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THE  
**EDUCATIONAL RECORD**  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1889.

VOL. IX.

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*Articles: Original and Selected.*

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THE MONTREAL SEMINARIES.

There are few cities in the world where the spirit of modern progress is more active than in Montreal. As a centre of population and commercial activity it takes rank as the first among the cities of Canada; while its prospect of further growth is all but assured, not only on account of its geographical position, but from the trading intuitions of its people. The city is unique in its site and in its landscape surroundings—extending as it does from the mountain's slope to the water's edge, and spreading east and west like a broad irregular crescent of red and grey along the base of the mountain's southern aspect. The scene on a clear summer's day is one not to be forgotten; and those who have ever beheld it can hardly wonder that Jacques Cartier regarded the locality as one of the best he had seen in the country for a permanent settlement, though to his eye there was little to be seen from the summit of the mountain but the forest lands near and beyond the river he was the first of Europeans to navigate. Though since fostered by the commerce of the St. Lawrence into the dimensions of a large and growing mart, wherein awakes the daily-recurring din of an industry that prospers, the place has lost nothing of the picturesque that made the intrepid navigator's heart leap for joy; nay, has no doubt gained in beauty as a striking panorama that one never tires of

in a holiday walk up the mountain-side. Seen from Mountain Park—at first in glimpses from the avenue and through the maple groves, and at last, as a whole, from the highest prospect point—the streets running north and south extend from the rural-like mansion retreats of the wealthy, past the terraced dwellings of the industrious bread-winners, down to the very heart of warehouse dust and turmoil; while those extending east and west until they become a straggling fringe of houses in the distance, mark, as in the diagram of an oral lesson, in lines running parallel with the river's breastwork, the gradations of labor from the factory to the warehouse, from the humblest abode to the home of comfort and ease. The routine of buildings, as seen from above, is that of any city built upon the level; yet the domes and towers and numerous spires break in upon the panoramic regularity and add to the interest of the picture to the holiday Rambler who is familiar with the streets below.

But it is not in the view of the city proper that there is more than ordinary attractiveness. The city itself is but the foreground to a wider prospect. The river, with its forest of masts and its seaport-bustle on the one side, and its villages and rural retreats on the other, with its islets above where the rapids rush and roar, and St. Helen's below where the current is swift and strong, with the canal locks near, and the great iron bridge beyond, is but the seeming of a silver-grey ribbon that runs through the broad and fertile plain of which Mount Royal is the outlook. Away in the distance, where Bekeil, and one or two other mound-like crust upheavals, form a resting point for the eye, while it finds limit in the dim outline of the highlands of Vermont, and nearer at hand, where woodlands and meadows and rich corn-fields run for miles behind St. Lambert, Longueuil, and Caughnawaga, there is to be seen repeated the picture of St. Charles's Plain, where

"The covering hamlets dotted o'er the glebe,  
Bright emblems of Arcadian peace and joy,  
Bespeak themselves the havens of a rest  
That hovers, like an angel, in the air."

With such an extensive picture to admire amid the rural sweetness of the mountain-side, is it any wonder that the citizens of Montreal take a pride in the city, which, with its many

semblances of the *rus in urbe* within its borders, is in itself a veritable *urbs in ruri*.

And of the many palace-like edifices which tower above the architectural routine of the nearer panorama as seen from Mount Royal, there are, perhaps, not any, around which there centres more interest than the two educational institutions which have seemingly sought refuge within the shadows of the mountain, away from the rush of commerce that echoes on the slope below. The story of the College of Montreal precedes that of McGill College, though it is from the annals of these two institutions, the one with the other, that there is to be traced the history of the origin of the city and its progress after; for while the record of the one takes us back to the time when Maisonneuve leaped ashore on the site of Nôtre Dame street to found a city, so the tale of the early struggles of the other takes us back to the time when men were turning away from the rougher intermittent life of the colonist to the more permanent experiences of the citizen who takes a pride in the city where fortune has smiled on him, and seeks to adorn it with the wealth he has acquired, but which is theirs in common.

In the educational enterprise of the Sulpicians of Montreal there is to be seen something of Laval's after-project in Quebec. As there were the two seminaries in Quebec, so were there two in Montreal—*Le Grand Séminaire* for the education of the priesthood, and *Le Petit Séminaire* for the classical training of the sons of the more wealthy colonists, or for youths destined for a professional life. The Sulpicians who settled in Montreal were an offshoot from a society of priests in France, which had been founded in 1642 by Jean Jacques Olier, the young curé of the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris. Seized with the activity of the followers of Loyola, he had not only founded a seminary of priests in his own parish, but was successful in establishing branches of it in some of the provincial towns. He did not live, however, to witness the maturity of all his plans, though he was able before he died to arrange for the extension of his mission across the Atlantic, and to bestow upon Montreal the benefit of his enthusiasm and foresight.

Maisonneuve arrived in Canada in 1642, the year in which the Society was founded. He came as the pioneer of the "Fifty

Associates." His mission was two-fold—to establish a trading station nearer the fur-trade than Quebec, and to entice, as far as possible, the aborigines into the fold of the Church. The site of the station had been agreed upon, a site which had been favorably spoken of ever since Cartier's return from the last of his voyages; while in furtherance of the second object of the enterprise there accompanied the new governor, far as Montreal, Mademoiselle Mance and Madame de la Petrie—names familiar in the long list of devout women whose courage and religious zeal have left a golden page in the history of Canada.

But Maisonneuve soon found it necessary to seek further alliance in the interests of religion and education. The first fifteen years of Montreal was a rough experience of gain without progress—gain to the traders, but little of permanency in the way of living; and at last Maisonneuve was obliged to approach the curé of St. Sulpice to come to his assistance. By this time the Congregation de Nôtre Dame, for the instruction of girls, had been established as well as the Hotel Dieu. But more than this was required. What the Jesuits were in Quebec, the Sulpicians might become in Montreal; and letters-patent were issued giving the latter a grant of the whole island on which Montreal was situated. The gift was eagerly accepted by Olier, and in 1657 a company of his followers, three in number, sailed for New France to take possession of the property. These were Gabriel de Quelus, Gabriel Souard and Dominique Galinée—the first of their order to exercise feudal lordship over what has since become the prosperous centre of a great confederation.

From such an origin has sprung the wealthy corporation which has out of its increasing revenues built several churches, two colleges, and a number of elementary schools. The first of the colleges was, as has been said, organized exclusively for the training of priests and missionaries. The second, or *Le Petit Seminaire*, was the first classical school established in Montreal. It was opened under the name of St. Raphael's College in 1773, and had its class-rooms in a building previously the property of Governor Vaudreuil, which stood in what is now known as Jacques Cartier Square. Six years before this there had been a school opened in the presbytery of Longue Pointe under the auspices of the curé of the parish, but this was closed when the

Sulpicians obtained possession by purchase of a more suitable building for school purposes from the governor and placed the curé of Longue Pointe in charge of it. The school had a very successful career, but, thirty years afterwards, the building in which it was conducted was destroyed by fire, and temporary quarters were provided for the pupils in *Le Grand Séminaire* until a new edifice had been erected. The new building was opened in 1806. It was situated on William street, and from the date of its opening was known as the College of Montreal. For nearly half a century the institution remained in this part of the city until its removal to the more commodious premises built for it within the precincts of *Le Grand Séminaire*, situated on the south-east side of the mountain. The amalgamated institution has long been considered to be one of the largest and most complete of its kind in Canada. No expense has been spared in equipping it with all the modern appliances for school work. It is the largest of all the educational organizations in the Province of Quebec for the higher education of the French-speaking section of the community, and a long list of the most distinguished of the public men of the country have had their names as students inscribed on its books.

But, as has been said, the enterprise of the Sulpicians likewise extended to the organization and support of elementary schools. The first of these schools were probably held in or near the College building. Francis de Belmont is said to have been the first master to open a school under their auspices. This was in 1664. Jean Jacques Talbot was another of the early school-masters of the city, among whom may be named De la Faye, Ramuyer, Remi and Girard. All these had schools under the supervision of the Seminary authorities. Indeed, before the arrival of the Christian Brothers, the Sulpicians opened primary schools in all the city districts and even in the suburbs. There was a school in the Bonsecours Church, another in the Church of the Recollets, as well as a large graded school opposite the Seminary building itself. There were also schools opened at St. Henri, Côte des Neiges and Côte de la Visitation. The school opposite the Seminary had its origin in 1686, when an association was organized by some of the citizens for the providing of elementary instruction for boys. The school was a simple

wooden structure at first, but in a few years, the Seminary having come into possession of it, took the structure down and erected a stone building on its site for the accommodation of two schools. This building stood until 1858, when it was displaced by a large, new parish lecture-hall. Of the two schools conducted in it one was called *la grande école*, perhaps from the more advanced character of the work. Its first master was Jean Martineau, who, after a labor of thirty years, was succeeded by Hugh Paisley. These schools were free. In 1796, there was another school established, on St. Lawrence street, under the same auspices, and having for its head-master Father Lucet, who for nearly fifty years was, perhaps, the best-known schoolmaster among French-speaking boys in Montreal. As has been said of him, he was more severe than learned, and more pious than enlightened, though he seemed to understand perfectly well the requirements of the times and the locality. In 1789, the attendance at these schools conducted at the expense of the Seminary numbered more than three hundred children. Indeed, the Sulpicians inaugurated a system which could not well escape the attention of the Dorchester Commission, and probably the supervision they exercised so successfully over their elementary schools had something to do, as an example, with the outlined prerogatives of the Royal Institution, to whose organization attention must now be turned, leading as it did, to the taking over of many of the elementary schools in the townships and elsewhere in the province for purposes of supervision, and the immediate oversight of McGill College in its earlier days.

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#### TO THE TRUE POET.

Sweet as the sheen the dew-drops sip at dawn,  
Thy purity of song hath laved my heart;  
The rhythm of its light hath inward shone,  
To bid the shadows from my soul depart.  
As soars the lark beyond the fragrant mead,  
To bear the breath of wild flowers to the skies,  
'Tis his to greet the sphere that purifies  
Earth's sweetness by its own; and scattering seed  
Of scented truth, upborne upon the wing  
Of song, 'tis thine to seek an upper light  
Beyond life's clouds, while we, up-gazing, sing  
A timid greeting to thy venturous flight,  
And long to bathe our being in the air,  
Where none but thee and such sweet singers dare.

## Editorial Notes and Comments.

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The Annual Convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers is an event to which the more enthusiastic of our teachers look forward with a good deal of interest. Through the kindness of Mr. Arthy, the active Secretary of the Society, we have been put in possession of information which gives promise of a successful meeting. The Executive Council met on the last Saturday of September to consider preliminaries, and at the session there was a good representation of members from the different parts of the province. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Robins, the first President of the Association under its revised constitution, a gentleman whose eloquence and professional activity are proverbial amongst his fellow-teachers. The society is now an incorporated body, and this in itself will add weight to its deliberations. The interest of the meeting this year will probably be increased by the election of a member to represent them at the council board of the Protestant Committee, and, from what we have heard, some of the teachers are determined not to allow any pre-arrangement on the part of one or two to take the place of a straightforward vote by ballot by the whole convention. The office need not necessarily be filled by a teacher; and yet, after the pains the teachers have been to get their claim for representation recognized by law, the vote for the first year or two at least, in all probability, will fall upon some one of our Academy or Model School teachers whose interests are so intimately connected with the Protestant Committee. Another question of seeming moment is to be brought up for discussion by Dr. Kelley, who is prepared, subject to the sanction of the Executive Committee, which he has evidently obtained, to move the following resolution:

Whereas it is very desirable to reduce the number of subjects studied in the different grades of our High Schools and Academies, and that the standing of the pupils be known at the earliest possible moment:

*Resolved*,—That the universities be asked to substitute for the present A. A. examination two examinations—one for the Junior Certificate, another for the Senior; and that the candidates for the latter be exempted from those subjects in which they have already passed their examinations.



2. That the subjects shall be:—Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, British and Canadian History, Geography, Book-keeping, Scripture, Freehand and Model Drawing, Physiology, together with any *three* of the following: "Cæsar," "Xenophon," an easy French author; two English authors; Euclid, Book I.: Algebra to end of Simple Equation.

3. That the University Examiners be asked to associate with themselves Sub-Examiners from the teachers of the High Schools and Academies of the Province, and that all returns be made before the 30th of July in each year.

It would hardly be fair for us to discuss such a proposition as this before the teachers of our Academies have had time to consider it in all its bearings. All we can legitimately say is that the A. A. course, as laid down by the university authorities, has been recognized by many of our Academy teachers as being sufficiently elastic already, if not too much so, in the matter of reducing the number of subjects for a pass. As far as we have time to refer back, the day of declaring the results of the A. A. examination has been fixed by calendar, and as far as we remember it has always been within the time specified in the resolution. Another matter that will no doubt provoke a good deal of discussion, is the question of text-books, which is to be brought up by Mr. W. Patterson, B.A., of the Royal Arthur School, Montreal, who is to point out the desirability of having a reliable text-book on Canadian History prescribed for our province. A pleasant feature in this connection will, no doubt, arise from the part to be taken by some of the McGill professors in the proceedings of the various sessions. A conversazione is to be arranged for in the University, where the teachers will be received by Sir William Dawson, President of the University, and at which the President of the Association will deliver his inaugural address. In order that there may be no mistake we give the items of the programme under the head of Current Events.

## Current Events

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A circular has been sent to the teachers of our Model Schools and Academies in which notice is given of the number of subjects required for a pass next year in the various grades of the course. The selections to be studied from the various readers have also been indicated. Where the selections in French are mentioned, they are for Grades I. and II. Academies. The selections for Grade III. Academy, as laid down in the University Calendar, are as follows:—From Darey's *Lectures Françaises*, extracts beginning on pages 10, 13, 15, 20, 32, 53, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 63, 68, 74, 76, 85, 87, 92, 94, 99, 103, 110, 118, 125, 129, 133, 144, 149, 151, 156, 158, 162, 166, 169, 176, 179, 182, 196, 215. For the thorough understanding of the A.A. Course in connection with our Academy Course, every teacher should have in his possession a copy of that part of the University Calendar which refers to the School Examinations.

...The Convention this year is to be held on Thursday, the 24th of October, in the hall of the McGill Normal School, Montreal. The first session will open at half-past ten in the morning, for the reception of reports, &c., and the Convention will not close until Saturday at noon. Among the topics for discussion the following have been proposed: *Physiology*, introduced by Dr. Reed, lecturer McGill Normal School; *Manual Training*, introduced by Professor Henry T. Bovey, C. E., Dean Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University; *Drawing*, with special reference to Model Drawing in our schools, introduced by Professor C. H. McLeod, M. E., McGill University, and Miss White, Superintendent of Drawing, Providence, R. I. *A Dominion Conference of Teachers*, introduced by Professor A. J. Eaton, M.A., Ph. D., McGill University; *The Pronunciation of Latin and Greek*, also introduced by Dr. Eaton; *The Desirability of a Reliable School Text-book on Canadian History*, suggested by W. Patterson, Esq. B.A., of the Royal Arthur School, Montreal; *The Question of Institutes and Summer Schools*, and the consideration of the motion which is elsewhere given. Thursday evening's session will be devoted to addresses, interspersed with music and readings. Among the speakers will probably be Rev.

Mr. Rexford, Dr. Harper, and prominent educationists from other provinces. On Friday evening a reception and conversazione are offered by the Governors and Faculty of McGill University. It is intended to arrange for extending private hospitality to all ladies attending the Convention, who are members of the Association, provided that sufficient notice be given to the Secretary, W. E. Arthy, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Montreal. The Railways will give the usual reduced fares on presentation of certificates at the point of starting. These certificates and all further information can be obtained by applying to Mr. Arthy.

—The circulars sent in behalf of the editors of the RECORD, to the various teachers should receive immediate attention. The directory, when published in our pages, will be of service to all the teachers. Nor should the principals of our Academies overlook the matter about the examination papers, considering how important it is that a mean should be struck next year when the regulations come into full force.

—The following is a report in detail of the Institutes held this year at Lennoxville and Huntingdon:—

The Lennoxville Institute was held in the Bishop Williams wing of Bishops' College and was attended by 79 teachers. At Huntingdon, 64 teachers enrolled their names and a number of visitors, although not teachers, attended regularly all the sessions. At each place a public meeting was held. The feature of the evening's entertainment at Lennoxville was an address by Rev. Dr. Adams, which was followed by readings, recitations, songs, and the exhibition and explanation of a manikin. The public meeting at Huntingdon was largely attended by the friends of education. Six or seven short speeches, all bearing upon educational topics, were made by the local clergymen and other prominent citizens and educationists. The proceedings were varied by excellent music furnished by the people of Huntingdon.

The work done in these two Institutes was practically the same, the programme published in a recent RECORD being carried out, as far as time allowed, in both Institutes. In arithmetic, D. Robins took up in successive lectures "Elementary Notions," particularly insisting on the necessity of securing clear conceptions of the first ten numbers and their decompositions, and pointing out the course of training by which these may be

acquired. He next took up the elementary rules of arithmetic and dwelt at some length upon one rule in order to illustrate the importance of a complete analysis of the subject in the teacher's mind before an attempt is made to teach the subject at all, and to show the necessary mental preparation for the rule, the drill by which familiarity with that mental preparation can be secured, and the steps by which the rule is to be introduced without overwhelming the child's mind with a multitude of new conceptions presented in too close proximity. Fractions, with special reference to the demonstration of rules, were then taken up, and one hour was devoted to unusual methods of rapid calculation. In mensuration, the attempt was made to present the fundamental conceptions on which the measurement of angles, lines, surfaces, &c., depend, in a manner that can be readily followed by the understanding of very young pupils. Time sufficed only for the full presentation of the relation of angles, but hints were given towards the measurements of inaccessible lines, of triangles, of quadrilaterals, and of circles.

Prof. Parmelee took up the subjects of geography, English grammar and composition, and the practice of teaching. He dwelt particularly upon the necessity of seeing that pupils have a clear conception of the things of which they have, in maps, only the representation, pointing out the importance of detecting and correcting the misconceptions that have already arisen, and of making geography, which touches upon so many branches of knowledge, a subject for intellectual exercise. He next gave illustrative lessons upon the motions of the earth, the results and proofs of these motions, taking up at length the seasons, the tides, and the phases of the moon. Owing to lack of time the study of the map of North America was omitted. English grammar, its relation to composition, and the parsing and analysis of English idioms were then considered in three lectures. An outline of work in English grammar, with examples to illustrate the methods of teaching the subject, were given. It was insisted that theoretical work without practice in the application of principles, and the teaching of definitions before the ideas underlying them were understood, had been the chief faults in teaching English. The subjects considered in the practice of teaching were those prescribed in Baldwin for candidates

diplomas It should be added that the two hours set apart each day for conference on school difficulties and questions were not the least interesting and beneficial.

—The Hon. H. Mercier, the Premier of Quebec; the Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, and Wm. Crocket, Esq., A.M., Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick, have intimated their intention of being present at the Teachers' Convention. They will address the Convention on one or other of the evening sessions, the Hon. Mr. Ouimet to be present on Friday evening. It cannot be impressed upon the teachers too forcibly, the necessity of applying at an early date to Mr. Arthy if they desire to have the hospitality of the citizens of Montreal extended to them.

—Mr. Andrew Young, the author of "There is a Happy Land," the most popular Sunday-school hymn in the world, addressed the Wesleyan children' service in the Albert Hall, Edinburgh, on a recent Sunday. He is now eighty years of age, still mentally and physically vigorous, and retaining in all its early freshness his sympathy with children. The hymn was composed in 1838. The tune to which it is married is an old Indian air which has blended with the music of the woods in the primæval forests long before Sunday-schools were thought of. The hymn was composed for the melody. Its bright and strongly marked phrases struck Mr. Young's musical ear the first time he heard it casually played in the drawing-room. He asked for it again and again. It haunted him. Being accustomed to relieve the clamour of his thoughts and feelings in rhyme, words naturally followed, and so the hymn was created. It had been used for some years in Edinburgh before it became generally known. It is interesting now to see on what an apparently ordinary incident great issues may turn. Mr. Young happened to have his hymn performed in the presence of his intimate friend, Mr. Gall, a member of the publishing firm of Gall and Inglis. It got into print. It has been translated into nineteen different languages. No Sunday-school hymn book is without it. And yet the author has never received, and, indeed, has never been offered, a penny in remuneration. It is only recently that Professor David Masson, referring to the unique influence of this lyric, stated a most touching incident in the life of

Thackeray. Walking one day in a "slum" district in London he suddenly came upon a band of gutter children sitting on the pavement. They were singing. Drawing nearer he heard the words, "There is a happy land, far, far away!" As he looked at the ragged choristers and their squalid surrounding, and saw that their pale faces were lit up with a thought which brought both forgetfulness and hope, the tender-hearted cynic burst into tears.

—The greatest Mussulman educational centre in Northern Africa is the University of Garouin, in Morocco. The students number about 700, and there are forty professors. Work begins between half-past 2 and 5 in the morning, according to the season. The first instruction consists of comments on the Koran. At sunrise the second batch of professors—about a dozen or so—discourse on law and dogma. In the afternoon, grammar and rhetoric are taught, and later, logic, astronomy, arithmetic, geography, history, Mussulman literature and the science of talismanic numbers or the determination by calculation of the influence of angels, spirits and stars on future events. The fore-determination of the conqueror and conquered in a coming war or battle seems to be a special branch. There is the greatest difficulty in obtaining a professor intimate with the principles of the science in its entirety. There are no examinations. Every professor is supposed to know those among his hearers who are worthy of diplomas. The diplomas are very highly valued, and give the holders great prestige in the Moslem world.

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### Correspondence, Queries, etc.

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J. M. J.—Will you kindly tell me through the *Educational Record* how much School Law will be required for diplomas? *Answer*—A *resumé* of the law is being compiled for the use of candidates preparing for examination and will be ready for October. The book will comprise about one hundred pages, including the school regulations. For elementary teachers only the regulations which refer to elementary schools may be studied.

S. R. D.—Suppose a pupil has already passed in a certain grade and is unable to take all the subjects for a pass in the next highest grade, will the marks in the subjects he may take be counted to the credit of the school? *Answer*—These marks will be counted in with the GRAND TOTAL MARKS, but the pupils themselves will be enumerated among the failures. There are three prominent elements which the teacher should keep in mind in his

endeavour to have the school rank as high as possible. These are the GRAND TOTAL MARKS, the PERCENTAGE, and the NUMBER OF PASSES. We desire to draw your attention to Regulation 81, which next year will be carried out as it stands. Your other queries will be noted next month.

A. McA. G.—*Answer*—Hereafter duplicates of the sheets containing the record of each pupil's marks in each subject will be sent to each school. This is the first year any teacher has asked for these.

D. M. G. M.—The Academies may use the High School geography this year. There is a sub-committee on text-books revising the list, subject, of course, to the approval of the teachers and the committee.

N. T. T.—Will the French for the A. A. Exam. be taken from the articles prescribed or will it be translation at sight? *Answer*—The translation will be taken from the prescribed pages. In the circular it was stated that the selections in French include certain pages which are enumerated elsewhere in this issue. In Grade I. and II. Academy the first ten of these extracts are to be studied as an alternative to the second half of DUVAL'S LECTURES CHOISIES. *The teachers should make a careful note of this.* The other queries have been answered by mail.

S. B.—If a person pass the A. A. examination, say last year, and this year attend school and go next year to try the examination for a Model School or Elementary Diploma, will the exemptions gained at the A. A. examination hold good? *Answer*—Certainly. But if the pupil has once taken advantage of these exemptions, he or she forfeits her privilege in this respect in after examination.

APPLIANCES.—Every teacher should see whether the regulations from Sect. 119 to Sect. 146 are properly understood by the Commissioners, in order that a full mark be obtained and the extra bonus secured by having them faithfully carried out. All the apparatus can readily be procured before the date of the Inspector's visit. Many schools lose this extra grant on account of the neglect in the caretaker's duties. Indeed there is no reason why this additional bonus for appliances should not be secured by every Model School and Academy in the Province. It is pleasant to know that your school did so well in this respect last year.

HISTORICUS.—Thank you very much for your notes. Indeed, we return thanks to all those who have promised to do what they can in this connection. We have already received a number of very interesting items for future issues.

DIRECTORY.—The promised list of teachers has not been completed yet, as some of the head teachers have neglected to send in the names.

# Provisional \* Programme.



**WEDNESDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 8 p.m.**

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**THURSDAY, 24th OCTOBER.**

Morning Session, 10.30 a.m.

RECEPTION OF REPORTS.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.

- 1.—PHYSIOLOGY.....DR. REID, Lecturer McGill Normal School
- 2.—DOMINION CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS .....  
..... DR. EATON, McGill College
- 3.—CANADIAN HISTORY.....WM. PATTERSON, Esq., B.A.,  
(Head Master of Royal Arthur School.)

Evening Session, 8 p.m.

ADDRESSES:

HON. DR. CROCKETT, Supt. of Education, Fredericton, N.B.

HON. H. MERCIER, Premier, Quebec.

REV. E. J. REXFORD, M.A., Protestant Sec'y Dept. of Public Instruction.

DR. HARPER, Inspector of Superior Schools.

MUSIC.

READINGS.

**FRIDAY, 25th OCTOBER.**

Morning Session, 9 a.m.

- 1.—PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.....DR. EATON, McGill College
- 2.—MANUAL TRAINING...PROFESSOR BOVEY, C.E., " "

At 11 a.m. Convention will divide into two sections.

ACADEMY SECTION.—Subjects of Study and Resolutions respecting Examinations of High Schools and Academies.

{ DR. KELLEY, High School, Montreal.

{ MR. SILVER, B.A., Waterloo Academy.

ELEMENTARY SECTION.—Introduction of Kindergarten work into Primary Classes.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.,

- 1.—DRAWING..... PROF. McLEOD, M.E., McGill College, and others
- 2.—GRADING OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS...J.W. McOUAT, Esq., B.A.,  
(Lachute Academy.)

Evening Session, 8 p.m.

CONVERSAZIONE IN REDPATH MUSEUM, MCGILL COLLEGE.

RECEPTION BY SIR WM. DAWSON AND CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESSES:

DR. ROBINS, President of the Association.

HON. G. OUMET, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**SATURDAY, 26th OCTOBER.**

Business Session, 9 a.m.

Election of Officers, Commissioners for Pension Fund, Delegate to Protestant Committee, &c., &c.



# PROVISIONAL • PROGRAMME

OF THE

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers

AT MONTREAL,

24th, 25th, 26th OCTOBER, 1889.

### : : NOTICES. : :

*The railroads will allow the usual reduction of one-third fare for the return trip to all attending this Convention. To secure this reduction members, on purchasing railway tickets, must get a certificate, signed by the Railway Agent at starting point. These certificates [blank] can be obtained by applying to the Corresponding Secretary of the Association.*

*The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company quote the following rates:—*

*Quebec to Montreal and return, - \$4.00; Meals and Berths extra.*

*Three Rivers to Montreal and return, \$2.00; Meals and Berths extra.*

*These tickets can be procured only from the Purser on board the Boats on presentation of a certificate from the Corresponding Secretary, and are good from 23rd to 28th October, inclusive.*

*Hospitality will be provided for all registered lady members of the Association, and for gentlemen accompanied by ladies, provided they notify the Corresponding Secretary beforehand of their desire to accept such. Others can obtain good board and lodging in the vicinity of the Normal School, at not more than \$1.00 a day. A list of desirable boarding houses will be on hand at the McGill Normal School.*

*By order of the Central Executive Council, none but enregistered members will be recognized as attending the Convention, or be allowed to occupy members' seats, or otherwise to take part in the proceedings.*

*Members can register their names with the Treasurer, at the Normal School, at any time during the days when Convention is in session.*

E. W. ARTHY,

*Corresponding Secretary,*

*High School, Montreal.*

## Official Department.

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### MINUTES OF PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

QUEBEC, 25th September, 1889.

Which day the quarterly meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was held.

*Present*—The Right Rev. James Williams, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, in the chair; R. W. Heneker, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D.; Sir William Dawson, C.M.G.; The Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, M.A.; George L. Masten, Esq.; The Rev. W. I. Shaw, LL.D.; Dr. Cameron, M.P.P.; A. W. Kneeland, Esq., M.A., Ph. D.; E. J. Hemming, Esq., D.C.L.; The Very Rev. Dean Norman, D.D.; the Rev. George Weir, LL.D.; the Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec, seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay:—

“That the Secretary be authorized to supply any accredited members of the Press with any abstract of the proceedings of this Committee as early as possible after each session, for insertion in the newspapers.—*Carried.*”

A letter was read from the Hon. Mr. Justice Church regretting his inability to attend in consequence of official duties.

The Secretary submitted the following items of correspondence for the consideration of the Committee:—

1. From Mr. S. M. Logan concerning his relation to the Pension Fund.

The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Logan that as the time prescribed for the payment of stoppages for years previous to 1880 has elapsed, the Committee regrets that it cannot interfere in the matter.

2. From the Secretary of the Equal Rights Association, Montreal, submitted for the information of the Committee.

The communication was received and laid on the table.

3. The following letter was read from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary concerning the recommendation of an Inspector for the Counties of Quebec, Megantic, etc., to replace the Rev. M. M. Fothergill, resigned.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC, }  
BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE. }

QUEBEC, 22 Mai, 1889.

No. 2090—'89.

MONSIEUR,

Référant a votre lettre du 16, No. 850, '89, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer, par ordre de l'Honorable Secrétaire de la Province, que le Gouvernement ne peut point approuver la nomination du Révérend Richard Hewton à la charge d'inspecteur des écoles protestantes en remplacement du Révérend M. Fothergill.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

(Signed), PH. J. JOLICOEUR,  
*Assistant Secrétaire.*

L'HONORABLE G. OUMET,

*Surintendant de l'Instruction Publique.*

On the motion of Rev. Dr. Shaw, it was resolved :—

“That as the Rev. R. W. Hewton has fulfilled the conditions prescribed by law, and is, in the opinion of this Committee, a competent person for the position of Inspector, a deputation consisting of Sir William Dawson and Dr. Heneker be appointed to wait upon the Provincial Secretary in reference to the subject of his letter of the 22nd May last.”

The sub-committee appointed to wait on the Honorable the Provincial Secretary with regard to the non-appointment of the Rev. R. Hewton as Inspector for Quebec and Megantic, beg to report :—

“That they were received courteously. The Hon. Mr. Gagnon declined to assign any reason for his action in the matter, stating that the refusal to appoint Mr. Hewton was the result of the action of the Cabinet, and that should the Protestant Committee desire explanations he would, on being so informed by the Protestant Committee, lay the matter before the Cabinet.

“(Signed), R. W. HENEKER.  
J. W. DAWSON.”

On the motion of Sir William Dawson, seconded by Dr. Heneker, it was resolved :—

“That the Committee deeply regrets the action of the Provincial Government in declining to appoint Rev. Mr. Hewton, but in order to prevent injury to the public service, will now proceed to the recommendation of another candidate.”

4. It was moved by Dr. Cameron, and seconded by Dr. Hemming, that Mr. D. M. Gilmour be recommended for appointment to the vacant inspectorship.

It was moved by Rev. Dr. Weir, seconded by Dr. Kneeland, that Mr. John Parker be recommended for appointment to the vacant inspectorate.

On the vote being taken, Mr. John Parker, of Leeds, County of Megantic, was recommended for appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as School Inspector of the Protestant Schools of the Counties of Quebec, Megantic, etc., to replace the Rev. M. M. Fothergill, resigned, in accordance with Article 1940 R. S. Q.

5. From the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, requesting the Committee to place drawing models in all the Protestant academies.

The Committee agreed to refer the communication to the Standing Committee on Text-Books, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the Association that the Committee regrets that it has no funds at its disposal for this purpose.

6. From Miss Blanche L. Smith, Montreal, Mr. F. H. Keller, Cookshire, and Mr. Wm. Reilley, Quyon, applying for diplomas under the regulations of the Committee.

The Committee agreed—(1.) To recommend that Miss Blanche L. Smith be granted a first-class Academy Diploma in accordance with Article 56 of the Committee's regulations, and (2.) To instruct the secretary to inform Messrs. Keller and Reilley that it will be necessary for them to produce the certificates required by Article 40 of the Regulations of the Committee.

7. From Messrs. Gage & Co., Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., the Canada Publishing Co., and Messrs. Drysdale & Co., concerning school text-books.

The Committee agreed to refer these communications to the Standing Committee on Text-Books.

8. From the McGill Normal School concerning repairs to the Normal School building.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Shaw, a sub-committee consisting of Sir William Dawson and the Rev. Dr. Cornish was appointed to represent the case to the Government.

9. From the McGill Normal School recommending that Miss N. E. Green now employed as Instructor in Drawing at a salary of \$250 per annum, be appointed Associate Professor of Drawing at a salary of \$300 per annum.

On the motion of Rev. Dr. Cornish it was resolved :—

“ That Miss N. E. Green be appointed Associate Professor of Drawing in the McGill Normal School at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the present Normal School grant.”

10. The semi-annual financial statement and the tabulated returns of the sessional examination of the McGill Normal School were submitted for the information of the Committee.

The Committee agreed that these returns be received, and that a summary of the financial statement be inserted in the minutes.

*Summary of Semi-Annual Financial Statement of the McGill Normal School and Model Schools from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1889.*

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| 1889.  | DR.        |            |
|--|------------|------------|
| Jan. 1.— To Balance Model School Fees in Bank..... | \$         | 43.97      |
| “ in General, Bank.....                            |            | 275.48     |
| John Lovell .....                                  |            | 5.00       |
| Amount of Cheques Normal School Grant.....         |            | 7,229.73   |
| Model School Fees received.....                    |            | 1,625.55   |
|  |            | \$9,179.73 |
|  |            |            |
| 1889.  | CR.        |            |
| By Normal School Salaries.....                     | \$3,264.04 |            |
| “ Assistant Teachers’ Salaries .....               | 2,587.02   |            |
| “ Books and Stationery.....                        | 566.96     |            |
| “ Light and Fuel .....                             | 219.39     |            |
| “ Water Rates.....                                 | 78.42      |            |
| “ Contingencies.....                               | 1,048.42   |            |
| “ Printing and Advertising.....                    | 52.68      |            |
| “ Repairs .....                                    | 379.11     |            |
| “ Bursaries.....                                   | 976.00     |            |
| June 30.—Balance in Bank.....                      | 7.69       |            |
|  |            | \$9,179.73 |

11. From Mr. Holliday, of Huntingdon, concerning the course of study for Grade III. Academy, and the requirements of the A. A. examination.

The Committee agreed to refer the communication to a sub-committee, consisting of Sir William Dawson (Convener), the Very Rev. Dean Nerman and the Rev. Dr. Cornish.

12. From Mrs. Wardrop, Beebe Plain, submitting a manikin to be authorized for use in schools.

The Committee agreed to recommend the manikin for use in teaching the subjects of physiology and hygiene.

13. From Madame Cornu, concerning the limits of the examination in French for the Model School and Academy Diplomas.

The Committee agreed that the examination for the Academy Diploma should be on Darey's Lectures Françaises, and that the examination for the Model School Diploma should be on Duval's Lectures Choises, or on the extracts from Darey's Lectures Françaises, beginning on pages 10, 13, 15, 20, 32, 33, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 63, 68, 74, 76, 85, 87, 92, 94, 99, and that the examination for the Elementary Diploma be on the part of Duval's Lectures Choises prescribed for Grade 1 Academy.

The Secretary then submitted the following Financial Statement of the Protestant Committee, which was received, examined and found correct:—

I.—*Superior Education.*

RECEIPTS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Sept. 20.—Interest on Marriage License Fund..... | \$1,400.00 |
| Expenditure.....                                 | 0.00       |
|  | -----      |
| Sept. 25.—Balance.....                           | \$1,400.00 |

II.—*Contingent Fund.*

RECEIPTS.

April 14.—Balance in hand ... .. \$ 938.46

## EXPENDITURE.

|  |          |                         |
|--|----------|-------------------------|
| May 22.—Printing A. A. Examination Papers  | \$ 75.50 |                         |
| June 25.—Postage for Circulars to Model<br>Schools and Academies.....  | 18.00    |                         |
| Salary of Inspector of Superior<br>Schools for quarter ending 30th<br>June, 1889 .....   | 125.00   |                         |
| Secretary's Salary for quarter end-<br>ing 30th June, 1889 .....   | 50.00    |                         |
| Balance due for refund, for over-<br>deposit with the Committee, in<br>addition to unexpended balance<br>of June 30th, 1889..... | 15.01    |                         |
|  | <hr/>    | \$283.51                |
| Balance in hand .....  |          | 654.95                  |
| Total Balance.....   |          | <hr/> <u>\$2,054.95</u> |

Examined and found correct, R. W. H.

On the motion of Sir William Dawson, it was resolved that a sub-committee on Ways and Means be appointed, consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Heneker, the Very Rev. Dean Norman, Dr. Hemming and Dr. Cameron.

## REPORTS.

1. The Secretary submitted a report of the Teachers' Institutes held during the second and third weeks of July last for the information of the Committee. The report was received.

2. The Secretary submitted the following report concerning the first examination under the Protestant Central Board of Examiners, which was received and laid on the table:—

The first examination for candidates for teachers' diplomas, under the Central Board of Examiners, was held during the first week in July last.

In making arrangements for the first examination it was to be expected that unforeseen difficulties would arise which can be provided for in subsequent examinations. Of these I need mention only two or three. It was found that the number of candidates that presented themselves at Sweetsburg was so large that it was impossible to secure any one room sufficiently large to accommodate them. It was necessary, therefore, to provide a second deputy-examiner at Sweetsburg, Mr. J. D. Bulman, the Secretary of the late Local Board of Sweetsburg, to take charge of a number of the candidates in a second room.

At Portage du Fort, in the County of Pontiac, there is no railroad communication, and I was obliged to express the parcel for that centre to a point in Ontario, and then by stage to Portage du Fort. Many of the

candidates at Shawville, a few miles distant from Portage du Fort, preferred to go by rail to Aylmer, forty miles distant, rather than to go overland to Portage du Fort. As Shawville is more central, and more accessible, and as it is the seat of the county academy, it would be well, I think, to transfer the local examination to Shawville for the future. The supplemental examination also presented some difficulties. As the candidates' answers are now examined by five examiners, it is impossible to give the results of the examination before the first of August. As the supplemental examination is fixed for the last Tuesday in August, there are only three weeks in which to notify the candidates, to receive their answers, to prepare the questions, and to send the parcels to each local centre. This supplemental examination involves almost as much work as the principal examination in July, and the Central Board will, no doubt, make some recommendation to the Committee upon the subject of the supplemental examination.

CANDIDATES

Candidates presented themselves at all the local centres except Three Rivers. There were 28 men and 186 women—214 in all.

Of these 97 obtained 2nd Class Elementary Diplomas.

|    |   |     |   |              |   |
|----|---|-----|---|--------------|---|
| 15 | " | 3rd | " | "            | " |
| 12 | " | 2nd | " | Model School | " |
| 1  | " | "   | " | Academy      | " |

making a total of 125 diplomas granted on examination. In addition to these, six were granted first-class elementary diplomas, and two first-class model school diplomas on the ground of successful teaching, making a total of 133 diplomas granted at the July examination. Of the remaining candidates, forty failed and forty-nine were entitled to supplemental examinations. Of these forty-nine candidates, forty-seven presented themselves for the supplemental examination on Tuesday the 27th of August.

|    |                                      |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 4  | obtained 2nd Class Academy Diplomas. |
| 8  | " " Model School "                   |
| 24 | " " Elementary "                     |
| 7  | " 3rd Class " "                      |
| 4  | failed in the examination.           |

The results of the first examination under the Central Board is, therefore, as follows:—

|                               |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Second Class Academy Diplomas | ..... | 5   |
| First Class Model School      | "     | 2   |
| Second Class                  | "     | 20  |
| First Class Elementary        | "     | 6   |
| Second Class                  | "     | 121 |
| Third Class                   | "     | 22  |

Total number of Diplomas granted.....176



## FINANCES.

The total income from the candidates' fees was \$432.75.

Some of the candidates were exempt from fees, having failed in the examination last year. The expenses incurred are as follows:—

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| For Stationery.....   | \$ 52.70 |
| For Express, Postage, etc.....  | 22.63    |
| For Deputy Examiners .....  | 110.85   |
| For Examination of Candidates' Answers..                                | 170.30   |
| For Filling in Diplomas, Registers, etc., and<br>other extra work ..... | 50.00    |
| For Sundries .....  | 2.00     |
|   | <hr/>    |
|   | \$408.48 |

This leaves a balance of \$24.27, which will more than cover one or two small accounts not yet received.

The expenses of the first examination include certain items which will not be required in future, such as the official stamp, and about one-third of the stationery purchased was not used, and is available for next year. The results of the first examination are, on the whole, satisfactory, but the experience gained this year will enable the Board to improve the work at many points next year.

(Signed), ELSON I. REXFORD,  
*Secretary.*

3. Mr. Masten, as Convener of the Standing Committee on Text-Books, made an interim report and submitted a first draft of a revised list of text-books, and recommended that in order to meet the requirements of the Provincial Board of Health the present regulation concerning teaching of Physiology and Hygiene in Model Schools and Academies be extended to the Elementary Schools.

The Committee agreed to receive the report and to adopt the recommendation concerning the teaching of Physiology and Hygiene in the Elementary Schools.

On the motion of the Very Rev. Dean Norman, Wilkinson's Easy Latin Prose Exercises, and Foster's Citizen Reader, were referred to the Standing Committee on Text-Books.

On the motion of George L. Masten, Esq., Dr. Kneeland was appointed Convener of the Standing Committee on Text-Books.

4. The Inspector of Superior Schools was then requested to appear before the Committee and present his annual report of the inspection of the Superior Schools, and his report of the results of the June examination of the Model Schools and Academies.

5. The sub-committee on the distribution of grants then submitted a report based upon the results of the examination and inspection of the Superior Schools, which was received, examined and amended, and adopted in the following form:—

I.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

1.—From Marriage License Fees.

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| McGill University.....              | \$2,500 |
| University of Bishop's College..... | 1,250   |
| Morrin College.....                 | 1,250   |
|                                     | \$5,000 |

2.—From Superior Education Fund.

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| McGill University.....              | \$1,650 |
| University of Bishop's College..... | 1,000   |
| Morrin College.....                 | 500     |
| St. Francis College.....            | 1,000   |
|                                     | \$4,150 |
|                                     | \$9,150 |

II.—ACADEMIES.

| ACADEMIES.            | Grant. | Bonus. | Bonus for Appliances. | Total.  |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| Huntingdon .....      | \$200  | \$250  | \$25                  | \$ 475  |
| Coaticook .....       | 200    | 175    | 25                    | 400     |
| Lachute .....         | 200    | 175    | 25                    | 400     |
| Cowansville.....      | 200    | 125    | 25                    | 350     |
| Inverness .....       | 200    | 100    | .....                 | 300     |
| Waterloo.....         | 200    | 100    | 25                    | 325     |
| Sherbrooke.....       | 200    | 100    | 25                    | 325     |
| Cote St. Antoine..... | 200    | .....  | 25                    | 225     |
| Granby .....          | 200    | .....  | .....                 | 200     |
| St. Johns.....        | 200    | .....  | .....                 | 200     |
| Knowlton .....        | 200    | .....  | .....                 | 200     |
| Clarenceville.....    | 200    | .....  | 25                    | 225     |
| Shawville .....       | 200    | .....  | .....                 | 200     |
| Dunham .....          | 200    | .....  | 25                    | 225     |
| Three Rivers.....     | 150    | .....  | 25                    | 175     |
| Lacolle .....         | 100    | .....  | .....                 | 100     |
|                       |        |        |                       | \$4,325 |

Special Schools.

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Stanstead Wesleyan Collego.....   | \$400   |
| Girls' High School, Quebec.....   | 200     |
| Girls' High School, Montreal..... | 200     |
| Compton Ladies' Collego.....      | 200     |
|                                   | \$1,000 |
|                                   | \$5,325 |

## III.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

| MODEL SCHOOLS.        | Grant. | Bonus. | Bonus for Appliances. | Total  |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Ormstown .....        | \$ 50  | \$ 75  | .....                 | \$ 125 |
| Waterville .....      | 50     | 75     | \$25                  | 150    |
| Clarendon .....       | 50     | 50     | 25                    | 125    |
| Cookshire.....        | 50     | 50     | 25                    | 125    |
| Danville .....        | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Stanbridge .....      | 50     | 25     | 25                    | 100    |
| Sutton .....          | 50     | 50     | 25                    | 125    |
| Aylmer .....          | 50     | 25     | .....                 | 75     |
| Berthier .....        | 50     | 25     | .....                 | 75     |
| Farnham .....         | 50     | 25     | 25                    | 100    |
| Hemmingford .....     | 50     | 25     | 25                    | 100    |
| Lachine.....          | 50     | 25     | 25                    | 100    |
| Richmond (Girls)..... | 50     | 25     | 25                    | 100    |
| Ulverton .....        | 50     | 25     | .....                 | 75     |
| Mansonville .....     | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Frelighsburg .....    | 50     | .....  | 25                    | 75     |
| Magog .....           | 50     | .....  | 25                    | 75     |
| Gould .....           | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Warden .....          | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Mystic.....           | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Hull .....            | 50     | .....  | 25                    | 75     |
| Portage du Fort ..... | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Rawdon .....          | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Leeds .....           | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Bury .....            | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Hatley.....           | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Sorel .....           | 50     | .....  | 25                    | 75     |
| Bryson .....          | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Marbleton .....       | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| St. Lambert.....      | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |
| Como .....            | 50     | .....  | .....                 | 50     |

\$2,375

*Special Schools.*

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Paspebiac .....  | \$100 |
| Gaspé Basin..... | 100   |

\$200

\$2,575

Total Grants.....

\$17,050

6. Dr. Heneker, as Chairman of the sub-committee on the Jesuits' Estates, presented the following report:—

## REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

On Wednesday, the 29th of May, the sub-committee attended at the Government offices, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, by appointment with the Honorable Mr. Mercier, Premier of the Province. All the members of the sub-committee, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Shaw, were present. Dr. Shaw's absence was unavoidable, but he signified his full concurrence in the action of the sub-committee.

They were received by the Honorable the Premier and the members of the Provincial Government.

Dr. Heneker, Chairman of the sub-committee, read the memorandum adopted by the Protestant Committee on the subject of the Jesuits' Estates, and placed the document in the Premier's hands.

The Premier then asked each member of the sub-committee in turn, whether he wished to make any remark, and each in turn expressed his concurrence in the memorandum as an embodiment of his views on the question.

The Premier then stated that he felt quite sure that the sub-committee did not expect from him an immediate reply to so important a document, but promised that the matter should receive early consideration.

On the 11th of June, the Premier wrote to Dr. Heneker (as Acting Chairman of the Protestant Committee). In this letter he—as a preliminary answer to the memorandum—refers to the proceedings of the Protestant Committee of the 14th of May last, and to the amendment then moved to the resolution for the adoption of the memorandum, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Weir, which was lost on a division.

He states that although the Protestant Committee rejected Dr. Cook's amendment, yet they do not express their willingness to accept the \$60,000 voted by the Legislature as an equivalent on the part of the Protestant population for the \$400,000 granted to the Roman Catholic community.

He also refers to the action of outside bodies who urge and "command" the Protestant Committee to decline the \$60,000, and he concludes by stating that when the decision of the Protestant Committee on this question is made known to him the Government will be prepared to enter on the discussion of the memorandum.

On the receipt of this letter Dr. Heneker lost no time in again calling the sub-committee together. Due notice was given to each member, and the meeting was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on the 17th of June. All the members were present, with the exception of Dr. Cameron.

The letter of the Premier was discussed, and after careful consideration the sub-committee came to the conclusion that the Protestant Committee should deal with this new phase of the question as the powers of the sub-committee were limited to the placing of the memorandum in the hands of the Premier. They instructed their Chairman to inform the Premier as to this fact; and also to lose no time in placing in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Quebec—who had recently returned to the Province—the Premier's letter of the 11th of June, with such explanations as would enable his Lordship to understand the present position of affairs.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the sub-committee,

(Signed,) R. W. HENEKER,

Chairman.

Quebec, 25th September, 1885.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Cornish, the report was received.

The following is the letter of the Prime Minister, referred to in the foregoing report :—

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE,

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC,

QUÉBEC, 11th June, 1889.

MY DEAR DOCTOR :

When the Ministers of the Province of Quebec had the pleasure to receive you at the Government House in Montreal, with Sir William Dawson, Dr. Church, Dr. Cameron and Dr. Hemming, you told us that the Rev. Mr. Rexford had received instruction to send me a copy of the proceedings of the sitting of your Committee on the 14th of Maylast, and that no doubt I would find it in my office when I reached Quebec.

I beg to inform you that such copy was never sent to me, and that I had to send for it, and got it only this day.

In receiving this document I communicated with my colleagues and we examined with great care the memorandum, filed at the Government House, in Montreal, and, as a preliminary answer, we beg to state :—

1. The memorandum submitted to us was contained in a main motion made by Sir William Dawson, seconded by the Very Reverend Dean Norman ;

2. To this main motion an amendment was moved by Rev. Dr. Cook, seconded by Rev. Dr. Weir, which amendment was defeated by ten against two ;

3. The last paragraph of the amendment reads as follows : "Also, on their behalf, the Committee declines the proffered sum of \$60,000 as at all equivalent to the guarantee of a specially invested fund, inalienable, as the Committee believes, by the conditions on which it was given, and on which it has hitherto been held, and by the special provisions of the 93rd sec. of the B. N. Act ;

4. Although this amendment declining the proffered sum of \$60,000 was defeated, no resolution was passed accepting either that sum, nor any other one, so the Government does not know yet whether the Protestant Committee is disposed to accept anything in compensation, according to the Protestant population of this Province of the \$400,000 to be paid to the Catholic community ;

5. In every meeting held by Protestants in this Province or in Ontario, in connection with this very important question, resolutions were passed to the effect of asking the Protestant Committee to refuse, I may say forbidding it to accept, any part of that sum of money ;

6. Under the circumstances the Government of the Province of Quebec do not think advisable to enter into the merit of the questions raised by the said memorandum, before the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction of this Province decide formally and in very clear terms, whether they accept the said grant of \$60,000, either in the way mentioned in the law, or in any other way, as a fair compensation, according to the Protestant population of this Province, of the \$400,000 to be paid to the Catholic community ;

7. When the Protestant Committee has done what required in the preceding paragraph of this letter, the Government will be in a position, no doubt, to discuss with you the merit of the questions raised in said memorandum.

Waiting for an early answer, I have the honor to be, with due consideration,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) HONORÉ MERCIER,  
Prime Minister.

Dr. R. W. HENEKER,

Acting Chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

The Chairman then submitted the following Memorandum for the information of the Committee :—

MEMORANDUM.

I received from Mr. Heneker the papers and correspondence relating to the Jesuits' Estates. I then called upon Mr. Mercier, and told him that the matter would come before the Committee at its first meeting.

On the following morning I forwarded to Mr. Mercier a memorandum containing the result of our conversation as I apprehended it, and requested him to inform me if I had represented it correctly.

To that communication Mr. Mercier replied that, until he had received an answer to his question, he held our conversation to be confidential. This letter is attached to this memorandum.

(Signed,) J. W. QUEBEC.

BUREAU DU GOUVERNEMENT,  
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

76 Rue St. Gabriel,  
MONTREAL, 9th July, 1889.

MY LORD :

I have just received your Lordship's letter of the 5th inst., giving a synopsis of our conversation of that day, and in answer I beg to state that I consider this conversation to be confidential till I receive an answer to

my communication to Mr. Heneker, in connection with the acceptance or refusal of the \$60,000 grant by the Protestant Committee. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord,

Your most devoted,

(Signed,) HONORÉ MERCIER  
Prime Minister.

HIS LORDSHIP Bishop of Quebec,  
*Quebec.*

Moved by the Rev. W. I. Shaw, LL.D., seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, and

*Resolved*—That in answer to the communication of the Honorable the Premier, dated Quebec, June 11th, 1889, requesting this Committee to give a specific reply to the enquiry therein contained, we hereby declare our readiness to discharge the duties devolving upon us as the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, as required by Article 2203 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, and to administer any sums placed in our hands by the Provincial Legislature for Superior Education.

2. That at the same time viewing with apprehension any legislation imperilling existing guarantees for the support of Superior Education in this Province, and in accordance with the action of this Committee at its meeting held May 14th, 1889, we hereby strongly re-affirm our request that the Government will by legislation restore the cancelled Trust, as set forth in our report of the above date, and replace the Jesuits' Estates, or the proceeds thereof, as an Investment Fund for Superior Education; and also re-establish the Superior Education Income Fund, as constituted by the Act of 1856.

3. That the principal difficulty felt by this Committee with respect to the Jesuits' Estate Act and the sum of \$60,000 referred to in the letter of the Honorable the Premier, arises from the fact that the grant of the said amount is embodied in an Act of the Legislature which has been authoritatively stated to render effect the clauses of the educational law containing the above guarantees.

4. This Committee would also again draw the attention of the Government to the representations contained in its report adopted May 14th, 1889, to the following effect:—

“The Roman Catholic body receive a free grant of \$400,000, and the rights of the Government in Laprairie Common, while the Protestants receive permission to distribute the income arising from the investment of \$60,000, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;”

Further, we submit that the sum of \$60,000 granted by the Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act, is less than the amount due to the Protestants, according to population.

5. We, therefore, respectfully request that the legislation necessary to restore and perpetuate the above mentioned guarantees in favor of Superior Education in this Province, and otherwise meet the views of this Committee in the premises, be obtained, if possible, at the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature, and that in the meantime interest be allowed upon the capital sum of \$60,000 from the time the Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act came into effect.

A sub-committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Shaw, Sir William Dawson, and Rev. Dr. Cornish, was appointed to draw up a fair copy of the foregoing resolution, and the Chairman was authorized to transmit the resolutions to the Honorable the Premier of the Province.

On the motion of Mr. G. L. Masten, seconded by Dr. Heneker, Peter McArthur, Esq., of Dalesville, was appointed associate member of the Protestant Committee, to fill the present vacancy.

Moved by Dr. Kneeland, seconded by Mr. G. L. Masten, (!) That this Committee henceforth authorize text-books for use in the Protestant Schools of the Province, only on condition that the publishers thereof furnish a reasonable guarantee that said text-books be kept in stock in the Province, and be furnished to the trade, in general, at a fixed maximum retail price for a period of not less than five years, and (2) that, in order to encourage the publication of suitable text-books in the Province, and to prevent loss to the people, any school municipality having selected a list of text-books from the authorized list, according to the regulations of this Committee, be required to retain the said list in use for a period of not less than five years.—Carried.

There being no further business the Committee adjourned to meet on the last Wednesday of November, or earlier, on the call of the Chairman.

(Signed,) ELSON I. REXFORD,  
Secretary.

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#### CENTRAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

*List of Candidates who obtained Diplomas at the Supplemental Examination held the 27th August.*

##### SECOND CLASS ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Martha L. Brown.   | Mary L. Bush.     |
| John A. MacMaster. | Maggie B. Walker. |

##### SECOND CLASS MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Annie E. McDonald.   | Annie L. Stobo.   |
| Florence O. Moy.     | Alexander Dewar.  |
| Catherine J. Bulman. | Alice Maud Marsh. |
| Mabel Lee.           | Jane A. Wilson.   |



## SECOND CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA.

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Martha E. Ross.       | Etta G. Taylor.      |
| Alice G. Lorimor.     | Lucinda H. McDowell. |
| Edna Higgins.         | Isabel Jane Ross.    |
| Maud O. Dalnus.       | Susannah R. Berwick. |
| Minerva McCoy.        | Jane A. Telford.     |
| Jennie Murchie.       | Mary E. J. Whelan.   |
| Flora A. Bryant.      | Grace L. Gould.      |
| Susan M. A. Mitchell. | Georgie M. Moloney.  |
| Mary L. Westover.     | Maggie J. Walker.    |
| George Ballantine.    | Mildred M. Emerson.  |
| Janet Stewart.        | Agnes Longmore.      |
| Sarah Ann Talbot.     | Joseph P. Scarry.    |

## THIRD CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA.

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Susie Gagnon.         | William Woolsey. |
| Annie M. Primmerman.  | Hattie Hunter.   |
| Ella Louisa Runnells. | Mary E. Seaman.  |

Susan Copp.

The following names should have been included in the list of successful candidates at the July Examination:—

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Margaret A. Johnston, First Elementary. |   |
| Emma J. Paintin, Second                 | " |
| Thomas J. Pollock,                      | " |
| Milly F. Selby,                         | " |

The following is the tabulated result of the whole Examination:—

| Candidates Examined. |        |        | No. Failures. |               | Successful Candidates. |    |    |        |    |             |        | Supplemental Examinations. |   |            |              | Total number Diplomas granted. |        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|----|----|--------|----|-------------|--------|----------------------------|---|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Men.                 | Women. | Total. | No. granted.  | Supplemental. | Elementary.            |    |    | Model. |    | 2d Academy. | Total. | Elem.                      |   | Model 2nd. | Academy 2nd. |                                |        |
|                      |        |        |               |               | 1                      | 2  | 3  | 1      | 2  |             |        | 2                          | 3 |            |              |                                | Total. |
| 28                   | 186    | 214    | 40            | 49            | 6                      | 97 | 15 | 2      | 12 | 1           | 133    | 24                         | 7 | 8          | 4            | 43                             | 176    |

## CENTRAL BOARD.—SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION.—(Corrections and Explanations.)

I. ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA. 8, *French*. For translation the part of *Lectures Choies*, prescribed for Grade I. Academy.\* 16, *Art of Teaching*. Baldwin's *Art of School Management* (Gage's Edition. Part I. Chap. VII.—School Hygiene. Part II.—School Organization. Part III.—School Government. Part VI.—Chapters i., ii. & iii. School Law, as in "A Resume of School Law and Regulations for the use of Candidates for teachers' diplomas" †

II. MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA. 8, *French*. For translation, *Lectures Choies* (Duval) or the following extracts from the *Lectures Françaises* (Darey), viz.: those beginning on pages 10, 13, 15, 20, 32, 33, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 63, 68, 74, 76, 85, 87, 92, 94, 99. 15, *Art of Teaching*, as in Gladman's *School Methods*. 18, *Geometry*, Euclid Books I. and II., with simple deductions.

III. ACADEMY DIPLOMA. 8, *French*. For translation, *Lectures Françaises* (Darey). 22, *Greek*, Xenophon, *Anabasis* Book I. Homer *Iliad* Book IV.

\* Last half for 1890. † In press.