.

Your 5th Paragraph deals with the Founders' Endowment.

I cannot follow your reasoning. Sir Arthur Currie conceded that if we wished to have McGill apply part of the revenue from the Endowment to the School for Teachers, then such sum would be in the neighborhood of \$20,000. per year, or about 1/10th of the total of \$217,000. I do not see that we can criticize this figure.

Assuming this to be correct and applying it against the deficit on the cost of operating the School for Teachers we would then have a net Expenditure for 1924 of \$14,704. and we would have an Estimated Deficit for 1925 of \$27,176., but bear in mind that the deficit in the Agricultural College would be increased by \$20,000. and would have wiped out the entire surplus in that division for 1924 and would have left them with an accumulated deficit as stated of over \$90,000.

So much for the analysis of the Accounts. It seems to me that we are obliged to look at this situation from a broad viewpoint. We are each of us, I think, convinced that the School for Teachers is at present under the best Management and with the best surroundings which it is possible to imagine. It is also obvious that the Department of Public Instruction could not for a moment operate such a school in the City of Montreal except with greater Annual expense, and that it would involve a substantial capital expenditure. It would be inconceivable to imagine our conducting such a school in the Belmont Street Building, with the students obliged to find such board and lodging as might be available in the centre of the City. With the knowledge of conditions which I possess I would not impose such a miserable existence during their out-of-school hours and such miserable surroundings during school hours as such a situation would entail, upon the students.

My general idea would be that the Government would be obliged to spend at least \$300,000. for a proper building and that it would cost us, with overhead charges, nearly \$100,000. per annum. There is no use trying to evade the consideration of such a contingency. We must be honest about this. I do not believe for a moment that the Government would tolerate such a situation arising.

Now as to the attitude of the Government with respect to Elementary Education, I for one cannot conceive either the right of the Government or the sincerity of the idea should it be put to us that the cost of assistance to the School for Teachers is a deduction from the funds for Elementary Education. Such a retort on the part of the Government would be both insincere and unnecessary.

When it is considered that the money paid for Normal Schools on the Roman Catholic side is about \$200,000. per annum it is not a bit out of the way that the Protestant side should receive not only the \$16,000. which we earmark for other purposes and which therefore is not an expenditure for Normal Schools) but a further \$25,000. per annum, which might be handed to McGill to administer.

This, after all, is the real situation. It is not an assistance to McGill which is being asked for but an appropriation of \$25,000. to be handed to McGill for administration in the conduct of the School for Teachers.

I have satisfied my mind on all points in connection with this matter and am quite prepared to support the request of McGill and to back this conclusion by the balancing of the evidence as submitted to us and which I have attempted to outline herein.

I would like your permission to send a copy of this letter to Dr. Rexford and Messrs. Mitchell, Hersey and Parmelee.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Howard Murray.

HM.JW.

LAFLAMME, MITCHELL, CALLAGHAN & KEARNEY
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

CABLE ADDRESS "LAMI"

N.K. LAFLAMME, K.C.
W.G. MITCHELL, K.C.
FRANK CALLAGHAN, K.C.
J.D. KEARNEY

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING

MONTREAL February 10th 1925

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My Dear Sir Arthur,-

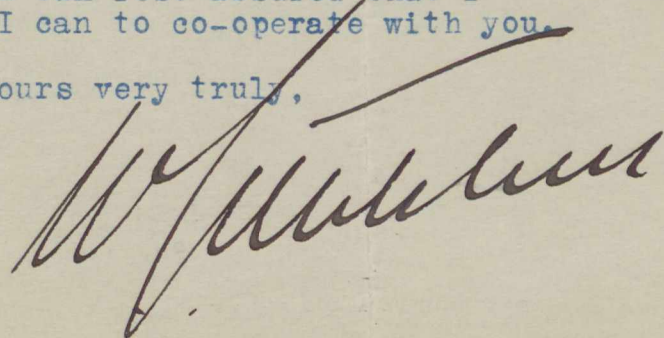
I have your favour of the 5th instant, enclosing application which McGill proposes to make in reference to the school for the training of teachers at Macdonald College.

Mr A. K. Cameron has written me a letter, copies of which I understand he has sent to the other members of the Protestant Committee, in reference to our meeting with you a week ago last Saturday, and in view of the points raised by Mr Cameron, I called him up and told him I thought he was raising, in his letter, issues which did not come within the jurisdiction of the Protestant Committee, and suggested to him that he call another meeting of our sub-committee for the purpose of endeavouring to get everybody in line previous to the general meeting of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction which has been called for the purpose of considering this matter.

You can rest assured that I will do everything I can to co-operate with you.

Yours very truly,

WGM/D



February 18, 1925.

Dr. F.C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste Anne de Bellevue.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Paragraph 5 on page 7 of the agreement will be replaced by the following:-

"The Committee of the School for Teachers shall prepare and recommend the estimates, shall recommend the appointment and dismissal of teachers and shall carry out any instructions given to it by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction."

After some consideration Sir Arthur decided that he would prefer to leave in the reference to the estimates, as he feels that he should have the backing of the committee when he presents the estimates to the Governors. Also he does not feel that it is necessary for him to put in the alternative of another member of the Protestant Committee as he does not think that even if asked he would accept the position of Chairman.

We will insert the word 'kindergarten directors' on page 6 and the word 'may' instead of 'shall' with reference to the quorum on page 7.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

HOWARD MURRAY
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING
MONTREAL

February 11th, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have your favour of the 9th, enclosing draft of Petition, together with a suggested Bill and Agreement.

The only exception I take to the Bill and Agreement, in so far as I have studied it, is that it makes no reference whatever to the Academy Diploma.

If you will consult the Revised Statutes it will be found that Art. 2957 provides that Normal Schools shall grant diplomas for not only Elementary and Model Schools but Academies as well.

When the Protestant Committee drafted its regulations (which by the way are sadly in need of revision) it provided in Reg. Nos. 30 to 33 inclusive that the examinations for First Class High School (Academy) Diploma should be the examination in Arts and in the History, Theory and Practice of Education of Canadian or other British Universities. The Course of lectures on Education given in the University is compulsory. I do not know what would happen if the University abandoned its lectures in the History, Theory and Practice of Education.

I am unable to find any obligation which rests upon any University to provide this Course. Certainly there is no contract between McGill University and the Province in this respect that I am aware of. If I am correct in this it would seem to me advisable that such obligation should be expressed in the new Agreement, rather than inferred only.

You will recall that at various times I have emphasized my concern as to the status of the training now being given at McGill in the History, Theory and Practice of Education. The Course formerly pivoted on the Chair of Education, which I understand was founded with an endowment of \$50,000.

I do not believe that the Course now given is at all adequate. I do not think that the Chair can be filled either with

HOWARD MURRAY
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING
MONTREAL

2.

Sir Arthur W. Currie -

usefulness or distinction by the Dean of the School for Teachers, whoever he may be. It does not seem to me reasonable that justice can be done to either job by one man.

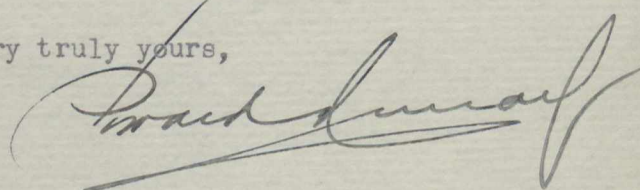
I also consider that at least a full year of training should be given in this Course, including practice work and, as far as women are concerned, including Physical Training, which latter work they are supposed to supervise when they become Academy Teachers, or at least when Academy Principals.

My concern as to the future of this work at McGill has been somewhat mitigated since I have heard you express your opinion as to the Course in question, upon which I think we are both of the same mind.

I am struck with the expression used in the Agreement, in Paragraph 9, reading "the School for Teachers at MacDonal College shall take the place of and be recognized as the Provincial Normal School, etc." This being the case, would it not be wise and highly expedient to once for all settle this question of the Academy Diploma. I do not want it omitted as though by consent of all parties.

I do not know how far you can go in binding McGill as to the extent of the instruction to be given. I am not attempting to pass upon this feature of the matter at this time, but only wish to bring this phase of the Agreement before you so that the principle may be adopted.

Very truly yours,



HM/JW.

SUMMARY OF DRAFT BILL
prepared by
Dr. Harrison.

NEW BILL -----	COMMENT -----	PRESENT LAW. -----
1. To maintain a school for teachers	The agreement with Sir Wm. Macdonald calls for maintenance of a Teachers' School. If, however, Province took over school for teachers, we should have no further obligation or trust under the agreement.	To maintain a school for teachers according to the present requirements of the Province.
2. To carry on the training of teachers in accordance with regulations of Protestant Committee		Practically identical
3. To carry on a practice school for teachers.		No provision.
4. To provide a residence: 160 beds for women in women's residence 29 beds for women in temporary dormitory 25 beds for men in men's residence	This fixes the existing arrangement as to beds. The detail seems unnecessary.	To provide a residence.
5. To give free tuition and supply cheap board and residence to pupils who agree to teach specified number of years.		Practically identical
6. To expend \$25,000. per annum in addition to providing class room requisites, etc.,	These paragraphs are not very clear they do not say how the cost is to be arrived at. The system of budgeting needs considering.	No provision.
7. Province to pay balance of cost on a budget basis.		Province pays \$16,866.67
8. If number of female pupils exceeds 189 province to provide or pay interest on cost of a new building.		No provision.
9. Special classes approved by executive committee to be paid for by the Province exclusive of living expenses.		No provision.
10. Executive Committee: 1. English Secretary, Dept. of Public Instruction. 2. Chairman, Protestant Committee 3. Principal, McGill University 4. Principal, Macdonald College 5. Dean of School for Teachers.		No provision.

1. }
4. } To be a quorum.
5. }

Appointment and dismissal of teachers and all matters not under the Protestant Committee.

Difficulty;

The Province is asked to hand over its control to an executive committee on which it has only a minority representation, although it is to be chargeable with an indefinite expense.

There is no limit to the number of special courses which might be initiated.

The Province will pay and have less control than today.

Suggestion.

Ask for a committee of two or three representing the Province and McGill, but not the Department of Public Instruction or Macdonald College, with one outside member to consider situation interview parties and prepare a report

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Suggestion.
Ask for a committee of two or three representing the Province and McGill, but not the Department of Public Instruction or Macdonald College, with one outside member to consider situation, interview parties and prepare a report

February 5th, 1925.

Dr. Milton Hersey,
84 St. Antoine Street,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Hersey:-

I am enclosing herewith the application which McGill proposes to make, together with copy of suggested Bill and Agreement.

These have been hurriedly got together but I think they embody all the essential features. Additional copies have been sent to the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Rexford and Mr. Cameron.

I most sincerely trust that I may receive an intimation from you expressing your willingness to support our application.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Parmelee
Dr. Rexford,
Hon. Walter Mitchell
Mr. Cameron.
Mr. Howard Murray.

Principal.

February 6, 1925.

A.K. Cameron, Esq.,
Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd.,
St. Catherine St. and Delorimier Ave.

Dear Mr. Cameron:-

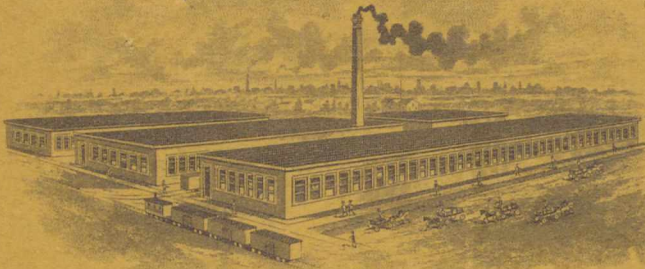
This will acknowledge your letter of February 4th. A copy of the papers with regard to the School for Teachers has already been sent to Dr. Milton Hersey and another will be sent to Dr. Rexford.

With reference to the meeting of the Protestant Committee for Tuesday, February 17th, please do not call it for 11.00 a.m., as at that hour I have an engagement. I think if we met at 2.30 p.m. we could finish in plenty of time for those who desire to do so to leave town by the afternoon trains.

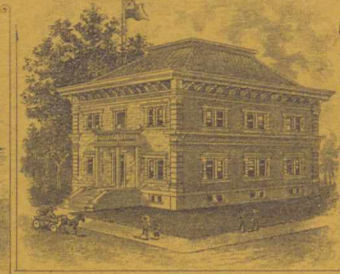
Yours faithfully,

Principal.

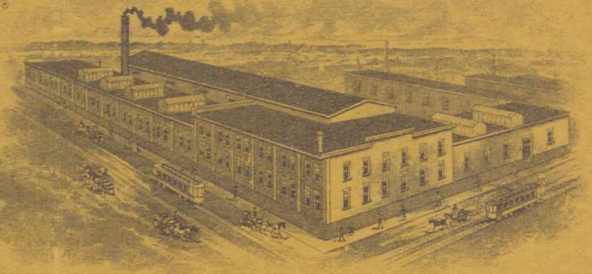
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PRESTON FACTORY



HEAD OFFICE, PRESTON



MONTREAL FACTORY

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Montreal, Feby. 4, 1925
CANADA.

ALL AGREEMENTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR
OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your favor of February 3rd. with which was enclosed application of McGill University to the Provincial Government for assistance to be granted the School for Teachers, McDonald College and, also copy of suggested bill and agreement.

Will you please arrange to send copy of these papers to Dr. Milton Hersey who is a member of the sub-committee and to Dr. E.I. Rexford of the Diocesan College.

I am writing to each member of the sub-committee asking for an expression of views as to the memorandum covering the application to the Government and the proposed bill. If the members of the committee feel that we should have a meeting of the sub-committee before calling a general meeting of the Protestant Committee, I will arrange to call such a meeting.

In the meantime, I am writing Dr. Parmelee asking him to call a general meeting of the Protestant Committee to consider these matters for Tuesday, February 17th.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Cameron
A.

February 3rd, 1925.

A. K. Cameron, Esq.,
C/o. Metal Shingle & Siding Company,
91 $\frac{1}{2}$ Delorimier Avenue,
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Cameron:-

I am enclosing herewith the application which McGill University proposes to make, together with copy of suggested Bill and agreement.

These have been hurriedly got together but I think they embody all the essential features. Additional copies have been sent to Mr. Howard Murray, Hon. Walter Mitchell and Dr. Parmelee. I most sincerely hope that I may receive an intimation from you expressing your willingness to support our application.

Yours faithfully,

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

19th February, 1925.

Lt.-Col. Wilfred Bovey,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Colonel Bovey:-

I have your memo of the proposed amendments, and have passed it on to Laird.

Please do not forget to tell Sir Arthur that he should take steps to-morrow (Friday) to secure payment for the 1924/25 grant of \$10,000 which was lost to the college by a technicality; or, better still, to have the Bill made retroactive from the 1st July, 1924, so that it would cover the current year. This, of course, would leave us with \$15,000 to the good, which would be a great help. It may not be possible to obtain this, but at any rate I think an effort should be made to obtain the \$10,000 which we should have for the current year.

Faithfully yours,

J. Harrison
Principal.

L.

MEETING OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY
TO CONSIDER APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT
FOR INCREASED GRANT TO MACDONALD COLLEGE,
SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Saturday, 10th January,
1925.

PRESENT:

E. W. Beatty, Esq., Chairman,
Sir Arthur Currie
Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Dean Laird,
Eugene Lafleur, Esq.,
A.P.S. Glassco, Esq.,
Colonel Bovey,
Dr. Parmelee,
Howard Murray, Esq.,
Hon. Walter Mitchell,
Dr. Milton Hersey,
H. M. Marler, Esq.,
Dr. E. I. Rexford,
Mr. Cameron.

Replying to a question Sir Arthur Currie stated that the grant would be to McGill University and a charge against Protestant Education.

Mr. Beatty asked how many students the School for Teachers could accommodate without crowding. Dr. Harrison answered 168. There are now over 200 and about 64 students have to be accommodated in the village.

Mr. Beatty. How do you take care of your surplus?

Dr. Harrison. Last year they roomed in the village but boarded in the college. It is a difficult matter to arrange. Those who board them want at least \$5.00 for two in a room. They charge them \$5.00 a week for board. The total cost of those rooming out may be \$7.50 to \$8.00 for room and board.

Dr. Milton Hersey asked as to total number of students

graduating this year.

Dr. Harrison. 79. Elementary class 27 finished just before Christmas. New class comes in January and remains until June.

Principal. How many men?

Dean Laird. I have 16 men graduated in my school. Number of men is greater than previously, but this does not mean that Teaching is proving increasingly attractive, but only that business in other lines is bad and situations hard to obtain.

Mr. Mitchell. What proportion are from outside Montreal?

Dr. Harrison. 54% are from outside the city of Montreal.

Mr. Beatty. To what extent does the Province want to intervene?

Dr. Parmelee. Not at all. As far as I can speak we should be very glad never to hear of the school again, that is, we would be glad if the school were so conducted that there would be no complaints.

Principal. We have no objection whatever to representatives of the Government sitting on the Board.

Mr. Beatty. What would be the attitude of the Government towards a grant?

Dr. Parmelee. The first attitude of every Government is that of aversion to new grants and a good case must be made. I think the Government would be distinctly favourable if a good cause were made.

Mr. Murray. Do you mean what is their attitude towards a specific grant?

Dr. Parmelee. You say to the Government you contribute \$25,000 in cash. We are the administrators. The Government might be very friendly but balk at that. It would be better to reverse that and you give us \$25,000.

Mr. Beatty. What is the difference we have to make up?

Mr. Murray. We do not know what it costs to run the school.

Principal. I do not see how you can say that. Statements have been laid before you shewing the cost to be \$60,000.

Mr. Murray. Perhaps I should qualify that and say the cost is \$60,000. What I really should have said is that the exact cost of running the school is involved in so many other things that it is difficult to say what it is.

Dr. Harrison. Included in that cost is the cost of Instructors, cost of upkeep of Library, teaching material, etc., practise school, cost of those rooms occupied by teachers in regard to heating and lighting, provision of water, part of the cost of the High School which is not paid for by the fees contributed by municipality.

Principal. How is proportion of cost of heating and lighting arrived at?

Dr. Harrison. The School for Teachers bears the same proportion of cost of heating and lighting that any other school does.

Dr. Harrison offered to shew estimates of cost of similar schools in Ontario.

Principal. I have seen those and they shew that our School is not extravagantly run.

Dr. Harrison. In Ottawa, which has about the same number of pupils, the cost is over \$90,000. In Peterborough and the cost is about \$40,000. Much smaller schools.

Mr. Beatty. How far did you run behind last year?

Dr. Harrison. It is hard to answer that question. All the expenses were paid out of revenue and just came within our appropriation. The total cost of the school ran up to about \$65,000. Surrounding municipalities paid about \$10,000 and \$10,000 came from the Government. We do not get that this year.

Dr. Rexford. What is the total revenue of Macdonald College from the endowments?

Mr. Glassco. \$217,000 is the revenue from the interest on endowments from Sir. Wm. Macdonald. \$433,000 total revenue.

Dr. Rexford. Is it unfair to say that one-half of that should be appropriated to the training of teachers?

Principal. Nothing in any of Sir Wm. Macdonald's gifts mentions the School for Teachers.

Mr. Murray. Is there an agreement with Sir. Wm. Macdonald at the time this school was taken over in 1907 in regard to anything that was to be given to the School for Teachers?

Principal. No.

Dr. Harrison. ~~one~~ The original endowment was two million dollars, ~~an additional~~ million was given in Sir William's lifetime and another million came from his estate.

(NOTE: On reference to Mr. Burrell I find that the original endowment was two million dollars, Sir William gave an additional million in his lifetime and another million came from his estate, making four million dollars in all).

Mr. Cameron. When we discussed this matter before I asked you if McGill would object if the Government were to move the school to Montreal. You afterwards wrote me a letter stating that the conditions of the Deed of Gift called for maintaining the School for Teachers at Macdonald College.

Principal. We do not deny our obligation to maintain a school there.

Mr. Cameron. You base your request now on the fact that if you do not get a grant you will give up the school?

Principal. McGill has the obligation and we do not make any threats at all. I think the meaning of the Bill is this that during the last two or three years we have had interviews with the Government in which we have tried to justify to the Government that they should increase the grant. It was crippling our other schools, encroaching unduly on the accommodation and on our funds and as the result of all these recommendations the Prime Minister himself suggested that we make a new contract. It would be the fairest thing to do, as after conditions have so changed it would be only fair to make a new contract.

Mr. Beatty. In that contract did we not specify as to the number of teachers we should train?

Principal. There is no case which specifically refers to numbers. There is a clause which has a disputed interpretation. There is a clause reading "according to the present requirements of the Province".

Dr. Parmelee. Interpretation of that clause is that it was your obligation to maintain the school at the standard to meet the requirements of the Province

Mr. Beatty. The point that I want to make is whether or not if the Government said we are not disposed, in view of the present arrangements, to change them or to give you further financial assistance could the College set the limit of our liability and say, we have received this money under trust and all we can do is limited by our obligations to this trust?

Mr. Mitchell. What is the increase in the number of pupils in the 17 years?

Dr. Harrison. 116 - 280

All these teachers are employed in the Province.

Dean Laird. They all come from the Province and they go to the Province.

Mr. Murray. I do not think that Macdonald could have thought that the increase would reach this number. At that time all the teachers were not trained and every effort was to have them go to Macdonald. I think I can speak for all when I say that the contract has changed since 1907.

Mr. Beatty. Then, in your mind, ~~did~~ it come to a question of terms?

Mr. Murray. If there is to be a new contract we should examine into the conditions under which the school is being carried on to see if McGill is not loading unto this school things which do not belong to it. Then if we are going to make a new contract we have to review all the conditions surrounding the training of teachers; the question of the Chair of Education at

McGill which has a distinct bearing on the training for the Academy Diploma. We must at once clear the ground. This Bill as drafted is something that we cannot support.

Principal. This Bill was simply a basis. If Protestants are going to differ there is no possible hope.

Mr. Cameron. If the increased cost of training teachers amounts to the figures given how is the College taking care of the increased cost of the Agricultural College? Are you drawing on your other funds for that purpose?

Principal. We set aside \$500,000 of our campaign funds for the Agricultural College and we have curtailed the activities of the School of Household Science. We have refused students. The only school we have not curtailed is the School for Teachers. The Governors set aside an additional \$25,000 a year out of the campaign for Agriculture. There can be no question, and Dr. Parmelee can bear me out in this, that we have tried to meet the requirements of the Province.

Mr. Murray. What do you want to do? This Bill is rather obscure. One would almost think you were trying to get rid of the School. I cannot bring myself to think that you would want the Government to pay all expenses.

Principal. We do not say that. We say that our investment is equal to a sum of \$75,000 a year. In addition to that we will set aside another \$25,000. That is equivalent to \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Cameron. How much of the \$50,000 for a Chair of Education at McGill has been spent for that purpose?

Principal. When we brought Dean Laird on here we raised his salary but I do not know whether that increase amounts to the full return on that \$50,000.

Mr. Cameron. In addition to that the Protestant Committee vote you each year \$7,000.

Mr. Murray. that should be considered.

Principal. I do not consider this grant should be considered a grant to McGill University.

Mr. Cameron. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I am Chairman of a Committee which I thought had died and I asked all of those members of the Protestant Committee resident in Montreal to come to this meeting. That is why we have so many here to-day.

Mr. Beatty. I understand that the Committee think that before subscribing to any recommendation or petition to the Government they should satisfy themselves as to the methods of administration, the method of teaching, and the cost, and if they are satisfied as to these, I presume in a more or less general way, they would be prepared to support the application of the University or Macdonald College for an additional grant based upon a revised agreement and the cancellation of the other agreement of 17 years ago, provided, of course, the arrangement is satisfactory to the Committee.

Mr. Murray. Generally speaking, yes. You say that you do not want us to consider the clauses of this Bill. I think your question can be answered yes. I have been rather startled by some of the conditions in the Bill, such as putting up more buildings for dormitories. Our recourse is to operate the school ourselves and we would not think of it unless the conditions were made so difficult that we were forced to that alternative. We can only subscribe to the petition to the Government if it be understood that this demand is not to be deducted from the grant to Protestant education. With that cleared up and conditions of training of teachers made satisfactory, my answer would be yes. I think the place for the School for Teachers is under the direction of McGill. It is better carried on that way than carried on by us as a Normal School. On the other hand, there is a good deal of feeling that the demand for teachers is so great in the City of Montreal that their teaching here could be more adequately done. I think that applies to the practise teaching. In the City of Montreal the practise teaching would be done for nothing. With those matters cleared up I think the Government would be justified in paying an additional grant.

Mr. Mitchell. The procedure before was that the contract was made between the Provincial Treasurer and Macdonald College. Will not that be the procedure to be followed again? After the contract was made it was

ratified by agreement.

Mr. Murray. I think you will admit that if we are to make a new contract we should make it with everything on the table, so that we will not have to approach them again in a few years.

Mr. Beatty. I think so too.
Supposing Macdonald College said we cannot go on with this thing without being guilty of a breach of trust to the cause of the education of teachers and the Government said it is perhaps not unfair that you should withdraw and we will take care of the training of teachers. In the long run it would cost them a great deal more money than the figures we are discussing.

Mr. Murray. I think if we had the equipment in the City of Montreal our cost would not exceed \$40,000. It might go as high as \$50,000.

Dr. Parmelee. It wouldn't cost the Government that by any means because the Protestant Board has been very anxious that there should be a Normal School in the City of Montreal and they have asked that they be allowed to have a school in the city, alleging that this is the centre and it is rather hard to make pupils go 20 miles from here when they might be at home. They would be quite willing to make arrangements whereby we could have the use of their schools without any cost at all. A much smaller staff would be required. We would not have to have full time men for Music, Nature Study, and things of that sort. I may say I have been for some time of the opinion that if the cost of education were going to increase very much it would be better to take up the question of returning to Montreal. I know that wouldn't suit the rural districts as well, but it would suit Montreal better. If you had gone ten or fifteen years ago to the Government with any such proposal as you have to-day you would have been listened to courteously and that is all. I have in my possession documents which shew that we were induced into this transfer of the Normal School to Macdonald,- documents which shew that board was to be \$3.50, that the appointment of staff would be in the hands of the Protestant Committee and the dismissal in their hands. These things were what made people take a favourable view of the change. When we got to the contract we found that such things were

not to be considered at all. In documents which were submitted on behalf of McGill it was distinctly stated that the sum of \$16,000 then going to Normal School should be released for Protestant education and that any other sums should go to Protestant schools. From beginning to end we were told it is never going to cost you anything, there will never be any additional cost whatever. That had a very great deal to do with influencing the members of the Government when they did, what Sir Lomer Gouin told me himself he didn't want to do, but he said Protestant opinion is evidently for it.

Mr. Beatty. Is there any similar case in Canada?

Dr. Rexford. No.

Dr. Parmelee The members of the present Government were not in the Government then and they haven't the same prejudices. When Sir Wm. Peterson came to Quebec he succeeded in getting \$10,000 and afterwards \$5,000, but I can assure you the members of the Government had this very clearly in their minds.

Mr. Beatty. What are the advantages from the standpoint of education in having the school where it is now?

Dr. Parmelee. I may say that perhaps I am not the one to answer that. I was strongly opposed to the transfer. Undoubtedly the students are better cared for there in regard to lodging than they would be in the City of Montreal. The general atmosphere is better.

Dr. Rexford. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, we can get away from the fact that no where is the training of teachers carried on under as favourable conditions as at Macdonald. I have been in a good many training colleges and there is none that can compare with Macdonald College. It was this that induced the Government to take the extraordinary step of handing over one of the most important functions of the State, - the training of Teachers, because they were promised a sort of educational paradise, free of all charge on the revenues of the Province. We were conscious of two things, that the training of teachers was carried on under poor conditions and the funds for Protestant

education were very low and if we were going to improve them by handing over the training of teachers to Macdonald it was better to do it. Now the changes of time have led to a re-consideration of the contract and that re-consideration should only take place after most careful investigation. I do not think it entered into the mind of Sir Wm. Macdonald that in any measurable distance of time the Province was going to be called upon to supplement the funds. He used to say, and was proud of it, that he didn't want a cent from the Province, even the grant then made to Protestant education he wanted conserved and spent on elementary education.

Mr. Beatty. Is your Committee satisfied that we have the best system of training teachers and should it be perpetuated?

Dr. Rexford. So far as I am concerned I think that the conditions under which the training is being carried on are ideal. The general management might be improved but the general conditions and surroundings could not be improved. Before you take steps to cancel your contract, - which is one of the most important stones in the system of Protestant education - before you take steps to cancel that contract you have got to consider the whole situation. I should be opposed to the cancellation of that contract. If additional help is absolutely necessary I should be in favour of going outside for some additional grant, but not the cancelling of the contract. This seems to me a very serious thing to do. There is a point which we must face. Macdonald College has undertaken to carry on teachers training in more expensive surroundings, with more expensive equipment than any I am acquainted with. The maintenance must run into large sums of money. We cannot afford such things as you are promising. If those things are to be provided they must be provided at the expense of the benefactor. If conditions have developed which make the carrying on of teachers training at Macdonald do serious that is a matter for Macdonald College. It is their responsibility. I cannot get away from this point, and it will be a very important factor in facing the Government, that the Government is going to provide these additional grants, if it does provide them, out of some section of the grant to Protestant Education.

Mr. Cameron. It is for your and your Board to justify your request for a grant and to do that you must

do much more than you have done here. I would suggest to you that you have an outside audit made of your revenues and I would have an outside report made of the administration of the School. It is but fair that the Protestant Committee and the Government should ask from you a clear statement,- not a statement from your own officials but a statement from an outside source, and upon that make your request.

Dr. Rexford. There is just one other point I would like to add. When Macdonald College was providing the whole cost, as they undertook to do, it would have been bad grace for the Protestant Committee to say we want a hand in the management of the institution, but if you come to the Protestant Committee and ask for a substantial grant for the maintenance of your institution then the management of that institution should be in closer touch with the Protestant Committee.

Principal. Don't you think you are over-stressing what you call the extravagance of the school.

Dr. Rexford. I do not mean the extravagance. There is a difference in the manner of living.

Principal. The cost compares very favourably with other schools. A school the same size at Ottawa costs \$90,000.

Mr. Howard Murray. I do not think Dr. Rexford means dual control.

Mr. Beatty. There is no objection to the Protestant Committee being represented in the management of the School.

Dr. Parmelee. As the law is to-day all the Normal Schools are under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. That would, apparently, make me the person to whom an appeal should be made. Have I the power to intervene in the management of an institution which, under another statute, is under the control of the Governors of McGill?

Dr. Hersey. I should be glad, as I said before, if I never heard of the institution, that is that everything was going well. A good many complaints have come to me, some of them absolutely unfounded, but they cannot be ignored.

Mr. Murray. The Teachers' Training Committee is rather anomalous. It is McGill.

Dr. Parmelee. They have five members and we have three. It has statutory existence but no powers.

Dr. Hersey. I do not see, Mr. Chairman, any object in discussing the matter any further.

Dr. Parmelee. I think what you should do now is to say exactly how much money you want from the Government before you make an appeal.

Dr. Hersey. You cannot arrive at an understanding with a large committee like this. Why not have a small committee? It does not look to us as if the proposed draft of Bill should be the Bill presented to Parliament.

Dr. Parmelee. You speak about erecting a building. No one knows how much you mean as regards expenses.

Principal. There seems to exist a mistaken idea, Mr. Chairman, that there is all sorts of accommodation at Macdonald College which is not being used. That matter has been thoroughly investigated and I have Dr. Harrison's report on it. You remember after our committee meeting I asked Dr. Harrison to go into that question.

Quote from Dr. Harrison's letter.

Dr. Hersey. How many students and teachers in training could be accommodated now without going into the town.

Dr. Harrison. About 400.

Dr. Hersey. I understand that the total attendance is about 450 and the teachers in training about 280.

Dr. Harrison. That has to be corrected a little. There are two elementary classes, one coming in September and one in June. The one in September is always smaller than the one in June. There are not all of the 280 in residence at one time.

Dr. Hersey. I think the feeling of the Protestant Committee was that some of the expense of dormitory accommodation was laid on to the School for Teachers which should properly go to Agronomy.

Dr. Harrison. The charge for accommodation has not been included in these figures.

Principal. I think you will find that overhead charges have been equally distributed. We are not trying to misrepresent anything to the Government. Here is a question that does affect Protestant education and we must get together. There is no use of the Protestant Committee taking the attitude that McGill made this contract and has to live up to it.

Dr. Parmelee. If you are going to make an appeal to the Government now is the time to do it. You have been having \$10,000 which you cannot get again until you have statutory authority and if you do not get something in motion this session you cannot get it. You might as well clear everything up for a good many years and get it through this session.

Mr. Mitchell. We have about three months to come and go on.

Mr. Beatty. Will you tell us now who will be your three members on the new committee.

Dr. Parmelee. We have a meeting next Friday and we will appoint the committee then. I will put it on the agenda.

Mr. Mitchell. If we can agree on the contract it won't take the legislature long.

Mr. Beatty. We propose, if we can, to make an agreement with your committee and it will be confirmed by statute.

Principal. We have approached the Government several times and we came away feeling we had a sympathetic hearing.

Mr. Cameron. I have a suggestion to make if the McGill authorities propose to move on the suggestion of an outside report that the Protestant Committee be asked to appoint a representative on the body to make up the report.

Mr. Mitchell. Cannot Mr. Nicol be on that Committee.

Mr. Beatty. The statement will be prepared by some reputable auditor. Isn't that enough?

Mr. Cameron. You must satisfy the Government as to the money you are now in receipt of, the programme of training, the duties of professors and all that goes to make up the whole method of training these teachers. There has been some dissatisfaction and I think everything should be cleared up at that time.

Mr. Mitchell. There may be an increase in the number of pupils which should be provided for in a new contract. There are a great many unqualified teachers yet.

Dr. Rexford. It would be very desirable that the Protestant members of both Houses should be consulted.

Mr. Murray. I think we are going to stress very strongly that the training for the Academic Diploma is not satisfactory.

Principal. We would like to say that there is a limit to what the University can do and we would rather give you Macdonald's \$50,000 and let you do it yourself.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

Jan. 3, 1925.

Principal Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I enclose herewith a copy of correspondence with Mr. A. K. Cameron. This includes his letter to me of Jan. 2nd and my reply, Jan. 3rd. These letters speak for themselves. I am also sending a copy to Principal Harrison but I do not think it wise to mention to Mr. Cameron that I have done so.

Yours faithfully,

B. Macdonald

B.

Dean.

Copy for the information of Sir Arthur Currie.

Jan. 3, 1925.

Mr. A. K. Cameron,
c/o Metal Shingle & Siding Co.,
Cor. St. Catherine St., & Delorimier Ave.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Cameron:

I received your letter of Jan. 2nd and in reply can only say that I am engaged on Sunday and it will not be possible for me to see you.

The whole matter of the finances in connection with the School for Teachers is now out of our hands and is in charge of the Board of Governors of McGill University. I believe a special committee has the matter in hand and therefore, I believe it would be very improper of me to make any representations of any sort in connection with the matter.

Sir Arthur Currie made a clear statement to Dr. Parmelee and Dr. Rexford on Dec. 19th, and each of these gentlemen has a copy of the points made by Sir Arthur. I am quite sure that if you get in touch with Sir Arthur Currie himself he would gladly give you not only the details of the finances, which are not in my possession at all, but also of the proposals of the Board of Governors for remedying the situation.

I hope that you will understand my position and get in touch with Sir Arthur Currie. There is no haste as the meeting has been postponed from Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. until Saturday at 3.00 p.m.

Yours faithfully,


Dean.

B.

Copy: for the information of Sir Arthur Currie.

Jan. 2, 1925.

Dean Sinclair Laird,
MacDonald College,
Post Office,
St. Anne de Bellevue,
Que.

My Dear Laird:

I am asked by the department to meet the McGill authorities, Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. to discuss the finances of McDonald's College training school for teachers.

Before going to that meeting I would like to have the opportunity of discussing this whole question with you in detail, and I wish you could make it possible to come into the City and spend part of Sunday afternoon with me for this purpose. I would arrange to go to Ste. Annes but I am unable to make arrangements to get away owing to illness at the house.

Upon receipt of this letter will you call me either at this office here or at the house at my expense and let me know when you can meet me and where. I would like you to prepare as complete a statement as possible on the whole situation.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) A.K. Cameron

per H.A.M.

January 5, 1925.

Hon. Walter G. Mitchell,
224 St. James St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Governors of the University to consider the finances of McDonald College and the proposed bill, will be held at the Principal's Office on January 10th next, at 3.00 p.m.

The following will be present:-

Dr. G.W. Farnace, representing the Government
Dr. E.I. Roxford, representing the Protestant Committee
Mr. A.K. Cameron, representing the Protestant Committee
Eugene Lafleur, M.C., representing the Governors of the University,
E.W. Beatty, M.C., representing the Governors of the University,
A.J. Brown, M.C., representing the Governors of the University.
Dr. P.G. Harrison, representing the School for Teachers,
Dean Sinclair Innes, representing the School for Teachers.

The Principal will be very glad if you can attend.

Yours faithfully,

Department of Public Instruction
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

When replying, please give
at the head of your letter
this number.

No.

Replies should be addressed
to The Superintendent of
Public Instruction, Que-
bec, P. Q.

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-
PUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-
RECTOR OF PROTESTANT
EDUCATION.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

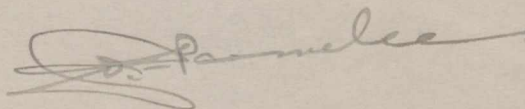
January 5th, 1925

Colonel Wilfred Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Colonel Bovey:-

I have received your letter of
December 30th., and have to say that I will attend
the meeting called by Sir Arthur Currie at his office,
on Saturday the 10th of January, at 3 p.m.

Yours truly,



Secretary

Department of Public Instruction Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-
PUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-
RECTOR OF PROTESTANT
EDUCATION.

When replying please give
at the head of your letter
this number.

No.

Replies should be addressed
to "The Superintendent of
Public Instruction, Que-
bec, P. Q.

J.-N. MILLER

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

December 29th, 1924

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

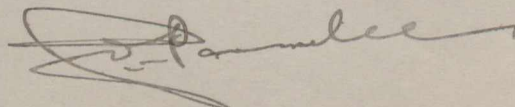
Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of December 23rd.,
informing me of a meeting of the Committee appointed by
the Governors of McGill University to consider the fi-
nances of Macdonald College, and the proposed bill in
reference thereto, to be held on the 7th. of January
next, at 4.30 p.m.

I regret that inasmuch as that is the date of
the opening of the House, I have engagements which keep
me here and make it impossible to attend your meeting.

Dr. Rexford suggested to me when we were re-
turning from Macdonald College last week that Mr. Kirke
Cameron should be asked to attend your conference. He is
the chairman of a sub-committee that was appointed some
time ago to consider the general question which will
arise in your discussion. That sub-committee has not yet
been discharged. Mr. Cameron's address is, The Metal
Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd., Corner St. Catherine Street
and Delorimier Svenue, Montreal.

Yours truly,



Secretary

December 31, 1924.

H.W. Beatty, Esq.,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Windsor St.

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

I am sending you herewith a
memorandum of the discussion at Macdonald College
regarding the School for Teachers, as a result of
which the meeting has been called. I am also enclosing
you a copy of Dr. Harrison's report on accommodation.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

December 31, 1924.

Eugene Lafleur, Esq., K.C.
314 Peel St.,
Montreal.

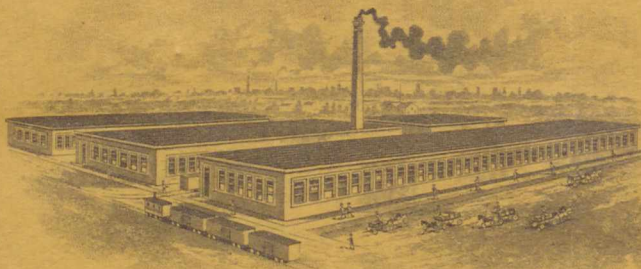
Dear Mr. Lafleur:-

I am sending you herewith a
memorandum of the discussion at Macdonald College
regarding the School for Teachers, as a result of
which the meeting has been called.

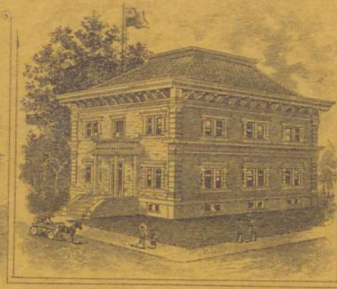
Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Dewey.

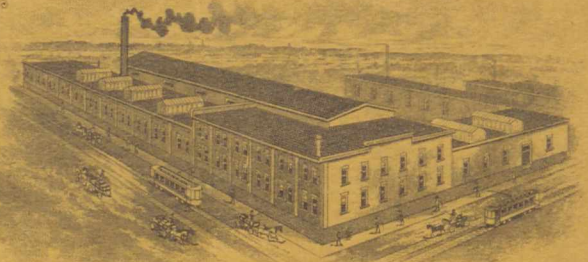
ASSOCIATED FACTORIES AT PRESTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON AND CALGARY



PRESTON FACTORY



HEAD OFFICE, PRESTON



MONTREAL FACTORY

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CODES A. B. C. 5TH EDITION, WESTERN UNION

Montreal, Dec. 30, 1924
CANADA.

ALL AGREEMENTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR
OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

Dr. G.W. Parmelee has written me with reference to meeting called by the Vice-Chancellor for January the 7th. to deal with finances of McDonald College.

Will you please send me a copy of the proposed bill mentioned in your notice to me of the other day and also mentioned in Dr. Parmelee's letter received this morning. At the same time if you have a special memorandum dealing in detail with the matters to be considered at the meeting on the 7th. of January, you might, if convenience, send me a copy of such memorandum.

AKC/B.

Yours sincerely,

A. K. Cameron

December 23, 1924

E.W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Windsor St., Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Governors of the University to consider the finances of Macdonald College and the proposed bill will be held at the Principal's Office, on January 7th next, at 4.30 p.m.

Dr. Parmelee has kindly consented to be present at the meeting, and Dr. Harrison and Dean Laird have also been asked to attend.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey,
Assistant to the Principal.

Before 1905 the Government paid every year to the Normal School of McGill, with money contributed by the vote of Parliament for education, the sum of \$16,866. In 1907 the Association of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning having received gifts of great value, and especially land and buildings, situated in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, given by Sir William Macdonald, engaged itself by contract with the Provincial Government:-

- (1) To establish and support by its own means on that property a school for the instruction of teachers.
- (2) To keep that school in operation with its own means.
- (3) To establish and support on that property without cost to the Province a residence for women students and one for male students.

This school is designated by the name of Macdonald College and has been regularly constituted as a college of McGill University.

It is declared in the contract that the obligations assumed by the Trustees, the name under which the Institution is designated, have been assumed in order that the Government might appropriate from the funds of the Province for Protestant education the sum of \$16,866 which it paid every year to the Normal School of McGill outside of any other sum of money which it would have

appropriated to the same end if the Normal School of McGill had continued in existence; and it is stipulated that the obligations of the Trustees will end and be finished if the Government ceases to appropriate that sum of money as above stated.

That this contract was ratified by Act VII Ed. c.26.

One must conclude from the stipulations of this contract and the Act VII Ed. c.26 that the Government and the Protestant Committee have not the power to grant any monies to Macdonald College from the funds voted by Parliament for Protestant education.

It will be doubtless argued that the sum of \$500.00 granted to Macdonald College in 1923 was granted for a special purpose in order to have the College give lectures during vacation to high school teachers, and that as those vacation courses were not included amongst the obligations assumed under the contract of 1907 the Protestant Committee has the right to assist them.

The contract of 1907 does not make this distinction. Whether courses be given during vacation or during the regular session the question is the training of teachers which the Institution has undertaken to carry on at its own expense. It would only be necessary

for Macdonald College to continue multiplying special courses in order to transfer the whole cost of maintaining the School for Teachers to the Province.

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Program

12687

MEMORANDUM of a meeting at Macdonald College,

December 19th, 1924.

Present:

Sir Arthur Currie
Dr. Parmelee
Dr. Rexford,
Dr. Harrison,
Dean Laird
Colonel Bovey.

The Principal went over the present situation as covered by his letters of February 5th and May 20th last to Mr. Taschereau and stated that it was now the intention of the University to make application to the Government for a new contract to be ratified by an Act of the Legislature. The contract he proposed to ask for was as follows:

The School for Teachers to be maintained as at present. The interest ^{on investment} and maintenance of buildings he estimated represented a contribution from the Macdonald endowment and other university funds of \$75,000 per annum. In addition to this it was proposed that the University should contribute \$25,000 per year in cash. He stated that apart from interest and depreciation the actual cost of running the school was approximately \$60,000 per annum. The balance of this, over and above the \$25,000 to be paid by the University, should be found by the Government of the Province. A Bill had been drafted to form a basis of discussion. The Principal

then read the draft prepared by Dr. Harrison and his staff and a copy of the same was given to Dr. Rexford.

With reference to the concluding paragraphs the Principal pointed out that it was necessary in view of the increased subvention being asked for and also with the object of establishing a definite basis of co-operation between the Government and the University that the executive committee should be one including representatives both of the Government and of the University. The committee would report both to the Department of Public Instruction and to the Governors of the University and, so far as the College was concerned, would be the representative of both the University and the Province.

Dean Laird stated that so far as he was concerned he did not feel that he need be on the Committee. It was, however, generally agreed that he should be.

The Principal asked Dr. Parmelee whether there would be any objection from the point of view of the Government to his being on the Committee. Dr. Parmelee stated that in his opinion there would not.

Dr. Rexford said that in dealing with this question the whole subject of Protestant education must be considered. When it had been proposed to the Protestant Committee that the school should be removed from Montreal to Ste. Anne's and placed under University jurisdiction there had been a great deal of objection. Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Weir had both been very strongly opposed, nevertheless as a very munificent offer had come from Sir William Macdonald, as the surroundings were to be of such an exceptional nature, and as a sum of nearly \$17,000 was to be freed for Protestant education the Committee had been forced to accept the proposal. Now, however, it was a question of further subvention and in view of this he felt that certain points should be discussed. In the first place a subvention of \$35,000 from the Province would mean a very large increase over

and above the present temporarily discontinued grant of \$10,000. As regards this grant, as the objections to it seemed to be merely technical, he suggested that power should be taken by the Government to enable them to continue it. Colonel Bovey asked if he meant that the grant should be included in the annual budget. Dr. Parmelee said that there were two sorts of grants (1) statutory grants, provided by statute and included in the budget automatically and without discussion, (2) annual grants, which must be proposed from year to year. Any further grant asked for by the University on the basis of revising the present position should be a statutory grant because such grants could not be attacked by any individual member. It would require a Bill presented by the Government by petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, as this would be a Money Bill. These remarks would apply either to this grant or another.

Dr. Parmelee also pointed out that under the Bill as drafted the amount to be paid by the Government was varying and that an annual estimate would be required. In view of his previous remarks this was not desirable. It would be much better to provide for a definite grant in the statute and when necessary have it increased or decreased.

Dr. Rexford continuing said that as regards instruction at Ste. Anne's the buildings were expensive,

the upkeep expensive, and the general cost of training, in his mind, absolutely out of proportion to the small Protestant population of the Province. He considered, therefore, that it should be adopted as a principle that no further grant should be made to Macdonald College at the expense of any reduction from the present subventions to Protestant education.

The Principal pointed out that the grant asked for did not altogether represent new money because the contribution of about \$5,000 from the neighbouring municipalities would be counted against it and that there was also other income making up about \$9,000 altogether. Dr. Parmelee said it was unfortunate that the municipalities of Baie d'Urfe and Senneville could not be united with Ste. Anne's by the Department as would have been the case formerly because while these had few children they were rich municipalities. Ste. Anne's with many children was a poor municipality. Previously municipalities could be united on the petition of anyone interested but now a majority of those concerned was required.

Dr. Harrison differed from Dr. Rexford regarding the cost of upkeep which he said was by no means out of the way.

Dr. Rexford: It should also be adopted as a principle that no further money should be expended on new buildings, or by way of payment to cover interest and depreciation, unless it were certain that every possible space in the present buildings was occupied. He thought that the women could be accommodated in the Men's Building and the men moved into ~~other present~~ quarters, stating that the Men's Building, he understood, had space for 175 occupants.

The Principal said that it was absolutely impossible to give up the Men's Building as it was an essential part of the College. Dr. Harrison stated that the ^{Men's} buildings only had space for 115 occupants, that it was practically fully occupied by students and unmarried members of the staff, and that in addition to these a very large number of McGill students had to be accommodated during the summer.

Dr. Rexford asked if it was necessary to furnish space to the unmarried members of the staff. Dr. Harrison said it was absolutely necessary.

Dr. Rexford: Is the need for accommodation now pressing?

Dean Laird: We have just had to accept a class of 65 girls for a four months course. The present accommodation for these is 39 beds.

Dr. Rexford: As matters stand at present there is no option about accepting intending teachers. The central

(Protestant Central Board of Examiners)

Committee feel themselves bound by the Act to accept any intending teacher who states that she is willing to abide by the conditions. It seems to me, however, that there must be available dormitory space being sacrificed to classrooms. Could not some classrooms be given up.

Dr. Harrison: On the contrary I am being continually pressed for more space. There is no room in the Biology Building and other departments are also asking for more space.

Dean Laird stated that his classes were already occupying rooms which were too small for them. He had taken away benches from other rooms and put up temporary forms without backs. Even so, there was scarcely room for the classes.

Dr. Rexford continuing said that there was one other point which he noticed had already been dealt with, that is, that the Protestant Committee must be able to exercise some control over the School. While he was not prepared to say that the committee proposed would be finally satisfactory he was glad that the ^{principle} ~~Principal~~ had been accepted.

Dr. Parmelee said that speaking entirely unofficially and confidentially he felt he should point out one thing with reference to the proposed subvention,

namely, that it would be interpreted as a grant to the University and would be opposed by the country members if it took the place of a grant for Protestant education. He had been consulted when the grant of one million dollars was made to the University and the decision then had been that there would be no objection from the political point of view if the two million dollars were given to the French universities at the same time. He had, however, frequently heard that the Protestants were getting more than their share.

Principal: Of course, this must not be taken as a grant to the University. It is not a grant to the University. It is a grant to Protestant education in general.

Dr. Parmelee: In travelling through the Eastern Townships I found that Mr. Taschereau had promised in many places additional assistance to rural schools. However the present grant were worded or explained the rural members would treat it as a grant to the University and would strongly object unless some further grant were made to rural schools. H

Dr. Parmelee asked whether Mr. Taschereau had seemed favourable to the proposal of the University. The Principal said he had had a meeting and had spoken of the matter to Mr. Taschereau who had not seemed adverse. Mr. David had also been at the meeting.

Department of Public Instruction
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE
ENGLISH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT

When replying please give
at the head of your letter
this number

No.
Replies should be addressed
to "The Superintendent of
Public Instruction, Que-
bec, P.Q.

J.-N. MILLER
FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT

July 21st, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

Before leaving for England, Dr Parmelee asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst, in regard to the matter of an increased government grant to the School for Teachers, Macdonald College.

Dr Parmelee wishes me to assure you of his desire to promote the interests of Macdonald College and to say that these interests would not be prejudiced by the present delay which is quite unavoidable inasmuch as he wishes in the first instance to confer with the Hon. J. Nicol who is absent in Europe.

Dr. Parmelee will take the matter up immediately upon his return about the end of August.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas McDunn

MEMO re MACDONALD COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Under provisions of the agreement with the Government of the Province of Quebec, Feb. 25th., 1907, confirmed by an act of the Legislature (7, Seward VII. 1907, Chap. 26). Macdonald College provided a training school for teachers in lieu of the McGill normal school, and agreed to meet the expenses of the school according to the present requirements of the province.

Since that date, however, many changes have occurred which may be thus briefly summarised:-

1. Increase in number of students. - McGill Normal School during its last year, 103 students.
Macdonald College, average for the past five years, 169.
2. Commencing 1917-18, two courses a year instead of one were held for the training of rural teachers, requiring readjustment of staff and the appointment of a lecturer whose whole time was required for this work. This change was instituted by the Protestant committee, and adopted by the College, although it meant increased cost.
3. Increase in salaries of all members of teaching profession, the few individuals coming forward for training, and the scarcity of higher qualified men for superior positions in the profession. This increase has amounted to over 40 percent.

4. Increase in cost of commodities. Coal especially has increased 300 percent.
5. The demand of the Protestant Committee for the best men available for the school.
6. The increase of the Government Grant to Provincial Normal Schools from \$48,000.00 in 1907-08 to \$185,000.00 in 1920, to which must be added other sums of money for upkeep, repair, special lectures, amounting in 1920 to \$17,000.00.

In 1915, some of these matters were pointed out to the Government, and a grant of \$5,000.00 in 1915-16, subsequently increased to \$10,000.00 in 1917-18, was given to the College.

This amount, however, is not adequate, the cost of the school is more than \$37,000.00 a year, and the college finds itself in difficulty and with a heavy deficit for 1920-21, and anticipates another for the year ending June 1922. Hence the request for greater financial help.

Comparison of Diplomas granted and number of new
teachers actually entering profession.

Educational Statistics.

Graduation Year	Total Diplomas Catholic & Protestant	Total Catholic Diplomas	Total Catholic actually entering profession	Total Protest- ant & Dip.	Total Protest- ant enter- ing pro- fession
1917	897	743	371 (D.P.M.)	154	149
1918	920	753	384	167	161
1919	725	599	-	126	-

The above table indicates an interesting condition in regard to our provincial Normal Schools.

- (1) A large number of those trained in Catholic Normal Schools never enter the teaching profession.
- (2) Protestant Normal School furnishes a larger percentage of trained teachers than would be expected.

Taking the last year for which complete statistics are obtainable, viz. 1918, the figures show that Macdonald College produced 30% of all the trained teachers (Catholic and Protestant) who actually entered the profession in fall of 1919.

This is undoubtedly due to fact that so many of our teachers in teaching receive bursaries which obligate them to teach in our rural schools.

Statistics not available for later years.

July 7th, 1924.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee,
Department of Public Instruction,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

Dr. Harrison informs me that in future he does not expect to receive from the Government of the Province of Quebec the annual grant of \$10,000 hitherto made to the School for Teachers.

He says that this conclusion on the part of the Government has been reached owing to the decision of the Attorney General with respect to the sum of \$500. set aside by the Protestant Committee to enable a refresher course for certain teachers to be given last year at Macdonald College. You can see the embarrassing position in which Macdonald College is placed by such a decision, which, I maintain, has nothing whatever to do with the matter of the grant of \$10,000. I presume such a grant has been authorized by the Legislature and therefore should be effective.

You know that for months past we have been pressing upon the Government the necessity for an increased grant and have asked for the annual sum of \$25,000 in all. My last information from the Prime Minister is that he hopes to increase our grant. May I count upon your good offices in urging him to do so and thus make it possible for our School for Teachers to remain efficient and provide all necessary facilities.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee - 2 -

Unless we receive increased assistance the activities of our school must be considerably curtailed, for the funds at the disposal of Macdonald College do not permit of the present expenditure.

I most earnestly ask you to help us in this matter, knowing that a favourable word from you will no doubt induce the Government to make a favourable response to our request.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

24th November, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,

Principal, Macdonald College,

Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am enclosing my suggestions for the material for the act to take the place of Act V, Edw.VII, chap.26, assented to March, 1907. There are two sets of papers, one gives a short discussion for the purpose of showing why it is necessary to change the act, and the other suggests clauses for the new act.

I presume the question that will be asked is: What does the Province obtain in the new agreement? A very substantial amount contributed by the trustees to Protestant education. In material things, \$25,000 a year, the use of buildings and equipment, which at conservative estimate of present day values would cost the Government about one million dollars; interest on money invested in buildings, plant, depreciation, etc., would amount to at least \$75,000 a year. So that the trustees contribute \$100,000 a year to Protestant education, and release the building on Belmont Street, the former quarters of the old McGill Normal School.

The gain to students of living in the country, with ample playground space, ample gymnasium equipment, fewer distractions, and other advantages, are obvious.

Sir Arthur W. Currie.

24th November, 1924.

- 2 -

I have not discussed with you another point that might, if you thought advisable, be included in the suggested act. The course for High School diplomas is given in the University, and paid for by the University, as its Chair of Education was founded by Sir Wm. Macdonald. I do not know what obligations the University has assumed in this matter, or what your policy regarding it is, but I suggest that if you desire to unify the whole of the instruction for the training of teachers:- High School, Intermediate, Elementary and Kindergarten, now would be a good time to do it. If the Province would assume the cost of the training for High School Diplomas, the University would have some funds set free. Not knowing your desire regarding this matter, I hesitated to draft a clause covering High School diplomas.

In conclusion, regarding the provisions mentioned in my draft, I have had Laird, and other School for Teachers instructors look it over, and suggestions made by them have been incorporated.

Faithfully yours,

J. Harrison,
Principal.

L.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

20th November, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

You asked me to ascertain whether any of the Normal School buildings in the province were owned by the Government and furnished at the expense of the province. There are three owned by the Government and furnished at the expense of the province:-

1. The Laval Boys' Normal School, Quebec.
2. The Jacques-Cartier Boys' Normal School, Montreal.
3. The old McGill Normal School, Belmont St., Montreal.

All the other Normal Schools are carried on in buildings not owned by the Government.

Faithfully yours,

J. Currie
Principal.

L.

June 26th, 1924.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Premier, Province of Quebec,
Quebec, P.C.

Dear Mr. Premier:-

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of June 24th indicating that you will grant our School of Agriculture the same assistance as in the past. I assure you this action will be very much appreciated by the Board of Governors of the University and by the staff of Macdonald College and its friends and well-wishers.

I sincerely hope and urge that you will be able to give me equally satisfactory news regarding the School for Teachers.

Yours faithfully,



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

JUNE
24th
1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am in receipt of yours
of the 18th instant regarding the agricultural
school.

I am glad to inform you
that we will give to the school the same grant
as we did in the past, that is you will not suf-
fer from the withdrawal of the federal grant.

Regarding ^{the} school for tea-
chers, I am now considering this matter, and will
give you an answer during the course of next month.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Tardif

June 18th, 1924.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Premier, Province of Quebec,
Quebec, P.Q.

My dear Mr. Premier:-

I had hoped that before this you would have had some good news for me with reference to the continuation to Macdonald College of an amount to make up the loss suffered by the withdrawal of the Federal grant, and also an additional grant to the School for Teachers.

I must make plans for next year's work, but before doing so it is necessary to know the sum there will be available. If the \$25,000 for the Agricultural School is not to be forthcoming it means that we must cut down our staff by some seven men, who are now principally employed in giving demonstrations throughout the province in different branches of agricultural work. If that must be done we shall find it difficult to explain to the English-speaking farmers of the province that while Oka and Ste. Anne's receive the same, or increased Government support no assistance comes to Macdonald College.

Regarding the School for Teachers, it means that several things we had planned for increased efficiency and increased needs will have to stand over. In fact we shall not be able to accommodate next year as many students as this year, because this year we refused applications to the School of Household Science in order to give accommodation to the teachers. We lost \$3,000 in fees in doing so and I do not intend

Hon. L. A. Taschereau - 2 -

to suffer such a loss again.

Let me repeat, Mr. Premier, that the Board of Governors of the University have given this matter long and earnest consideration and feel that they have not asked from your Government anything unnecessary or unfair.

I still hope for favourable consideration by the Government with reference to my request and would appreciate an early reply.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Quebec, May 21st, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, regarding the Training School at Macdonald College and also the Macdonald College of Agriculture.

I will be absent for a few days, but on my return I will immediately take up these matters and do my best to meet your views. I earnestly hope that you will be satisfied with the action of the Government.

Yours sincerely,

L. a. Taschereau

L

May 20th, 1924.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Province of Quebec,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:-

Teachers' Training School at Macdonald College.

With reference to the above mentioned matter I cannot present McGill's case any more fully nor completely than in my letter to you dated February 5th, 1924.

In this letter I wish to draw your attention again to several points:-

- (a) That the provision of Training Schools for teachers of elementary schools is an obligation to be borne by the Government of the Province.
- (b) That from 1907 to 1924 this school has been provided by McGill University at Macdonald College and has saved the Province thereby a sum greatly in excess of half a million dollars.
- (c) That in the opinion of the Board of Governors of McGill University the time has come when the contract entered into in 1907 between the Government of the Province of Quebec and The Royal Institution For the Advancement of Learning must be revised, because the University finds itself unable to assume the financial obligations now involved

Hon. L.A. Taschereau - 2 -

in carrying on the School and because the necessities of the present day could not have been foreseen when the contract was made seventeen years ago.

(d) That unless the contract is revised and more financial assistance forthcoming from the Province the further development of the School must cease and a situation created unsatisfactory to both the Government and the University.

I feel sure that the Government will recognize its responsibilities in this regard to Protestant education and will make it possible for the Teachers' Training School at Macdonald College to continue to give the service so urgently required. The request is that the grant be increased from \$10,000 per annum to \$25,000 per annum.

Believe me, dear Mr. Premier,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

28th March, 1924.

1922/23.

Total of Federal Grant and Provincial Grants for the Agricultural Schools and for the Housekeeping Schools, exclusive of Macdonald College	\$173,201.00
Macdonald College	28,708.00

	\$201,909.00

The loss of the Federal Grant will mean that the college will receive \$1,000.00, because \$2,708.00 was paid directly to students last year, and this year even this amount will be less, owing to their smaller numbers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Agricultural Schools :- \$45,000.00

Of this amount \$2,708 paid to students at
Macdonald College at rate of
\$7.00 per month for each month

of attendance \$2708.00

The remainder, as follows:-

School of Agriculture,
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere ... 23,415.80

Agricultural Institute at Oka.. 16,376.20

Agricultural Orphanage,
Misstassini 300.00

Agricultural Orphanage, Notre
Dame des Champs 50.00

Agricultural Orphanage, Fauvert 2,150.00
\$45,000.00

Short courses at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere 1,196.00

School of Agriculture, do. do. 100.00

Grants to Housekeeping Schools 35,000.00

\$81,296.00

Amount paid French Catholic Schools \$78,588.00

" " to students attending
Macdonald College, but not to the
institution 2,708.00

\$81,296.00

EXPENSES UNDER THE FEDERAL GRANT OF 1922/23.

Agricultural Schools, Macdonald College	\$25,000.00
do. Ste. anne de la Pocatiere.	24,090.00
Agricultural Institute at Oka	25,910.00
Short course lectures	9,113.00
Domestic science (of which Macdonald College received \$1,000.00)	10,000.00
Dairy School at Ste. Hyacinthe	26,500.00
	<u>-----</u>
	\$120,613.00
	<u>-----</u>

April 15th, 1924.

Hon. Joseph Nicol,
Sherbrooke, Que.

My dear Mr. Nicol:-

The Governors of McGill University have been extremely disappointed in learning that the Cabinet has refused to grant to Macdonald College the sum of \$25,000., which was formerly appropriated to that institution from the Federal grant.

This means that a great deal of the extension work which the College now does must be dropped altogether. I am sure you will agree with me that in the past Macdonald College has given full value for that grant. A perusal of the expenditures for past years and for the coming year shews us that other Agricultural institutions in the province are vastly more favoured than Macdonald.

The Governors have asked Mr. Beatty and myself to take this matter up with the Prime Minister, but before doing so I should like to have an opportunity of discussing it with you. If you are coming to the city in the near future will you please let me know because I very much want to see you.

Yours faithfully,

28th March, 1924.

1922/23.

Total of Federal Grant and Provincial Grants for the Agricultural Schools and for the Housekeeping Schools, exclusive of Macdonald College	\$173,201.00
Macdonald College	28,708.00

	\$201,909.00

The loss of the Federal Grant will mean that the college will receive \$1,000.00, because \$2,708.00 was paid directly to students last year, and this year even this amount will be less, owing to their smaller numbers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Agricultural Schools :- \$45,000.00

Of this amount \$2,708 paid to students at
Macdonald College at rate of
\$7.00 per month for each month
of attendance \$2708.00

The remainder, as follows:-

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere ...	23,415.80	
Agricultural Institute at Oka..	16,376.20	
Agricultural Orphanage, Misstassini	300.00	
Agricultural Orphanage, Notre Dame des Champs	50.00	
Agricultural Orphanage, Fauvert	2,150.00	
	\$45,000.00	

Short courses at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere 1,196.00

School of Agriculture, do. do. 100.00

Grants to Housekeeping Schools 35,000.00

\$81,296.00

Amount paid French Catholic Schools \$78,588.00

" " to students attending
Macdonald College, but not to
the institution..... 2,708.00

\$81,296.00

EXPENSES UNDER THE FEDERAL GRANT OF 1922/23.

Agricultural Schools, Macdonald College	\$25,000.00
do. Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.	24,090.00
Agricultural Institute at Oka	25,910.00
Short course lectures	9,113.00
Domestic Science (of which Macdonald College received \$1,000.00)	10,000.00
Dairy School at Ste. Hyacinthe	26,500.00
	<u>-----</u>
	\$120,613.00
	<u>-----</u>

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

31st March, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I received this morning the estimates of expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925.

I find in the estimates for 1924 the following appropriations:-

Agricultural Schools	...	\$90,000.00
Housekeeping	30,000.00
Encouragement of agriculture in general	500,000.00
And a supplemental vote for the encouragement of agri- culture in general	210,000.00

The estimates for 1925 show:-

Agricultural Schools	...	\$70,000.00
Domestic Economy	35,000.00
Encouragement of Agriculture in general	550,000.00

As an institution, we did not receive more than \$1,000.00 from any of these votes.

I should like also to draw your attention to the charge on 1924 of \$190,000.00 for "Classical Colleges". Surely the English speaking colleges in the province are entitled to some consideration, even if they are not classical, and that some proportion of this large amount should be allocated to Protestant education.

I also note in the last estimates that the sum of \$25,000 is given to each of the three universities, McGill, Montreal, and Laval. Bishop's receives \$2,500. Surely, if they give \$25,000 a year to each of the two French Agricultural Schools, they might treat us the same way.

If you would like to have copies of these estimates, I shall be glad to send them.

Faithfully yours,

J. Hurison

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

28th March, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am sending the extracts so far as I can make them out from the Public Accounts of 1922/23. This includes monies spent by the Quebec Department of Agriculture from provincial funds, and also from the Federal Grant. Some of these amounts are impossible to get, as I do not know what special appropriations are given to the instructing staff of the French Schools. I am sending a marked copy of the Public Accounts, and if you will glance at the marked pages you will see the difficulty.

I have not got the estimates for 1924/25, but as soon as I receive them (having wired for them) I shall send them to you. I believe there is an item for this year only for an agricultural building at Oka to cost \$100,000.00. My information concerning this came from Father Leopold, the agricultural director at Oka.

Faithfully yours,

J. C. Harrison,

Principal.

L.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY-MINISTER

Quebec, March 27th 1924.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Principal of Macdonald College,
Macdonald College P.O., P. Q.

Dear Sir :-

The Cabinet had its first sitting yesterday, since the Session is over, and the Honourable Mr. Caron has submitted your request with regard to the grant of \$25,000.00 you were receiving out of the Federal Subsidy. I regret very much to say that it could not see its way clear to pay this amount out of the Provincial funds.

I would have liked to let you know sooner, but it was not possible.

Yours truly,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

JAG/HF.

From Grant to Lucches 28,000
of this 25,000
M. Acadie 25,000
Oka 25,000
Macdonald 25,000

cuts off.
Woman's Institute
All Extension work
in Poultry -
Agronomy -
Livestock -
Entomology -
Veterinary



TREASURER'S OFFICE

Quebec, May 22nd, 1924

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill College,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

In further reference to your letter of the 20th instant, I beg to say that on account of the absence of Mr David from Quebec it was not possible for me to take up the matter definitely.

I have had a talk with the Prime Minister and have also discussed several of the issues with Dr Parmelee. I hope that the matter will be settled to your satisfaction as soon as Mr David returns.

Yours very truly,

February 9th, 1924.

Dear Sir:-

In the letter dated February 5th
addressed to you by the Principal, page 3, second
paragraph, fifth line, please read "1915" for "1917".

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, Que.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FEBRUARY
Eleventh
1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear sir Arthur,

I am in receipt of your
letter of the 8th instant regarding the Macdonald
Training School for Teachers.

I will be glad to take up
this matter with my colleagues at an early date,
and will then further communicate with you.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Saulman

February 8th, 1924.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Province of Quebec,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Premier:-

You will remember that when last we discussed the affairs of the Macdonald Training School for Teachers you told me of a rumour you had heard that many of the teachers trained there left to take up positions in other provinces.

I have made careful investigation of this and find that there is no justification whatever for such a rumour. No students are admitted to the Macdonald Training School unless they have the approval of Dr. Parmelee, with whom, I believe, they obligate themselves to teach at least three years in the Province of Quebec, if they are successful in passing their examinations. Furthermore, the three western provinces have appointed Dean Laird, Principal of the Macdonald Training School, as their representative in Quebec to pass upon the qualifications of citizens of Quebec who desire to proceed to the western provinces to teach. Dean Laird tells me that the number of Macdonald Training School graduates who proceed to the West is so small as to be negligible. In fact he states that practically all who come before him to be approved for western province positions are graduates of the Roman Catholic Normal Schools, who proceed to the west to take up positions where there are settlements of French Canadians.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau - 2 -

I am thoroughly convinced that
our training institute is not training teachers for
other provinces.

I am, dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Yours faithfully,

February 5th, 1924.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Province of Quebec,
Quebec, P.Q.

My dear Mr. Premier:-

With reference to the conversation which Mr. Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University, and I had with you last Saturday, you will remember that we discussed the contract which was made in February 1907 between the Province of Quebec and McGill University. By that contract the University agreed to set aside certain land and buildings at Ste. Anne de Bellevue for the purpose of establishing a school for the training of teachers for the schools under the control of the Protestant Committee. That school forms part of Macdonald College and took the place of the old McGill Normal School.

The University undertook to provide and maintain without cost to the Government the necessary class rooms, residences, staff, etc., for the purpose above mentioned. In the first clause setting forth the University's undertaking the words "according to the present requirements of the Province" appear. Without making any comment as to whether the contract was a good or bad one for the Province or for the University, I may say that McGill has done its best to live up to the agreement but the time has arrived when the requirements of the Province make it impossible for us to carry on without assistance with the facilities which the Province considered sufficient in 1907. With reference to those requirements let me make a few categorical observations:-

(a) When the contract was made in 1907 the number of students in attendance in the School For Teachers was 129. In 1923 the number had risen to 263. The increase has been gradual, with the exception of the period during the war.

(b) We look for a continual increase in numbers because the demand shows a gradual increase. The number of classes in the elementary schools in Montreal alone has risen from about 240 in 1906 to more than 760 in 1923. It is for these elementary classes that we train the teachers.

(c) Many of the teachers in training are graduates of the Montreal High Schools. The number of pupils in those high schools has risen from 1388 in 1907 to nearly 3300 in 1923, so that our source of supply is greater. The attendance at the high schools, special schools and Protestant academies outside the City of Montreal shows a similar constant increase.

(d) The City of Montreal alone can absorb almost all the output of the teachers' training school. Fortunately for the rest of the province it has never done so. In 1912 out of 109 appointments in Montreal only 66 were Macdonald College graduates. In 1923 out of 142 appointments in Montreal only 81 were Macdonald College graduates. This indicates that many of our graduates come from rural districts and return to their home districts to teach.

The cost to the Province of maintaining the old McGill Normal School was about \$17,000 per annum. When the training school was established at Macdonald College that amount was set free to aid Protestant education in other parts of the Province. The cost of the training school conducted by McGill has always been a greater amount

than that \$17,000. The gross expenditure of the School for Teachers, including the Practice School, has risen from about \$23,500. in 1906 to \$60,000 in 1923. While this total may seem a large amount it compares very favourably with the Normal and Practice School at Ottawa, where the expenditure for the year ending October 1923 was \$90,000. The attendance at the Ottawa Normal School was about the same as the attendance at Macdonald.

1915
Towards the annual expenditure of \$60,000 above mentioned we receive an annual grant from the Provincial Government of \$10,000, the result of applications for assistance made to the Government in 1917 and 1918. We also receive certain laboratory fees from the students in the Teachers' Training School, and the school municipalities of Senneville, Baie d'Urfe and Ste. Anne de Bout de L'Isle contribute certain school fees because students from these places attend High School which forms part of the Practice School. Deducting our revenue from every possible source the net expenditure on the School for Teachers, including the Practice School, has risen from just over \$22,000. in 1907 to \$36,000. in 1923.

From representations made by the Dean of the School and approved by the Teachers Training Committee of the Province, I am forced to recommend that the Governors of McGill University provide next year an additional \$5,000. for the Teachers' Training School. This will mean a total net expenditure in 1924-25 of at least \$39,000.

This increased cost has resulted from the increase in the price of everything in the period under consideration, from the additional staff necessitated on account of the increased number of students, and from the increased cost of administration. So great has been the increase in numbers that other schools at Macdonald College, such as our Household Science School, have suffered, and we estimate that in order to give the necessary accommodation to the School for Teachers we have lost \$3,000. in fees which we would have collected from those desiring to attend the School of Household Science, but whose applications had to be refused on account of lack of accommodation. We cannot accommodate any more students at Macdonald College. In fact we are now attempting to accommodate more than our

facilities are sufficient for. We need increased residence accommodation, increased class rooms and increased staff and these we cannot provide without help from the Government. The facilities which the Government considered sufficient in 1907 are no longer sufficient and have not been sufficient for some time.

In view of what I have written above I desire, on behalf of the Governors of McGill University, to make application to the Provincial Government for further assistance of at least \$15,000 per annum. I have also pointed out that the present accommodation at Macdonald College does not provide for present needs, and this lack of accommodation will result in the total loss of efficiency if the numbers continue to increase. We are now making use of space in the Macdonald Buildings which was never intended for housing accommodation. We have been forced to rent rooms in the Village because sufficient did not exist in the College, and we have even gone so far as to cramp the office space of the Macdonald College staff in order to provide additional dormitory accommodation. What is needed is a new residence or an addition to the present dormitory buildings. I think we should provide at once additional accommodation for 75 students. It is estimated that the cost of such an addition would be, at least, \$100,000. McGill University can not provide this accommodation and if the numbers continue to increase we shall be forced to refuse admission. This would be a most unfortunate state of affairs, but the requirements of the Province have grown far and away beyond what could have been reasonably expected when the contract was made.

I am sending all information in connection with the above to Dr. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Instruction.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau - 5 -

I hope your Government may grant favourable consideration to this request during the present session, for the need is very urgent.

Yours faithfully.

Principal.

February 9th, 1924.

Dear Sir:-

In the letter dated February 5th
addressed to you by the Principal, page 3, second
paragraph, fifth line, please read "1915" for "1917".

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, Que.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, MARCH 25th, Page 16, Vol. CL III No. 73

QUEBEC AGRICULTURE

Dropped Federal Grant will be met by Province

Quebec, Mar. 24 - Agriculture in this Province is not to be allowed to suffer from the suppression of the annual grant of \$271,000.00 which was the share of Quebec out of the \$1,000,000.00 subsidies which were included up to this year in the federal estimates according to declarations made to the Canadian Press this morning by Hon. J.E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture.

This amount was generally included in the budget of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and was used for the improvement of agriculture through special courses and lectures. Two agricultural schools also got \$25,000. each out of that amount. When the Legislature was in session the Federal Government had not yet made the official announcement that this item would be no longer included in the estimates, so that provision for the loss could not be included in the Provincial Budget. However, through warrants the Government will attempt to meet the requirements. Efforts will be made to continue as in the past the services which were possible, through the federal grant.

Hon. Mr. Caron also stated that the agricultural class could not be allowed to suffer. He pointed out, however, that apart from Quebec and Ontario the other provinces would probably not be in a position to make up for the loss.

With reference to the above extract from the Gazette, the statement is incorrect because three colleges St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Oka and Macdonald received each \$25,000. a year.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G., 30th January, 1924.
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Colonel Bovey 'phoned me this morning to send you an estimate of the extra cost of the School for Teachers, and I am forwarding, under separate cover, a number of graphs, which will show the expenditure on the School for Teachers and the High School.

Chart No.I shows the gross expenditure of the School for Teachers, including the High School, and you will note the gradual increase of expenditure since we took over from the Normal School in 1906.

Chart No.II shows the nett expenditure of the School for Teachers, including the High School. This deducts the grant made by the Province, students' fees, and the school fees received from the Municipalities of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Baie d'Urfe, and Senneville. Please note the two sums of \$5,000.00 obtained from the Provincial Government, the first in 1917/18 and the second in 1918/19.

Chart No.III shows the gross expenditure for the School for Teachers, excluding the High School, and

Chart No.IV the nett expenditure for the School for Teachers, without the High School.

These will show that the collage, compared with 1908

Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G.

30th January, 1924.

- 2 -

conditions and due largely to the increasing number of students and the extra cost of everything due to the war, has run up the gross expenditure of the School for Teachers, including the High School, from about \$23,500 in 1906, to \$60,000 in 1923. This total amount may seem a large figure, but it compares very favourably with the Normal and Practice School at Ottawa where the expenditure for the year ending October, 1923, was \$90,035.00.

Therefore, I think that we are justified in asking for an increase of the grant from \$10,000.00 per year to \$20,000.00 at least. Inasmuch as they always cut down what you ask, I would be inclined to set this figure at \$5,000.00 more.

With reference to obtaining a grant for the purpose of erecting an addition to the women's residence, I am unable to give you a very exact figure. The facts to be taken into consideration are these:-

That at the present time we are housing forty-eight students on the top floor of the Main Building, which was never intended for this purpose, and which has only temporary accommodation, including eight additional beds which have been placed there since we received intimation of the large elementary class that comes to the college to-morrow. I have (in order to reduce the students residing in the village) taken two rooms outside of the dormitory, in one instance taking the office of Dr. Brunt and moving him downstairs. Therefore, to provide for accommodation in the *new* residence, I should have to provide for forty-eight students. Besides this accommodation, we have made arrangements to accommodate

Sir Arthur Currie.

30th January, 1924.

- 3 -

eight elementary (School for Teachers) students out of residence, and owing to the congested state of the building, we have had to refuse a number of girls in the School of Household Science.

Judging, therefore, from our experience of this year we should have accommodation for about sixty students, and this does not provide for any increases in the next few years. I believe it would be safe to provide for at least seventy-five students. In order to house this number by putting up a separate building, or by planning an addition to our present women's residence, would cost about \$100,000.00. I am basing this estimate on one that I received in 1915 for increased accommodation for 96 students by the erection of a Y shaped addition to the west wing of the women's residence at a cost of \$125,000.00. Costs have gone up since 1915, and we could not put up this building with the same inside finish at this figure; we would aim to keep the outside similar to the rest of the buildings but to make the interior of some cheaper structure, but of the same fireproof construction as to the remainder of the building.

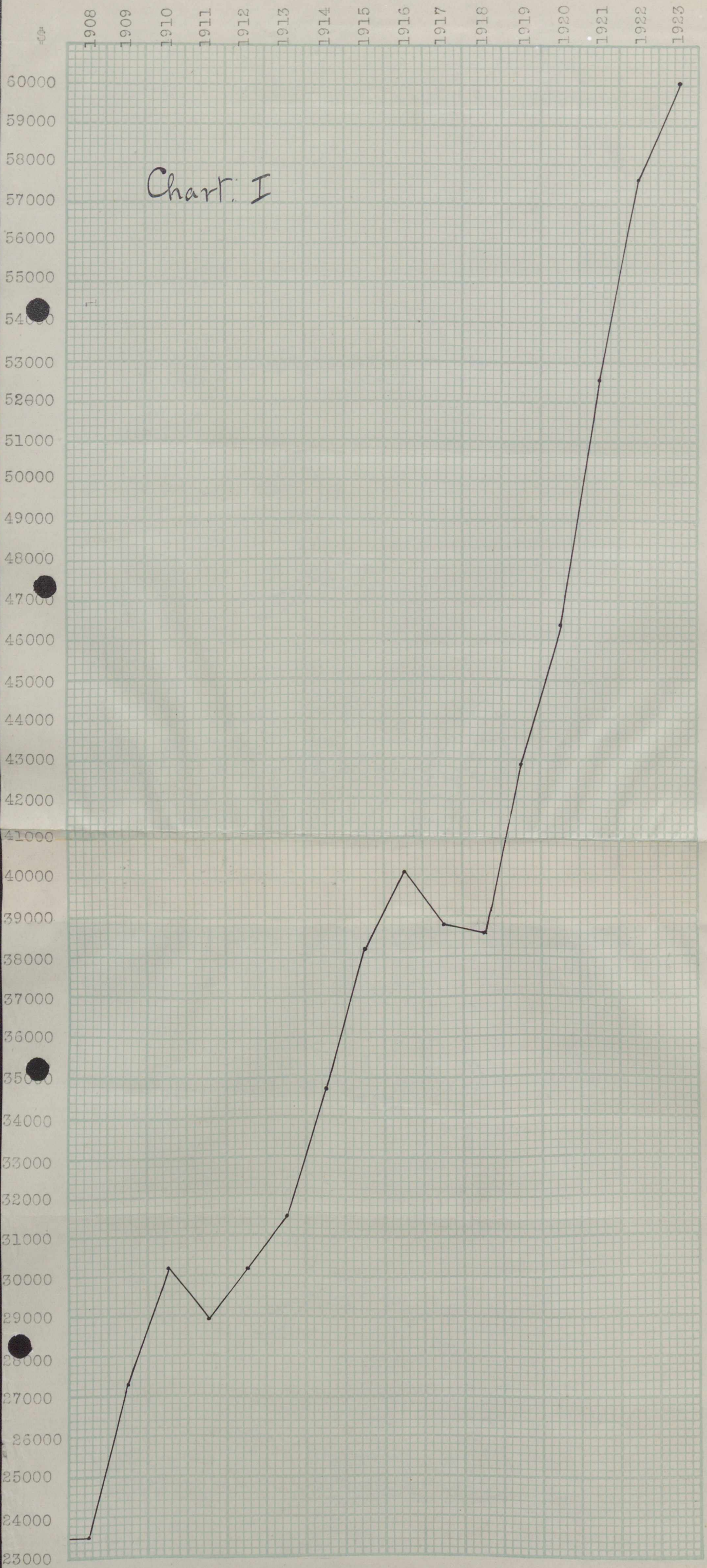
I shall be glad to come in to discuss any points with you that are not clear.

Faithfully yours,

R. Harrison
Principal.

L.

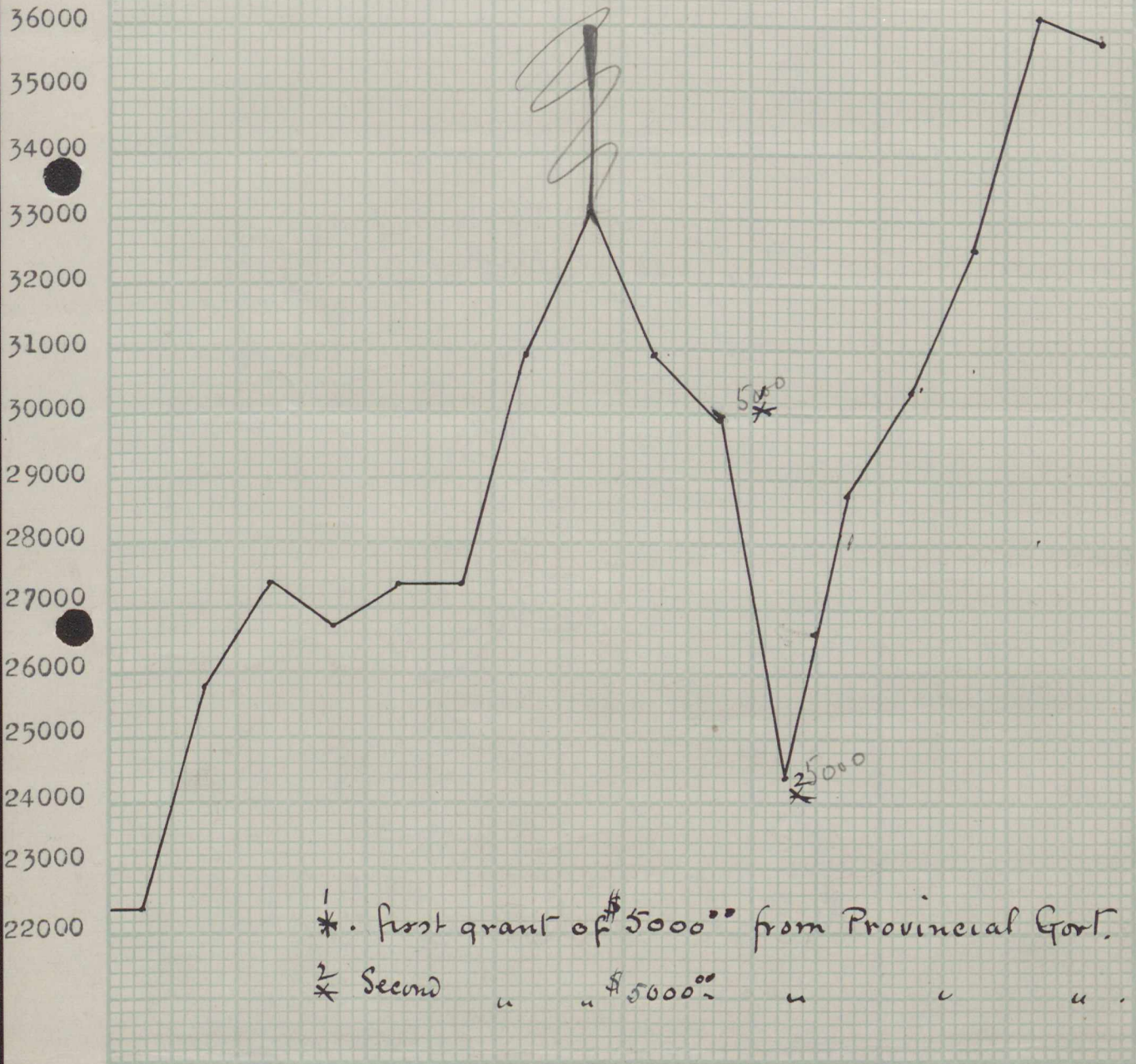
Graph of Gross Expenditure, School for Teachers Including High School



Graph of Net Expenditure, School for Teachers Including High School.

1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923

Chart II



Graph of Gross Expenditure, School for Teachers, without High School

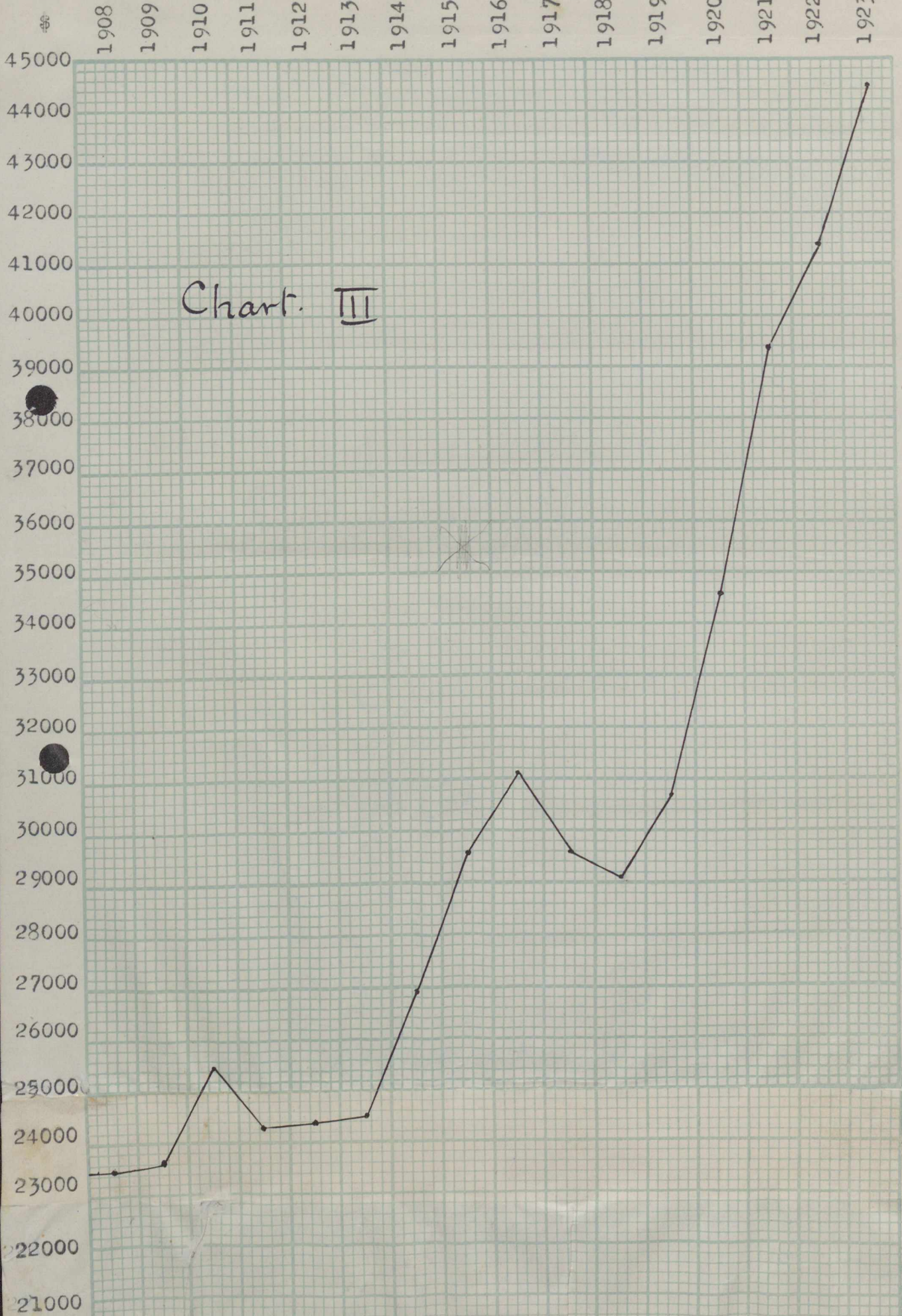
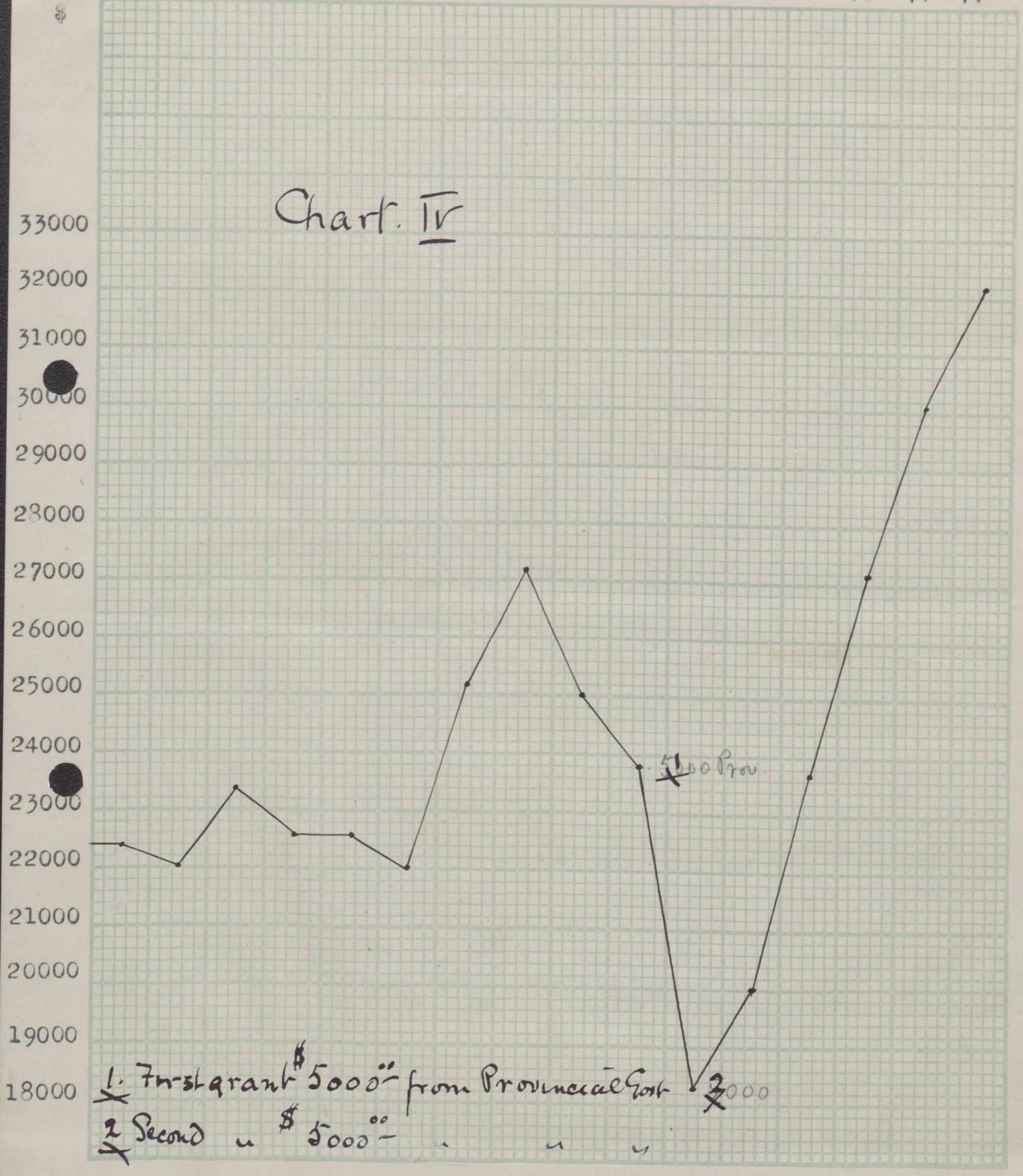


Chart. III

Graph of Net Expenditure, School for Teachers, without High

1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923



S C H O O L F O R T E A C H E R S

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
for years ending 30th June.

	1909	1924	1925 estimated
<u>Expenditure:-</u>			
Salaries	12,100.00	24,550.14	25,580.00
Wages	-	84.00	84.00
Materials and supplies	664.10	439.45	475.00
New Equipment	210.60	206.58	427.50
Equip. Rep. & Renewals	181.40	79.23	190.00
Printing and Stationery	98.00	43.73	118.75
Travelling Expenses	-	57.06	95.00
Miscellaneous	152.65	58.19	95.00
Postage	50.00	53.00	61.75
Nature Study Supplies	-	171.56	237.50
Observation Classes	607.35	1048.50	1140.00
	14,064.10	26,791.44	28,504.50
Income	1,559.65	11,257.00	1,077.50
	12,504.45	15,534.44	27,427.00

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
for years ending 30th June.

	1909	1924	1925 estimated
<u>Expenditure:-</u>			
Salaries	12,100.00	24,550.14	25,580.00
Wages	-	84.00	84.00
Materials and supplies	664.10	439.45	475.00
New Equipment	210.60	206.58	427.50
Equip. Rep. & Renewals	181.40	79.23	190.00
Printing and Stationery	98.00	43.73	118.75
Travelling Expenses	-	57.06	95.00
Miscellaneous	152.65	58.19	95.00
Postage	50.00	53.00	61.75
Nature Study Supplies	-	171.56	237.50
Observation Classes	607.35	1048.50	1140.00
	14,064.10	26,791.44	28,504.50
Income	1,559.65	11,257.00	1,077.50
	12,504.45	15,534.44	27,427.00

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure, School for Teachers
(including Practice School) for the years ending 30th June 1909, 1924 and
estimate for 1925.

	1909.	1924.	1925 Estimated
<u>INCOME</u>			
School for Teachers,			
Fees	635.	1,257.	1,077.
Grant (Dept. of Public Instruction)	-	10,000.	-
Practice School,			
Fees	1,374.	11,950.	11,950.
	<hr/> 2,009.	<hr/> 23,207.	<hr/> 13,027.
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>			
School for Teachers,			
Salaries	12,100.	24,550.	25,580.
Supplies etc.	1,964.	2,241.	2,924.
Practice School,			
Salaries	2,136.	14,437.	14,991.
Supplies etc.	274.	646.	441.
Proportion of overhead charges, as per memo attached	5,785.	16,037.	16,267.
	<hr/> 22,259.	<hr/> 57,911.	<hr/> 60,203.
Net Expenditure -	20,250.	34,704.	47,176.

Cents omitted.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

MEMO OF OVERHEAD CHARGES.

	1909		Proportion charged School for Teachers
Light, Heat and Power	23,913.	1/10	2,391.
Library and Reading Room	1,566.	1/2	783.
College Buildings (exclusive of residences)	2,866.	1/5	573.
College Administration <i>Salaries</i>	17,007.	1/10	1,700.
College Grounds <i>Not completed</i>	1,014.	1/3	338.
			<u>5,785.</u>
	1924		
Light, Heat and Power	66,832.	1/10	6,683.
Library and Reading Room	4,294.	1/2	2,147.
College Buildings, (exclusive of residences) <i>1% = 20,000</i>	13,119.	1/5	2,622.
College Administration	31,522.	1/10	3,152.
College Grounds <i>Not completed</i>	4,300.	1/3	1,433.
			<u>16,037.</u>
	1925 (Budgeted).		
Light, Heat and Power	69,126.	1/10	6,912.
Library and Reading Room	4,704.	1/2	2,352.
College Buildings (exclusive of residences)	13,177.	1/5	2,635.
College Administration	33,012.	1/10	3,301.
College Grounds	3,200.	1/3	1,067.
			<u>16,267.</u>

MACDONALD COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING 30TH. JUNE 1924.

INCOME

Revenue from Endowment		217,000.	
School of Agriculture,			
Fees	3,961.		
Sale of Produce etc.	<u>47,257.</u>	51,218.	
School of Household Science,			
Fees	8,217.		
Grant from Dept. of Agriculture	<u>1,000.</u>	9,217.	
School for Teachers,			
Fees etc.	1,257.		
Grant (Dept. Public Instruction)	10,000.		
High School fees	10,850.		
Grant, Superior Education Fund	<u>1,100.</u>	23,207.	
Board and Residences		130,864.	
Miscellaneous		<u>8,410.</u>	439,916.

EXPENDITURE

School for Teachers		41,874.	
School of Household Science		16,624.	
School of Agriculture		148,584.	
Board and Residence		94,375.	
Light, Heat, Power & Water	<i>add L.H. & P. 29,000</i>	66,832.	
Library & Reading Room	<i>& general repairs</i>	4,296.	
College Buildings		13,120.	
College Administration		31,526.	
College Grounds		4,300.	
In reduction of accrued deficit		<u>18,385.</u>	439,916.

Cents omitted.

January 27, 1925.

Dr. G.W. Parmelee,
Department of Public Instruction,
Quebec City.

Dear Dr. Parmelee:-

At the meeting held in the Principal's Office the other day, you said that you would be kind enough to place on the agenda of the Protestant Committee the question of appointing a sub-committee to co-operate with ours in considering the situation of the School for Teachers. We would be very much obliged if you would let us know who are appointed.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STÉ. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G., 24th January, 1924.
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I received your telephone message that there was to be a meeting of the Board of Governors on Monday, the 28th, for the purpose of considering the memorandum already submitted to you.

I am sending at once, under separate cover, twenty copies, and am also preparing charts of such a size that you will be able to use them for demonstrating to a small audience; I hope to have these ready by to-morrow.

In spite of Dr. Parmelee's suggestion that this matter should be left until after the present session of the legislature, I think that we should bring the conditions to the attention of the Quebec Cabinet whilst they are in session, otherwise when we go to them later we shall probably be met with the argument that this matter should have been brought to their attention whilst the House was in session, and that they had not power to deal with it after the session had terminated. It will, at any rate, prevent this excuse if the matter is brought before them as soon as possible.

Faithfully yours,

J. Hurwood
Principal.

L.

S C H O O L F O R T E A C H E R S

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
for years ending 30th June.

	1909	1924	1925 estimated
<u>Expenditure:-</u>			
Salaries	12,100.00	24,550.14	25,580.00
Wages	-	84.00	84.00
Materials and supplies	664.10	439.45	475.00
New Equipment	210.60	206.58	427.50
Equip. Rep. & Renewals	181.40	79.23	190.00
Printing and Stationery	98.00	43.73	118.75
Travelling Expenses	-	57.06	95.00
Miscellaneous	152.65	58.19	95.00
Postage	50.00	53.00	61.75
Nature Study Supplies	-	171.56	237.50
Observation Classes	607.35	1048.50	1140.00
	14,064.10	26,791.44	28,504.50
Income	1,559.65	11,257.00	1,077.50
	12,504.45	15,534.44	27,427.00

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

Comparative Statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers,
(including Practice School) for the years ending 30th June 1909, 1924 and
estimate for 1925.

	1909.	1913.	1924.	1925 Estimated.
<u>INCOME</u>				
School for Teachers, Fees	635.	885.00	1,257.	1,077.
Grant (Dept. of Public Instruction)	-		10,000.	-
Practice School, Fees	1,374.	954.00	11,950.	11,950.
	2,009.	1839.00	23,207.	13,027.
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>				
School for Teachers, Salaries	12, 100.	12640.	24,550.	25,580.
Supplies etc.	1, 964.	923	2,241.	2,924.
Practice School, Salaries	2, 136.	5308	14,437.	14,991.
Supplies etc.	274.	199	646.	441.
Proportion of overhead charges, as per memo attached	5, 785.	6506	16,037.	16,267.
	22,259.	25576	57,911.	60,203.
Net Expenditure -	20,250.	23727	34,704.	47,176.
<u>Cents omitted.</u>				

MACDONALD COLLEGE

MEMO OF OVERHEAD CHARGES.

	1909		Proportion charged School for Teachers.
Light, Heat and Power	23,913.	1/10	2,391.
Library and Reading Room	1,566.	1/2	783.
College Buildings (exclusive of residences)	2,866.	1/5	573.
College Administration	17,007.	1/10	1,700.
College Grounds	1,014.	1/3	338.
			----- 5,785.

	1924		
Light, Heat and Power	66,832.	1/10	6,683.
Library and Reading Room	4,294.	1/2	2,147.
College Buildings (exclusive of residences)	13,119.	1/5	2,622.
College Administration	31,522.	1/10	3,152.
College Grounds	4,300	1/3	1,433.
			----- 16,037.

	1925 (Budgeted)		
Light, Heat and Power	69,126.	1/10	6,912.
Library and Reading Room	4,704.	1/2	2,352.
College Buildings (exclusive of residences)	13,177.	1/5	2,635.
College Administration	33,012.	1/10	3,301.
College Grounds	3,200.	1/3	1,067.
			----- 16,267.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING 30TH. JUNE 1924.

INCOME

Revenue from Endowment		217,000.	
School of Agriculture,			
Fees	3,961.		
Sale of Produce etc.	<u>47,257.</u>	51,218.	
School of Household Science,			
Fees	8,217.		
Grant from Dept. of Agriculture	<u>1,000.</u>	9,217.	
School for Teachers,			
Fees etc.	1,257.		
Grant (Dept. Public Instruction)	10,000.		
High School fees	10,850.		
Grant, Superior Education Fund	<u>1,100.</u>	23,207.	
Board and Residences		150,864.	
Miscellaneous		<u>8,410.</u>	439,916.

EXPENDITURE

School for Teachers	41,874.	
School of Household Science	16,624.	
School of Agriculture	148,584.	
Board and Residence	94,375.	
Light, Heat, Power & Water	66,832.	
Library & Reading Room	4,296.	
College Buildings	13,120.	
College Administration	31,526.	
College Grounds	4,300.	
In reduction of accrued deficit	<u>18,385.</u>	439,916.

Cents omitted.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

(241)

Comparative Statement of Income & Expenditure, School for Teachers,
(Including Practice School) for the years ending 30th June 1909, 1924 and
estimate for 1925.

	1909.	1913 1924.	1925. Estimated
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School for Teachers, Fees	635.	885	1,077.
Grant (Dept. of Public Instruction)	-	10,000.	-
Practice School, Fees	1,374.	954	11,950.
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Practice School, Salaries	2,136.	14,437.	14,991.
Supplies etc.	274.	646.	441.
Proportion of overhead charges, as per memo attached	5,785.	16,037.	16,267.
Net Expenditure -	22,259.	57,911.	60,205.
<u>Gents omitted.</u>	20,250.	34,704.	47,176.

Gents omitted.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

MEMO OF OVERHEAD CHARGES.

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MACDONALD COLLEGE.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

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Grant, Superior Education Fund	<u>1,100.</u>		
Board and Residences		23,207.	
Miscellaneous		<u>130,864.</u>	
		8,410.	439,916.

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School for Teachers	41,874.
School of Household Science	16,624.
School of Agriculture	148,584.
Board and Residence	94,375.
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Library & Reading Room	4,296.
College Buildings	13,120.
College Administration	31,526.
College Grounds	4,300.
In reduction of accrued deficit	<u>18,385.</u>

Cents omitted.

*Box grants
Sch Teachers*

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

16th January, 1924.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

There is a meeting, I believe, of the Protestant Committee in the medical building on Friday next. Whilst this deals with the prospective legislation in connection with the neutral panel, I believe it would be an opportune time to get together Dr. Parmelee, and Dr. Rexford, the Chairman of the Committee, with reference to the situation at Macdonald College. You will remember that the deputation that saw the premier, (the Hon. Mr. Taschereau) and the other two ministers at Quebec, although received in a very friendly spirit, the additional money grant that was asked for, was not given. Further, the Protestant Committee appointed a sub-committee, which was discharged, and now another committee has been appointed to deal with matters vaguely concerned with the control of the School for Teachers.

This year, we have a very large number of students in both the elementary and intermediate classes, and from statistics and graphs prepared in the School for Teachers, I am of the opinion that this increase in numbers is likely to continue for some time, and that therefore it will be necessary to add to our accommodation, for we cannot take into our residence all who have applied this year. Further, we have had to refuse students in the School of Household Science.

Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G.

16th January, 1924.

- 2 -

I believe, too, that it will be better to take the initiative ourselves, rather than to wait for Dr. Parmelee and the Protestant Committee to come to us. I think we should be in a better position.

I suggest that the conference be held immediately, either shortly before or shortly after the meeting of the Protestant Committee, consisting of yourself, Dr. Parmelee, Dr. Rexford, Laird, and myself, to take up these matters, and I hope to send you to-morrow the full particulars. It would also be advisable to have a short meeting of the college people before meeting representatives of the Protestant Committee.

Can this be arranged for either Friday or Saturday?

Faithfully yours,

Robert Currie,
Principal.

L.

31st March, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I received this morning the estimates of expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925.

I find in the estimates for 1924 the following appropriations:-

Agricultural Schools	\$90,000.00
Housekeeping	30,000.00
Encouragement of agriculture in general	500,000.00
And a supplemental vote for the encouragement of agri- culture in general	210,000.00

The estimates for 1925 show:-

Agricultural schools	70,000.00
Domestic Economy	35,000.00
Encouragement of Agriculture in general	550,000.00

As an institution, we did not receive more than \$1,000.00 from any of these votes.

I should like also to draw your attention to the charge on 1924 of \$190,000.00 for "Classical Colleges". Surely the English-speaking Colleges in the Province are entitled to some consideration, even if they are not classical, and that some proportion of this large amount should be allocated to Protestant education.

I also note in the last estimates that the sum of \$25,000.00 is given ~~to each~~ to each of the three universities, McGill, Montreal, and Laval. Bishop's receives \$2,5000. Surely, if they give \$25,000. a year to each of the two French Agricultural Schools, they might treat us in the same way.

If you would like to have copies of these estimates I shall be glad to send ~~them~~ them.

28th March, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am sending the extracts so far as I can make them out from the Public Accounts of 1922/23. This includes monies spent by the Quebec Department of Agriculture from provincial funds, and also from the Federal Grant. Some of these amounts are impossible to get, as I do not know what special appropriations are given to the instructing staff of the French Schools. I am sending a marked copy of the Public Accounts, and if you will glance at the marked pages you will see the difficulty.

I have not got the estimates for 1924/25, but as soon as I receive them (having wired for them) I shall send them to you; I believe there is an item for this year only for an agricultural building at Oka to cost \$100,000.00. My information concerning this came from Father Leopold, the agricultural director at Oka.

Faithfully yours,

Principal.

L.

Mr Arthur Bisset

28th March, 1924.

1922/23.

Total of Federal Grant and Provincial Grants for the Agricultural Schools and for the Housekeeping Schools, exclusive of Macdonald College	\$173,201.00
Macdonald College	28,708.00

	<u>\$201,909.00</u>

The loss of the Federal Grant will mean that the college will receive \$1,000.00, because \$2,708.00 was paid directly to students last year, and this year even this amount will be less, owing to their smaller numbers.

*This is a summary
of the following pages.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Agricultural Schools :-	\$45,000.00
Of this amount \$2,708 paid to students at Macdonald College at rate of \$7.00 per month for each month of attendance \$2708.00	
The remainder, as follows:-	
School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere ...	23,415.80
Agricultural Institute at Oka..	16,376.20
Agricultural Orphanage, Misstassini	300.00
Agricultural Orphanage, Notre Dame des Champs	50.00
Agricultural Orphanage, Fauvert	2,150.00
	\$45,000.00
Short courses at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere	1,196.00
School of Agriculture, do. do.	100.00
Grants to Housekeeping Schools	35,000.00
	\$81,296.00
Amount paid to French Catholic Schools	\$78,588.00
" " " students attending Macdonald College, but not to the institution ..	2,708.00
	\$81,296.00

EXPENSES UNDER THE FEDERAL GRANT OF 1922/23.

Agricultural schools, Macdonald College	\$25,000.00
do. Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.	24,090.00
Agricultural Institute at Oka	25,910.00
Short course lectures	9,113.00
Domestic science (of which Macdonald College received \$1,000.00)	10,000.00
Dairy School at Ste. Hyacinthe	26,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$120,613.00
	<hr/>

Copy.

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Faithfully yours,

(Signed) F. C. Harrison,

Principal.

* \$ 60,000⁰⁰ provided by the Govt. & \$ 40,000 by the Trappists.

1922/23.

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for the Agricultural Schools and for the
Housekeeping Schools, exclusive of

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.....

Summary of two
following pages.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

(4)

.....

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31st March, 1924.

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Dear Sir Arthur:-

I received this morning the estimates of expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925.

I find in the estimates for 1924 the following appropriations:—

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As an institution, we did not receive more than \$1,000.00 from any of these votes.

I should like also to draw your attention to the charge on 1924 of \$190,000.00 for "Classical Colleges". Surely the English speaking colleges in the province are entitled to some consideration, even if they are not classical, and that some proportion of this large amount should be allocated to Protestant education.

I also note in the last estimates that the sum of \$25,000 is given to each of the three universities, McGill, Montreal, and Laval. Bishop's receives \$2,500. Surely, if they give \$25,000 a year to each of the two French Agricultural Schools, they might treat us the same way.

If you would like to have copies of these estimates, I shall be glad to send them.

Faithfully yours,

134



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

P.F.

Quebec, April 20th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 19th, regarding Macdonald College.

I must say that the Government has not as yet arrived at any decision, but I will take up your request at an early sitting of the Cabinet and do my best to meet your views.

Yours sincerely,

A. A. Taschereau

April
Nineteenth
1922.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. Premier:-

You will remember the day in February when you were good enough to grant an interview to Mr. Beatty, Dr. Harrison of Macdonald College and myself, and that on that occasion you called in the Hon. Mr. David and the Hon. Mr. Nicol. On February 22nd I wrote to you supplementing what I had laid before you on the 16th.

In our interview and in the subsequent memoranda we asked for an additional grant to Macdonald College, stressing particularly the needs of the School for Teachers. Not hearing from you and not wishing to bother you too much, I wrote, shortly after the conclusion of the session, to the Hon. Mr. Nicol asking him what decision had been come to. Yesterday morning I received a letter from him in which he stated that he intended going to Macdonald College shortly and while there would discuss with Dr. Harrison the matter which formed the subject of the memoranda, in order that he might the more intelligently lay it before his colleagues.

This would seem to indicate that the Government did not grant our request and if such is the case it is particularly disappointing to McGill. We felt that we had made out a very strong case and that we could with every confidence appeal to the Government for an increased grant. I know how generous the Government has been this year in giving grants to different educational institutions, but I cannot think that any of them had stronger claims than the different schools

Hon. L. A. Taschereau - 2 -

at Macdonald College, particularly the School for Teachers which receives but a very small proportion of the grant set aside by the Province for the training of teachers.

I hope that you will be able to assure me that the Government did take some favourable action in the petition and that you will let me know officially the amount of the increased grant.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Premier,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

April
Nineteenth
1922.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Replying to your letter of April 18th and confirming our conversation over the 'phone this morning I authorize you to retain Miss Tanner as Instructor in French, offering her as much as she has been offered by Dr. Parmelee, namely \$2,500. per annum. I hope that you are able to induce her to stay for less.

In a letter written to you yesterday I gave you what information I had from Quebec regarding the grant we applied for.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE.

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

April 18th

Dear Sir Arthur,

Have you heard from Quebec about our grant
and if so, what amount is it?

Two matters are pressing. Miss Tamer,
our instructor in French, at present receiving \$1900⁰⁰
she has had an offer from Dr Perronalle of \$2500⁰⁰ - all
expenses of travelling. I suggest that if it is decided
to keep her she be given a maximum of \$3000⁰⁰ by the
reached say in three or four years. To fill this position
in the event of her leaving may take from \$2200⁰⁰. I
have made many inquiries & find competent French
masters very rare. The high school of Montreal is
now paying salaries comparable to the above.

Laird is pressing for another teacher in the
Day School, our finances & those of the School do not
justify it. If we obtain an increased grant it

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA,

might be possible. The urge comes from the fact that later on it will be difficult to obtain teachers as they will be all engaged. In fact, many have already signed their contracts for next year.

I dislike troubling you, but it is necessary to act quickly in these two instances.

Faithfully yours,

J. C. Harrison

Mr Arthur Currie G.C.M.G.
McGill University.
Montreal.

April
Eighteenth
1922.

Hon. J. Nicol,
Treasury Department,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 12th instant informing me that you expect to go in the near future to Macdonald College to see Dr. Harrison with further reference to the application made by McGill to the Province of Quebec for an increased grant for Macdonald College.

I hope this does not mean that no increased grant can be given until the House meets again. We were particularly anxious to get further help for our School For Teachers and thought that we had made out a very strong case. There is no doubt whatever that the School For Teachers at Macdonald College has not in the past received anything like its fair proportion of the grant made by the Provincial Government for the training of teachers.

You will remember Mr. Beatty, Dr. Harrison and myself had an interview with the Prime Minister on February 16th, when this matter was laid before him, Mr. David and yourself. I followed that up by a formal application to the Prime Minister on February 22nd, and I have not yet received any word from him as to what became of our petition. I had hoped that some action had been taken before the House rose.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

April
Eighteenth
1922.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Some time ago I wrote to the Hon. Mr. Nicol asking him to acquaint me with the decision of the Government regarding our application for increased grant for Macdonald.

He has been away for some time, but apparently now has returned. I received from him this morning a letter in reply to the one I wrote him and in it he says that he expects to be in Montreal shortly and to go to Macdonald College in order to discuss the matter further with you. This is a disappointment to me because I suppose the excuse will now be that the grant cannot be made until the House meets again.

Please let me know if you have seen him lately or if you have any information regarding the grant.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



TREASURER'S OFFICE

Quebec, April 12th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

On my return to my office this morning, after an absence of some days, I find your letter of the 29th ultimo.

I expect to be in Montreal shortly, and intend going out to Macdonald College, to see Dr Harrison and talk the matter over with him, so that I may ^{be} in a position to place the matter fully before my colleagues.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. Maciel', written in a cursive style.

134

re macdonald



TREASURER'S OFFICE

Québec, March 30th, 1922.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir:-

Your letter of the 29th instant, addressed to the Hon. Mr Nicol, received during his absence from the city.

As soon as he returns, in the course of next week or ten days, I will place it before him, for his attention.

Yours very truly,

Z. Bayly
Acting Private Secretary.

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March
Twenty-ninth
1922.

Dear Sinclair Laird,
Macdonald College, Que.

My dear Dean:-

I have your letter of yesterday with reference to the desire of Mr. W.S. Bullock to be appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec.

I do not think that any letter of mine would have very much weight with Mr. Taschereau. He knows far more about Mr. Bullock than I do. However, I don't mind mentioning the matter to the Premier when I see him as I expect to do shortly.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

March 28th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter I have just received from Mr. W. S. Bullock, M.L.A., Roxton Pond, who is the present member for Shefford County, and a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and in that capacity has been a member of the committee approaching the Government on several occasions for additional assistance in the work of protestant education in the Province of Quebec.

I do not know how far it is desirable for me to intervene in such matters, which seems to me purely political, but as Mr. Bullock has mentioned your name in this letter, I consider it my duty to send you a copy of his letter for your personal information, so that you may take such action as you may think wise or desirable in the circumstances. If you can see your way to write such a letter as Mr. Bullock requests, I am sure he would appreciate it very much.

Yours faithfully,

J. McLean Laird

Dean, School for Teachers.

COPY.

Legislative Assembly
Quebec.

Personal.

Roxton Pond, Que., March 27th, 1922.

Dean Sinclair Laird,
MacDonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

My dear Friend:

I know you are awfully busy and have already done a great deal for me but I am going to ask another favor of you.

You are aware that the district of Victoria, in the Legislative Council of Quebec, is vacant, owing to the death of Hon. Geo. R. Smith of Thetford Mines, who represented that seat for 12 years. The District of Victoria represents the western part of Montreal and the Cities of Westmount and Lachine. Some Montreal men are putting up a big fight to be appointed to this, claiming it as their district.

Fairly speaking, they have no foundation for their claim as ten of the present Members of the Council reside in Montreal and Quebec and represent Rural Districts, some of them as far down as Gaspé.

The Prime Minister is disposed to appoint me to the Council providing I can strengthen his hands from the Montreal District. So far, all the Montreal Members of the Legislature have favoured by writing, my appointment as the oldest continuous English member of the House.

If I could have a letter of recommendation to the appointment from four or five of my colleagues on the Council of Public Instruction, it would be of great assistance to me. I have in mind yourself, Sir Arthur Currie, Doctor Rexford, Howard Murray and Mr. Robert Bickerdike. If these gentlemen would be kind enough to send a personal letter to the Prime Minister, recommending my appointment, so that he might receive it not later than Saturday of this week, as the question may be decided at a Cabinet Meeting next Tuesday, it would be of great assistance to me and very much appreciated.

My appointment to the Council, as a member of the Protestant Committee, would assure the political contact and influence between the Government and our education work as long as I lived, as the day may not be far distant when English Speaking Members of the Lower House may have difficulty in being elected.

If you would be kind enough to try to get in touch with these gentlemen at once, you would be rendering me another good turn.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) W.S. Bullock.

Dr. Parmelee has written a good letter to the Premier supporting my claim.

March
Twenty-ninth
1922.

Hon. J. Nicol,
Parliament House,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. Nicol:-

You will remember that following the interview which the Prime Minister so courteously gave to Mr. Beatty, Dr. Harrison and myself and at which you and the Hon. Mr. David were present, it was agreed that I should supplement what was stated at that interview by a memorandum setting forth more fully the claim of McGill University for an increase in the grants made to Macdonald College.

This was done by a letter dated February 22nd and addressed to the Prime Minister, copies of which were sent to Mr. David and to yourself. Will you please inform me what was the final action taken by the Government with regard to our petition, and very greatly oblige.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

February
Twenty-second
1922.

Hon. L.A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:-

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of this University, was compelled to leave the city on Monday to keep a long standing engagement and will not return before the end of the week. He asked me to send you the enclosed brief memoranda regarding Macdonald College, which he promised to send after the interview which you so courteously gave Mr. Beatty, Dr. Harrison and himself. He would have preferred to have attended to this matter personally, but thought it would not be wise to delay doing so until his return. He asked me to stress the following points with regard to the School for Teachers:-

When Macdonald College undertook the training of teachers it agreed to meet the expenses of such a School according to the requirements of the Province at that time. Those requirements have increased, particularly as to numbers, greater facilities and better training. All this has added very much to the cost, with the result that the School has a deficit of more than \$27,000. a year. The cost of operating the Normal Schools in the Province is more than \$200,000. a year. Of this amount Macdonald College receives but \$10,000. a year.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1920-21 721 diplomas were obtained by pupils in attendance at Catholic Normal Schools at a cost to the Province of \$192,000, or \$266. each. The one Protestant Normal School which we have, namely that at Macdonald College, sent out 147 with diplomas which

cost the Province only \$10,000, or \$68.00 each. If the Protestant Normal School were to be allowed the amount per teacher in training which it costs the Province to educate a pupil teacher in the Catholic Normal Schools, the amount of the grant should be \$39,000 instead of \$10,000. Even if the Normal School grant which was released at the time the work was taken over by Macdonald College should be in part charged up against the expenses there would still be a large grant due, in addition to what is being given, on the basis of the calculation which has been made. Therefore, I do not think it would be at all unreasonable to ask for an additional grant of \$15,000., making the total to the one Protestant Normal School in the Province \$25,000. as against \$192,000 expended on Catholic Normal Schools.

The case for the Protestant Normal School could be made much stronger if we take as a basis of the cost of education the number of teachers who actually enter the profession, as shewn on the last page of the memorandum. The last figures available in this connection, namely for 1918, shew that 384 Catholic teachers actually took up the work of teaching, whereas there were 161 Protestant teachers. This is perhaps a fairer basis of comparison, for it is not the number of teachers turned out that should count but the number that give their services to the Province.

So far as I can gather from reports the figures given above are correct. If there is any error I shall be glad to be corrected.

With regard to the School of Agriculture and the School of Household Science the memoranda seem to present all the facts necessary. We feel that for the School of Agriculture we should receive at least \$20,000. and for the School of Household Science \$5,000.

If your Government can see its way clear to grant our requests we shall be greatly pleased and exceedingly grateful, as we are indeed for the reasonable consideration which we have always received from the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Yours faithfully,

Registrar.

Also sent to:

Hon. Athanase David,
Hon. Mr. Nicol

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Form 1 T.W.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

4/3 Q 10

HQ QUEBEC QUE 7 30 P 10

A W CURRIE

1922 FEB 16 PM 8 13

2315 MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

WILL BE GLAD TO RECEIVE DELAGATION THURSDAY SIXTEENTH IN QUEBEC

L A TASCHEREAU.

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134
CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH
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FORM T. D. 2

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Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

Feb. 10/22
Hon L. A. Laschereau Prime Minister
Quebec, P. Q.

Can you arrange to see deputation
consisting of Mr E. W. Beatty, President
C.P.R. Dr Harrison of Macdonald College
and myself with regard to Macdonald
College? Would Thursday^{11th} be satisfactory?

A. W. Currie

W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
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D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 161.
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

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No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

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DAY LETTERS may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addresses, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

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MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

Jan. 17th., 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal,
Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

The Legislature is now in session and, if you think it advisable to send down a deputation in connection with finances for the School for Teachers, it had better be done at an early date. If the matter were brought to the attention of the Premier by letter, it might not be necessary to go down, but I think the matter in some way or other should be dealt with at as early a date as possible.

Faithfully yours,

J. Harrison

Principal.

FCH:CL

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE-ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE : MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA

Oct. 29th., 1921.

Sir Arthur Currie, LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal,
Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Enclosed please find, for your information:-

1. Memorandum with regard to the School for Teachers which I wrote and submitted on the 11th. of February, 1919;
2. Memorandum concerning Macdonald College School for Teachers;
3. Cost of School for Teachers, Macdonald College, 1920-21; and
4. A few points in connection with the suggestion of moving the School for Teachers to Montreal.

These are quite brief and could be amplified.

Faithfully yours,

J. Hurvason,

Encls/
FCH:CL

Principal.

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Memorandum concerning a meeting held in my office the morning of December 3rd, 1921.

This meeting was called to meet a deputation from the Protestant Committee of the Department of Public Instruction. Representing the Protestant Committee were:

Dr. Parmelee
Dr. Rexford
Mr. Howard Murray
Mr. Milton Hersey
Mr. Shurtlieff

Representing the University there were besides myself:

Dr. Adams,
Dr. Nicholson
Dr. Harrison
Dean Laird
Dr. Eve

Dr. Rexford acted as spokesman. He first dealt with the training of teachers for high schools and academies, maintaining that the time had come when it was imperatively necessary to place the Department of Education at McGill on a more satisfactory basis. He intimated that the Protestant Committee would in the near future refuse to take any teachers trained in Bishop's College, as such had not been found at all satisfactory. He claimed that the teachers turned out by McGill in the past year shewed a

decided improvement when compared with those graduating a few years ago, having greater knowledge of the methods of teaching and of the administration of schools. He considers that the time has come when the subject Education should receive better standing ⁱⁿ the Arts Faculty, and that, possibly, instead of it receiving only four hours a week as at present it might well receive 8 hours a week by those students who are training themselves to become High School teachers. If they are indifferently trained when graduating, it follows that the students they teach are indifferently trained and so McGill suffers when such students come to it to take up a university career. He also pointed out the advantage that would accrue to McGill if every teacher in the High Schools in the Province of Quebec were a McGill graduate.

Dr. Parmelee strongly supported Dr. Rexford and I promised to appoint a small sub-committee of the Faculty of Arts to meet a small sub-committee of the Protestant Committee to go into the matter further and to furnish a report which would be considered by the full Committee. The subject Education should include, not only the History of Education, but the Theory and Method of Teaching, as well as instruction in School Management and School Administration, with particular emphasis on the

Creation in the minds of those who are going out to teach of the proper appreciation of the value of their work in the building up of a proper Canadian citizenship.

Coming to the School for the Training of Teachers at Macdonald College, Dr. Rexford claimed that the atmosphere there was not all that could be desired. He thought it was not satisfactory to have young women who are being trained as school teachers brought up in such intimate relationship as existed at Macdonald with young women who are taking the Household Science course, and with the students, principally male, who were attending the Agricultural College. Closer questioning brought to light that an impression prevailed that there was too much love-making going on between the students at the College. To deal with this it was finally agreed that the Principal should create a new committee consisting of the heads of the three departments - Agriculture, Household Science and School for Teachers - which committee would consider what additional regulations would be necessary.

Dr. Rexford and Dr. Parmelee also pointed out that they considered that the Protestant Committee should have more direct control of the Head of the School for Teachers and should be consulted as to

the teachers employed in that School. I gave them the assurance that McGill wished the closest possible liaison to exist between that Department and the Protestant Committee, that it would welcome any inspection which the Protestant Committee would make, and that it would pay due regard to any representations made by the Protestant Committee, but that it would not surrender its right to appoint and control the Head and to appoint and control the Teaching Staff. I went so far as to state that, as the School for the Training of Teachers was a losing proposition for us, if they insisted on having the control of it, the best thing to be done would be to close the School for Teachers at Macdonald and let the Department of Education in the Province of Quebec set up any other schools they wished. This the Committee did not desire, nor is it their opinion that there is room for two schools for the training of teachers. Montreal interests have often insisted that the School for the Training of Teachers should be in the City of Montreal. Arguments against that are to be found in another Memorandum on this file.

I promised to appoint a committee to consider this matter further with a sub-committee of the Protestant Committee.