

copy

September 14, 1931.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director, Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Percival,

Your letter of August 28th, together with your telegram of September 4th, was forwarded to me at Strathroy, where I was spending a brief vacation. My return to the University was delayed for a few days and I have not replied until this morning.

Let me in the first place state that McGill University cannot hold itself responsible or be held responsible for careless work done by a member of its staff when employed by another body, though if any such erratic marking as you allege has occurred, I am naturally very sorry. Erratic marking may be due to carelessness, or it may be only a mistake. All of us make mistakes at times - even your Department is not guiltless in this matter, as we have on more than one occasion detected errors in the results sent out. But such errors are always easily adjusted, as I believe the errors of which you complain in the present instance may be adjusted.

Let me say most emphatically that if a professor of this university is guilty of careless marking as alleged, I do not intend to take any action to mitigate his offence. If he cannot mark fairly he, of course, cannot be employed as an examiner.

Our only desire is to be absolutely just to candidates who wrote either of the two examinations. I would remind you that the matriculation marks were sent to every candidate and the results announced in the press six days before the Revising Board sat and recommended that marks in certain papers be arbitrarily raised.

In our Calendar, with reference to entrance examinations we announce that

"The certificates and diplomas named below will (if they have been obtained under no easier conditions than those which apply in the case of the McGill Matriculation certificate) be accepted pro tanto in lieu of the Junior Matriculation examination, i.e., in so far as the subjects and standard of the examination taken to obtain them are, to the satisfaction of the Matriculation Board, equivalent to those required for the Matriculation examination of this University".

Below follows, under the heading "Province of Quebec", The High School Leaving Certificate.

Start here

That is, we pledge ourselves to accept the High School Leaving Certificate at its face value if it has not been obtained under easier conditions than those which apply in the case of the McGill matriculation certificate. It seems to me, as it must to all appear, that candidates who wrote this High School Leaving examination and have had their marks arbitrarily raised have won that Certificate under easier conditions than those who wrote the McGill Matriculation certificate. In valuing these Certificates, we cannot do otherwise than take cognizance of this fact, and therefore, in order to be just to our matriculation candidates, we must equate their values. Fairness to all candidates, consequently, required us to accept the unraised marks in all cases.

In the particular case of Miss Black, I am informed by the Registrar that the revised mark was accepted as soon as the letter announcing the correction was received from Mr. Giles. If in any other cases you have knowledge of any injustice I am of the opinion that it is your duty to the candidates concerned to inform us at once of the revised marks.

The principals of leading Montreal schools, I may say, have spoken to us about this matter and have stated that they cannot see how the University could take any other action than the action it has taken, and some have gone so far as to commend outspokenly the stand of the University.

And now I come to your strange telegram of September the fourth, in which you state that "If all school-leaving marks are accepted at face value this year, I will not press the issue further". This smacks of intimidation, and to propose, as you have done, that we should act with deliberate

unfairness to some students for the advantage of others, and that in return you will see that nothing further is said of errors which you declare you knew to exist, is, in my opinion, a most improper proposal, and one which the University cannot possibly consider. I may say that when I first read the telegram I thought of writing to the Honourable the Premier and protesting against such a telegram being sent out from an officer of a Government Department to an institution like McGill University. I have not done so, because I think your better judgment will tell you that such a telegram should not have been sent by you.

When we had our interview, I gave you the assurance that the University would always endeavour to work in harmony with the Department, but that involves obligations on the part of both of us.

Yours faithfully,

Principal & Vice-Chancellor.

The Principal

SCHOOL REGULATIONS
OF THE
Province of Quebec

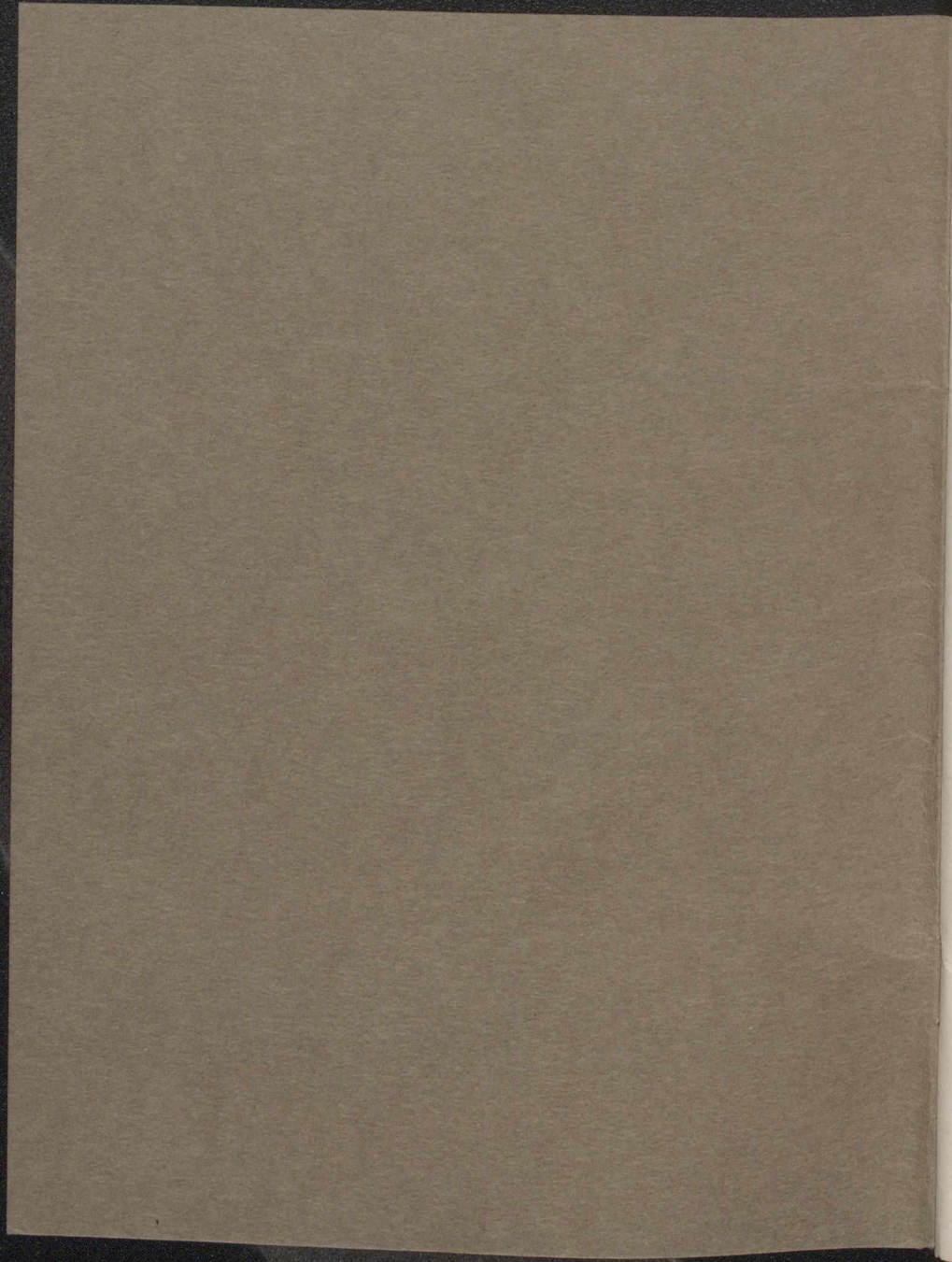
REVISED BY THE
PROTESTANT COMMITTEE
OF THE
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

AND APPROVED BY
ORDER IN COUNCIL, WITH AMENDMENTS
TO JULY 1st, 1931



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
QUEBEC

1931



SCHOOL REGULATIONS

REVISED BY THE

Protestant Committee of the Council of Education

And approved by Order in Council

WITH AMENDMENTS TO JULY, 1931

I

CONCERNING SCHOOL INSPECTORS

Examination

1 There shall be a Board of Examiners for the examination of candidates for the position of inspector of Protestant schools, composed of three members, one of whom shall be the Dean of the School for Teachers, of Macdonald College, and one the Inspector General of Protestant Schools. The other member shall be appointed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education.

2 The expenses of this Board of Examiners shall be paid from the contingent expenses of the Protestant Committee.

2 REGULATIONS OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE

3 The examiners shall prepare the questions, conduct the examinations in writing, value the answers, and make a written report of the results to the Protestant Committee at the first meeting after the examination.

An oral examination may be required also in one or more subjects, at the discretion of the Board.

4 Candidates for the position of inspector of Protestant schools shall appear before the Board of Examiners, at the time and place appointed by the Director of Protestant Education. Should there be any candidate an examination shall be held annually in the month of December. In any case of urgency the Director may arrange for an examination at any other time.

5 Each candidate shall forward to the Director of Protestant Education, at least thirty days before the time appointed for the examination, the following documents:

(a) A written application for an examination stating the religious belief of the candidate, and his age, which must be not less than 25 or more than 50 years;

(b) Certificates of good character and conduct, according to Form No. 1, prescribed for teachers;

(c) Certificates of literary attainments and qualifications, of university degree, and of honours, if

any, and other particulars bearing upon his qualifications;

(d) Certificates showing (1) that he holds a diploma, (2) that he has taught at least five years, (3) that he has not discontinued teaching more than five years.

6 Each candidate shall be examined with reference to:

(a) The methods of teaching the subjects of the authorized course of study;

(b) The organization, discipline and management of schools;

(c) The duties of inspectors, school boards and teachers, and the operation of the school law and regulations of the Province. Sixty per cent. of the marks in each of the three divisions of the examination will be required for passing.

7 The documents produced by the candidates, and the results of their examination, shall be submitted to the Protestant Committee for approval, and the candidates found qualified by the Committee for the position of inspector shall receive certificates of the first or second class, according to Form No. 2.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS

8 It is the duty of school inspectors :

(a) To hold educational conferences with the teachers, school commissioners and trustees of their respective inspectorates at suitable and convenient centres, and to visit each school under their control during the first half and again during the second half of each scholastic year, giving two hours on an average to the inspection of each school. Nevertheless, in school municipalities employing a properly qualified superintendent or supervisor, and approved as such by resolution of the Protestant Committee, the inspector is not required to visit the schools for the purpose of examining the classes, but he will transmit annually to the Superintendent the bulletins containing such statistics and information as may be demanded;

(b) To examine the pupils upon the authorized course of study, and to insist upon the course being followed by teacher and pupils. If application has been made to the Superintendent by the school board to have grade VIII taught in an elementary school under the charge of one teacher the inspector may recommend that the application be granted, provided (1) that one or more of the earlier grades are without pupils, and (2) that he is satisfied that it is in the best interests of the school;

(c) To transmit to the Superintendent (a) the names of those teachers who are eminently successful in carrying out the course of study, and (b) the names of teachers who, after warning, neglect the course of study or teach without a proper time-table;

(d) To ascertain whether the regulations for teachers and for pupils are observed, and to note especially the classification of the pupils, the arrangements and allotments of the time-table, and the manner in which the school journals and registers are kept;

(e) To observe the methods of instruction followed by the teacher;

(f) To give a few model lessons in the presence of the teacher;

(g) To ascertain what methods are used in maintaining discipline;

(h) To give such advice to the teacher as may be deemed necessary;

(i) To encourage teachers to preserve the best specimens of their pupils' work on the authorized form of test-sheets, in order that the inspector may examine them at his next visit and transmit to the Superintendent specimens worthy of being exhibited;

(j) To ascertain whether the regulations concerning schoolhouses, closets, apparatus, etc., are observed, and especially whether the necessary air space per pupil has been provided, and whether proper attention is paid to the heating and ventilation of the school rooms;

(k) To fill a report of inspection for each school after the autumn visit, and a bulletin of inspection for each school after the spring visit, and to transmit the reports and bulletins to the Superintendent as soon as the inspection of each municipality is completed;

(l) After inspecting the schools of a municipality, to report the results to the commissioners (or trustees), under the following heads:

(1) Condition of the schools of the municipality as to:

- (a) The use of the course of study,
- (b) The use of the authorized text-books,
- (c) The use of definite time-tables,
- (d) Schoolhouses and closets,
- (e) Apparatus (blackboard, authorized journal, etc.);

(2) Serious defects in:

(a) The municipality as a whole,

(b) Particular schools,

(c) Individual teachers;

(3) Any action that should be taken by the school commissioners (or trustees) to improve the condition of their schools;

(m) To classify, in their annual reports to the Superintendent, the school municipalities of their inspectorates under the following heads:—1, Excellent; 2, Good; 3, Middling; 4, Bad; 5, Very Bad; arranging the members of each class in order of merit. The classification shall be based upon the following points, each of which shall be valued at 25 marks:

1 The length and arrangement of the school year,

2 Percentage of children of school age in the municipality who are enrolled in school, and also the percentage of average daily attendance,

3 Efficiency of teachers,

4 Material facilities, grounds, buildings, equipment;

(n) To examine the books of the secretary-treasurers and to ascertain whether they are kept in accordance with the authorized form;

(o) To hold regional meetings of teachers, when required by the Director of Protestant Education, for the purpose of considering the difficulties, defects, and desirable improvements of schools, and the best methods of organizing and teaching elementary classes;

(p) To forward their annual reports and statistical tables to the Superintendent before the first of August each year;

(q) To determine and report to the Superintendent each year the five rural municipalities which have made the most progress in the following points: (1) State of schoolhouses, out-houses and grounds, (2) State of school furniture, (3) Progress of pupils, (4) Salaries of teachers, (5) Observance of School Law and Regulations, with special reference to Article 126 of the Regulations of the Protestant Committee;

Any municipality participating three years in succession in any one of the bonuses of \$60.00, \$50.00, \$40.00, \$35.00, or \$30.00, now paid by the Government, shall not be again recommended until three years have elapsed.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

9 Whenever books are purchased by the Department of Education for school libraries, instead of prize books, the inspectors shall distribute them to the various schools in their districts and shall see from time to time that they are properly cared for.

CONCERNING THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

10 The Superintendent of Education, under provision of Article 484, and the Protestant Central Board of Examiners under Article 59 of the Education Act, shall alone have the power to grant diplomas valid for Protestant schools.

11 Professional training shall be given by the School for the Training of Teachers, in Macdonald College, hereinafter called the School for Teachers, as provided in 7 Edward VII, ch. 26, and by the universities for first class High School diplomas under these regulations.

12 To the Central Board is committed the power of admitting teachers in training for diplomas valid in this Province to the School for Teachers, or to any course leading to a diploma.

13 The diplomas granted shall be of the following grades, namely, elementary, advanced elementary, kindergarten, intermediate, advanced intermediate, and high school. These diplomas are valid for any Protestant school of the same grade in the Province of Quebec.

14 Special certificates may be granted by the Central Board of Examiners to teachers of classics, modern languages, drawing, mathematics, science, nature study, music, physical training or other special subjects, to candidates who show to the satisfaction of the Board that sufficient training has been taken, and that their academic standing is reasonably high in each case. Holders of these certificates are qualified to teach their special subjects in any Protestant school in the Province of Quebec, but cannot act as principals of any school without the express permission of the Director of Protestant Education.

15 No diploma or certificate valid in Protestant schools shall be permanent in character until the holder thereof has taught in the schools of the Province with success for two years.

16 After the holder of any diploma has taught one year the diploma shall be extended by the Director of Protestant Education on satisfactory evidence of success, and at the end of the second year it shall be made permanent on similar evidence.

17 It shall be the duty of the teacher to send to the Director of Protestant Education, not later than the 15th of June, his diploma with a certificate from an inspector recommending that the diploma be made good for a second year, or be made permanent, as the case may be.

18 In special cases the Director of Protestant Education may at his discretion accept other certificates, but in general the inspector's certificate will be required.

19 The diplomas should be made permanent not later than three years from the date of their issue, but when reasons for a further delay are satisfactory to the Director of Protestant Education he may extend this time.

20 Only permanent diplomas shall be valid for the principalship of a high school or of an intermediate school.

21 The only persons eligible for examination and diplomas are:

(a) *For elementary diplomas*, such persons as have satisfactorily completed a four months' course of training in the School for Teachers;

(b) *For advanced elementary diplomas*, holders of elementary diplomas who shall have successfully completed two courses in the summer school provided for such teachers in this Province;

(c) *For kindergarten directors' diplomas*, such persons as have satisfactorily completed a year's course of training in the kindergarten class of the School for Teachers;

(d) *For intermediate diplomas*, such persons as have satisfactorily completed a year's course of

training in the intermediate class of the School for Teachers; or holders of elementary diplomas who shall have successfully taken four courses in the summer school in this Province, provided that they have completed the requirements for entrance to the intermediate class in the School for Teachers;

(e) *For advanced intermediate diplomas*, holders of intermediate diplomas who shall have successfully completed three courses in a summer school provided for such teachers in this Province;

(f) *For high school diplomas*, persons who have had professional training and who fulfil the following conditions:

In order to be eligible for a high school diploma a candidate must be a graduate in Arts of a Canadian or other British university and have taken for two years the following subjects in his university course, or their equivalents approved by the Central Board of Examiners:

English, French, and any three of the following subjects: History, Mathematics, Science and Latin;

It is provided, however, that a candidate may omit in a succeeding year any three of these subjects, except English, in which he has taken at least 60 per cent in a previous year;

It is further provided that a candidate who is taking an honour course is exempt from the foregoing requirements in respect of subjects that are to be repeated;

Special high school certificates, qualifying to teach special subjects in which honour courses have been taken by university graduates, may be issued, on the recommendation of the Central Board of Examiners, but they shall not be valid for the headship of a high school unless endorsed for this purpose by the Director of Protestant Education.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

(g) Candidates for high school diplomas must take at least two full university courses in the Theory and Practice of Education, all in accordance with a syllabus of studies submitted by the university authorities and approved by the Central Board of Examiners;

Graduates of a Canadian or other British university with the academic standing prescribed in Regulation 21 (f) may qualify for high school diplomas by taking a year of post graduate studies in the university with the major part of the candidate's work taken in the Department of Education, all in accordance with the syllabus of studies submitted by the university authorities and approved by the Central Board of Examiners.

A syllabus setting forth the requirements of the course in professional training for high school certificates, covering the topics, the length of the course and the examinations for such professional courses, shall be submitted by each university for approval;

In recommending a candidate for a high school certificate, the Professor of Education shall submit, along with the recommendation, a statement of the professional courses followed, giving the subject, the number of lectures provided in each subject, and the marks gained in the examination;

After considering the results of the examinations and recommendations of the Professor of Education, the Central Board of Examiners shall determine what candidates have the necessary literary, professional and practical qualifications for a high school certificate;

All applications from candidates for special consideration either in regard to academic qualifications or to professional qualifications for high school diplomas shall be submitted to the Central Board of Examiners for consideration;

(h) *For any grade of diploma*, such persons as may have received from the Protestant Central Board of Examiners permission to enter upon any

examinations specifically indicated by that Board, and have complied with all conditions required by the said Board.

22 The Central Board is empowered to grant diplomas to teachers in training whose mother tongue is French, when their course in the School for Teachers has been satisfactory in subjects other than English. Such diplomas shall be valid only in French Protestant schools.

23 Intermediate diplomas shall be granted to teachers holding elementary diplomas with professional training providing they pass successfully the school-leaving examination and take satisfactorily the course in the intermediate class from January till the end of the school year. The school-leaving examination may be taken in two sections for this purpose.

24 Before entering upon any course leading to a diploma valid for the Protestant schools in this Province, each candidate must:

(a) Make application upon the authorized form to the Secretary of the Central Board on or before the 20th of July;

(b) Be a British subject, or satisfy the Central Board that he has begun the necessary proceedings to become such;

(c) Have entered upon his seventeenth year before the first day of September before entering the School for Teachers for an elementary diploma, or his eighteenth year before entering for any other diploma;

The Central Board shall have no power to make an exception to this regulation under any circumstances;

(d) Submit to the Secretary of the Central Board before entering, a physician's certificate to show that he is in good health and free from physical defects likely to interfere with his usefulness as a teacher.

25 Candidates for entrance to the classes of the School for Teachers must hold certificates or diplomas as follows:

(a) To the four months' elementary class, a Grade X certificate;

(b) The first session for this diploma shall begin with the opening of the School in September and the second session on the first school day in February. After receiving all applications in July the Central Board shall have the power to determine which session any particular candidate shall attend;

(c) To the intermediate class, a certificate of having passed the school-leaving examination, or a university matriculation examination;

(d) Holders of the elementary school diploma with professional training may enter the intermediate class after Christmas provided they have passed the school-leaving examination, which may be taken in two parts;

(e) To the kindergarten director's class, (1) an intermediate diploma, or (2), in the case of Montreal pupils only, a kindergarten assistant's certificate. Candidates for this diploma are admitted only upon a report of the Dean of the School for Teachers to the effect that they possess the necessary special fitness for kindergarten work;

(f) To enter upon the course leading to a kindergarten assistant's certificate given in co-operation with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal the candidate must have a school-leaving or a matriculation certificate and must undertake to follow the two years' course of lectures and practice work.

26 However, the Central Board of Examiners, or a committee thereof, may admit to any class in exceptional cases persons whose qualifications may be insufficient for entrance. Such persons may, after trial, be

excluded from the School by the Dean at his discretion, but no one shall be permitted to remain on trial after the Christmas examinations.

27 The examinations for elementary, for kindergarten and for intermediate diplomas shall be the sessional examinations of the School, the results of which shall be considered, together with reports on ability to teach and to govern rendered by the Dean of the School. For all such examinations, one-half of each examination paper may be set by the Central Board of Examiners, whenever the Board wishes to exercise this right, and such tests of ability to teach and to govern must be met as may be indicated by that Board.

All results, including examination questions and answers, shall be submitted to the Board by the Dean of the School, and in view of these results diplomas shall be recommended.

28 The Dean of the School for Teachers shall be the custodian of the final examination papers and shall retain them subject to orders from the Central Board, or from the Department of Education, for at least one year.

29 The examinations for the high school diplomas shall be the examinations in arts and in the history, theory and practice of education of Canadian or other British universities.

30 All holders of intermediate diplomas from the McGill Normal School, or from the School for Teachers, shall be entitled to receive high school diplomas on graduating in arts at some Canadian or other British university provided they have fulfilled the requirements in regard to their arts course that are demanded in regulation 21 (f).

31 Teachers holding the intermediate diploma, with professional training, may obtain a second-class high school diploma after satisfactorily taking eight units of work, not more than four of which shall be in the courses of the first year of arts in the Faculty of Arts of McGill, or of any other recognized university, provided that of these units at least one, and not more than two, shall be taken from under each of these heads: Mathematics, French, Latin, Science, English Language and Literature, and History, a unit being the equivalent of the number of hours' lectures per week given intramurally in the same subject during the university year.

32 All graduates in arts of Canadian or other British universities who have passed satisfactory examinations in education and in practice teaching under control of the universities or of the School for Teachers, as approved by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, shall be entitled to receive first-class high school diplomas. After considering the results of the examinations and the recommendations of the professors of education, which, with the examination questions and

answers, shall be submitted to the Board when required, the Central Board of Examiners shall determine who have passed satisfactory examinations in education and in practice teaching.

The Central Board of Examiners is empowered to set, whenever it wishes to do so, one-half of the questions in education, and to prescribe tests of ability to teach and to govern, which must be followed in such examinations.

33 The form of the first-class high school diploma shall give the standing of the graduates in Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and in subjects in which the graduates have obtained university honours.

34 When a teacher in training, through sickness or other cause, fails to pass the requisite examinations to receive a diploma, the Dean of the School for Teachers may upon a two-thirds vote of the members of the Central Board present at the discussion of the case, recommend a diploma, permit the return of the candidate to renew his course or permit him to return for any of his examinations at the close of a subsequent year, and, if he be successful, recommend him for a diploma.

35 The expenses of the Central Board of Examiners shall be paid from the funds of the Protestant Committee.

EXTRA PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES

36 A person holding a diploma as teacher granted by extra-provincial authorities, who desires to obtain a diploma for this Province, shall, when possible, submit to the Central Board of Examiners the following documents:

(a) A programme showing the subjects and the nature of the examination upon which he obtained his extraprovincial diploma;

(b) A certified statement of the marks obtained in each subject of the examination;

(c) The diploma which he holds;

(d) A certificate of age, and a certificate of moral character according to the authorized Form No. 1;

(e) Satisfactory evidence that he is a British subject, or has begun the necessary proceedings to become such, and that he professes the Protestant faith.

37 If these documents are satisfactory, the Director of Protestant Education may, at his discretion, grant a permit to teach until the date of examination.

38 In view of these documents, the Central Board shall determine what examinations, if any, the candi-

date is to undergo, and issue the diploma to which he may be entitled after all conditions are complied with.

In all such cases an examination both written and oral shall be taken in French, and the candidate must show at least such efficiency as is expected of the graduates of the intermediate class of the School for Teachers. The examination shall be given by the Supervisor of French Teaching at such time and place as may be determined by the Central Board.

39 The Secretary of the Central Board of Examiners shall cause to be provided when necessary (a) a suitable room in which to conduct the examination, (b) a supply of stationery, and (c) the required number of examination papers.

ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

40 The annual sessions of the School shall begin on the first Wednesday after Labor Day of each year and end in the month of June.

41 The course of study in the School for Teachers shall be drawn up by the Dean of the School in conference with the Teachers' Training Committee, and be submitted from time to time to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education for approval.

42 The practice schools for teachers in training shall conform as closely as possible to the authorized courses of study.

43 No candidate is admitted to the School for Teachers until the provisions of the school law respecting admission have been fulfilled.

CONDITIONS OF CONTINUANCE IN THE SCHOOL
FOR TEACHERS

44 Persons admitted to the School must attend on the first day of the session and must thereafter attend punctually every day of the session or give reasons satisfactory to the Dean of the School for their absence or tardiness.

45 In order to continue in the School, teachers in training must maintain conduct and character suitable to their present position and their future calling.

46 Each professor, lecturer or teacher shall have the power of excluding from his lectures any student who may be inattentive to his studies, or guilty of any minor infraction of the regulations, until the matter can be reported to the Dean.

47 The Dean of the School shall have the power to suspend from attendance any pupil for improper conduct or neglect of duty, for a week, or until the next meeting of the Training Committee at which time he may submit the case to that body.

48 The Training Committee is empowered for any grave cause to expel any teacher in training from any class.

49 Teachers in training who leave the School during the session are expected to assign to the Dean satisfactory reasons, accompanied in case of failure of health by a medical certificate.

Neglect to comply with this regulation will be a bar to future admission to the School.

50 Teachers in training must give their whole time and attention to the work of the school, and are not permitted to engage in any other course of study or business during the session of the school.

51 Upon the report of the physician to the Macdonald College that any pupil is physically or mentally unfit to continue his work, the Training Committee may require such pupil to withdraw from the School for Teachers, and any pupil having any physical defect that would seriously interfere with his usefulness as a teacher may likewise be required to withdraw.

52 All teachers in training in order to continue in the School must pass the prescribed examinations during the session to the satisfaction of the Dean.

53 One period a week shall be given to religious instruction within school hours by a regular member of the staff as a regular part of the school course with special relation to the subject matter prescribed by the Course of Study and the methods of teaching it; and one period a week after four o'clock shall be given by

assisting clergymen to inspirational and devotional aspects of religious instruction, all in accordance with the scheme provided from time to time by the Teachers' Training Committee and approved by the Protestant Committee.

54 Teachers in training will be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected, and in addition to punctual attendance at weekly religious instruction each student will be required to attend public worship at least once every Sunday at his own church, when possible.

55 All teachers in training who pass the various examinations in the School for Teachers with 60 per cent. of the total marks and who have not fallen below 50 per cent. in any one of the groups of subjects, English, Mathematics, French and Miscellaneous, nor in any one of the subjects required by the authorized course of study for schools of the grade which they aspire to teach, shall be entitled to continue in their classes.

Except by the special permission of the Dean, no others shall be entitled to this privilege.

56 All teachers in training who attain the standards defined above at the final examinations in the School shall be entitled to diplomas of the grade of the class to which they belong; and, except with the concur-

rence of two-thirds of the members of the Central Board of Examiners, who may be present at the discussion, no others shall receive diplomas. But the Central Board of Examiners may grant an elementary diploma to a teacher in training who fails to pass the examinations in the intermediate class.

57 Whenever it is evident from any report to the Superintendent of Education or from the papers of the candidates submitted to the Central Board in accordance with the regulations, or for other reasons, that any particular examination has not been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law and these regulations, the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education may declare, either: first, one or more diplomas granted at said examination, or, second, the whole or any part of the proceedings of the said Central Board of Examiners at any meeting, null and void, in which case the Central Board of Examiners and the candidates who received diplomas shall be notified thereof by the Superintendent.

BURSARIES

58 Bursaries of at least fifty dollars each shall be paid from the released Normal School fund to such teachers-in-training in the School for Teachers as shall comply with the regulations in regard thereto, as follows:

(a) Candidates must promise by a witnessed writing to teach three years in some rural elementary⁽¹⁾ school in the Province of Quebec;

(b) Candidates must enter into a joint obligation with a parent or guardian to reimburse to the Superintendent of Education the amount of the bursary received should they not, within five years, fulfil their said obligation to teach;

(c) No candidate may receive a bursary for two years; but in case of failure in one year, he may receive the balance of the bursary on the successful completion of his course in a subsequent year;

(d) Candidates for bursaries shall make their application for the same to the Secretary of the Central Board of Examiners when applying for admission to the School for Teachers;

(e) It is further provided that in addition to the payment of the foregoing bursaries, similar bursaries shall be paid to such teachers as, having not signed the required promise to teach, nevertheless have fulfilled the obligation entered into by others to teach three years in some rural school in the Province of Quebec.

(1) The elementary department of an Intermediate or of a High School is not included in this term.

59 Should the funds available in any year allow, the bursaries may be increased *pro-rata*, provided they do not exceed \$100.00 each.⁽²⁾

(a) The bursaries to teachers-in-training shall be paid in two equal instalments, in December and in June, to those only who are certified by the Dean of the School for Teachers to have pursued their course of studies with reasonable diligence, and to this end the Bursar of Macdonald College shall draw upon the Superintendent of Education, make the individual payments and render an account to the Superintendent;

(b) The bursaries to teachers who come under the provisions of paragraph No. 58e shall be divided into three equal portions and shall be paid only at the end of each year of successful teaching, but in no case shall they be paid after five years from the date of the diploma;

(c) A report shall be made to the Protestant Committee yearly in the month of September by the Central Board of such facts as the Committee may require from time to time, in regard to the allocation of the bursaries;

(d) The Superintendent of Education may release for good and sufficient cause a teacher from

(2) The bursary now paid is \$100 to teachers in training for the Intermediate diploma, and \$50.00 to teachers in training for the Elementary diploma.

any obligation to teach three years in the Province of Quebec, but this release shall not remove the obligation to return any bursaries that may have been received.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES

60 On being awarded an elementary diploma, an intermediate diploma, or a kindergarten diploma, each teacher in training at the School shall be paid out of the released Normal School Funds or other funds provided for the purpose the sum of five cents for each mile that his home, in the Province of Quebec, is distant from Macdonald College.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE CENTRAL BOARD

61 The Central Board of Examiners is empowered and required:

(a) To prepare and issue all forms of diplomas, certificates and tabulated reports which it may require in addition to the forms provided for in the law or in these regulations;

(b) To determine the time and the manner in which any report required by it shall be made;

(c) To determine all details of time and manner of conducting examinations for admission to the

School for Teachers, and for teachers' diplomas not provided for by law or by the regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education;

(d) To observe and to cause to be observed all laws, and all regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education touching the duties committed to the Central Board of Examiners;

(e) To report to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education as that body may direct.

CONCERNING THE CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS

62 The Protestant educational institutions of the Province are divided into Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools, Institutions for Superior Education, and Normal Schools for the instruction and training of teachers.

63 They are classified as follows:

SUPERIOR EDUCATION

(a) Chartered Universities and incorporated Colleges affiliated thereto which are required to make an annual statistical report to the Superintendent;

SECONDARY EDUCATION

(b) High Schools providing instruction adequate to the standard of matriculation in the Universities or to the High School Leaving Certificate. These schools have a course of study extending over eleven years of school life;

(c) Intermediate schools. These schools have a course of study extending over nine years of school life;

ELEMENTARY

(d) Elementary schools have a course of study extending over seven years of school life.

64 The course of study for Protestant Elementary Schools, Intermediate Schools and High Schools shall be enforced according to directions contained in the Manual for Elementary Schools, and in the Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers of Intermediate and High Schools as issued from time to time from the Department of Education after approval by the Committee.

(a) However, in city and suburban schools different courses of study may be followed with the approval of the Committee, but these courses must be at least equivalent to the one prescribed by the Committee.

65 The documents mentioned in regulation 64 shall be distributed to the schools from the Department of Education.

HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

66 In order that an institution may be recognized as a High School it must fulfil the following conditions:

(a) It must be under the control of, and receive financial support from, the school board of the municipality in which it is situated;

(b) A suitable school building, furnished with the necessary appliances, must be provided;

(c) It must be organized in three departments, viz.: Elementary, Intermediate and High School;

(d) At least four teachers must be employed, one of whom must hold a permanent high school diploma;

(e) The authorized course of study must be followed in each department;

(f) The pupils must pass satisfactorily the annual written examinations prescribed for such schools;

(g) It must remain in session at least one hundred and ninety days during the year.

67 In order that an institution may be recognized as an Intermediate School it must fulfil the conditions prescribed for high schools, except that it may be organized in two departments, elementary and intermediate, under at least three teachers, one of whom must hold an intermediate diploma, or a high school diploma.

68 It shall be competent, however, for the Protestant Committee to recommend a special grant to one school in a county, when the conditions requisite for an intermediate or for a high school have not been fulfilled.

69 No institution is allowed to change the title under which it is known, so as to transfer it from one grade of institution recognized by law to another grade, without being previously authorized to do so by the Protestant Committee.

70 Intermediate schools shall not take up the work of grades not properly belonging to such schools without the express permission of the Director of Protestant Education. Permission to do the work of specified high school grades may be granted upon the request of any school board to any intermediate school upon the receipt, from the Inspector of High Schools, of a report recommending that such permission be given.

71 Every pupil desiring to enter the intermediate school department of a superior school must undergo an examination in the subjects of the elementary course,

and pupils desiring to enter the high school department must undergo an examination in the subjects of the intermediate school course.

72 The school board shall fix a uniform school fee for each department of a school so that there may be one fee for the whole course of study of each department.

73 High and intermediate schools, that receive no grant in any year, must make application if they desire to be restored to their former status in the following year.

74 High and intermediate schools shall send to the Department of Education, before the first of July each year, specimens of school exercises in Writing, Drawing, Map Drawing and Mathematics, prepared upon the approved form of paper whenever required to do so by the Director of Protestant Education.

INSPECTION OF HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

75 It is the duty of the Inspector of High Schools:

(a) To inspect the Protestant high and intermediate schools of the Province at any time from the 1st of October to the 1st of May, and such other schools as he may be ordered to inspect, giving two days or more, on the average, to the inspection of each high school;

(b) To examine the buildings and furnishings of each school, and the condition of the outhouses;

(c) To note the number of pupils on the roll, and the number present on the day of inspection;

(d) To ascertain how far the course of study is being carried out in each school and what, if any, are the obstacles to this being done fully;

(e) To inquire into the work and the progress of the work in the several grades;

(f) To examine the time-table, and ascertain whether it is judiciously formulated or not;

(g) To take notes of each teacher's method of conducting his classes, whether he enlists the interest and attention of his pupils, whether there are indications of careful preparation for the work on his part or not;

(h) To note the strong and weak points of each school;

(i) To give each teacher privately such judicious hints and suggestions as to the conduct of the school as may seem necessary in the circumstances;

(j) To fill up the bulletin furnished by the Superintendent for each school;

(k) To submit a general annual report upon the prescribed work of inspection at the September meeting of the Committee, along with the tabulated returns of the results of the written examination, and to submit an interim report upon the work of inspection at any other meeting of the Committee when required to do so;

(l) To prepare or cause to be prepared the examination papers for all grades excepting Grade XI in accordance with the authorized course of study for high and intermediate schools and to submit them to the Board of Examiners for these grades for revision or approval if required to do so.

76 The Inspector of High Schools shall, in the tabulated returns of the written examination, report in regard to each school:

(a) The number of pupils on the roll for the term in which the examination is held, and the number present on the day of examination;

(b) The number of pupils presented for examination in each grade;

(c) The number of pupils not classed in any grade, and the subjects taken by them;

(d) The number of pupils that have passed in each grade, and the number that have failed in each;

(e) The information required in the form of report, in which the standing of the pupils in the several grades shall be given, and separately the standing of the ungraded pupils in the subjects which they have taken, along with a copy of the examination papers.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE
SCHOOLS

77 There shall be an annual written examination of the Protestant high and intermediate schools held simultaneously under the direction of local presiding officers approved by the Inspector of High Schools.

78 The examination papers shall not be sent to a school which refuses to remunerate its deputy-examiners.

79 In these written examinations pupils shall be considered as having passed in their respective grades provided they pass in all the grade subjects specified in the course of study. However, pupils who fail in not more than two subjects may be passed at the discretion of the High School Leaving Board for Grade XI and of the Inspector of High Schools for Grade X when the aggregate of marks is high enough to justify such exceptional action.

80 The papers for Grades VIII-X inclusive shall be prepared under the direction of the Inspector of High Schools.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATIONS

81 The examination of Grade XI shall be known as the High School Leaving Examination and shall be held during the months of January and June of each year.

(2) Pupils who pass in the subjects prescribed for their respective grades shall be entitled to receive certificates to this effect from the Department of Education.

82 The examination for the High School Leaving Certificate shall be conducted by the Department of Education as in the case of the other grades. In connection therewith there shall be a Board to approve examination papers, to determine the results of the examination and to deal with any questions that may arise in connection therewith. This Board shall be known as the High School Leaving Board, and be composed as follows:

One representative of the Department of Education, who shall be chairman.

Three representatives of the Protestant Committee.

One representative of the School for Teachers.

Two representatives nominated by McGill University.

One representative nominated by Bishop's University.

No member of Protestant Committee
should be member of H.S. L. Board

These shall be elected for a term of three years.
No person can be a member of this Board who is
engaged in the preparation of candidates for the
examination. X

83 The members of the High School Leaving Board shall receive an honorarium of \$20.00 for each meeting and travelling expenses shall be paid. Three meetings annually may be held.

84 The examiners for the High School Leaving Examination shall be appointed by the Protestant Committee at its regular meeting in the month of February each year. No person engaged in the preparation of candidates can be engaged as examiner.

The High School Leaving Board shall recommend the appointment of examiners. Nominations for examiners may also be submitted by the Director of Protestant Education.

This regulation shall go into effect on the first day of October, 1931.

85 The fees to be paid to the examiners shall be:

(a) For each examination paper that is set,
\$20.00;

(b) For the first 50 papers that are read, 50
cents each;

(c) For papers in excess of fifty, 25 cents each.

86 The certificates issued to successful candidates at the High School Leaving Examination shall show the standing of the pupil in each subject.

87 A report of each examination shall be made annually to the Protestant Committee as early as possible after its completion.

88 The cost incurred in conducting these examinations, including clerical assistance, shall be provided by the Protestant Committee.

89 The Protestant Boards of School Commissioners of Montreal and Westmount are, by arrangement with them, required to pay for the Leaving Examination at the rate of five dollars for each candidate examined.

90 All Pupils of Grade XI shall take the examinations for the High School Leaving Certificate, and those who pass for the certificate shall be held to have passed in their grade.

(a) No pupil shall be accepted for these examinations from an intermediate school that is not equipped as a high school in point of staff;

(b) Candidates in the Province of Quebec not in attendance at schools which take the June examinations as provided by the Protestant Committee should apply to the universities for matriculation examination.

91 The examination papers shall be distributed from the Department of Education by the Inspector of High Schools, and the answers of the pupils shall be returned to the Department in accordance with instructions to presiding officers.

92 The examination papers of all grades shall have the value of each question printed in the margin.

93 All pupils in attendance at any intermediate or high school must take the June examinations, but credit will not be given to the school for the marks of pupils who have not been in attendance at least ninety days during the current year.

Holders of the school-leaving certificates are admitted without further examination to the faculties of McGill University and Bishop's University, provided the subjects and percentages taken by the holders are such as are required by the various faculties.⁽¹⁾

94 These examinations shall begin on the 16th day of June, excepting when that day falls on Saturday or Sunday. Examinations in drawing may be held earlier by arrangement with the Inspector of High Schools.

(1) By arrangement with these universities. Particulars may be found in the University Calendars.

However, for the convenience of the Protestant schools of Montreal, school-leaving examinations may be held in the month of January for those pupils who, at that time, have completed the high school course, provided that the Protestant Board of Montreal is willing to continue to defray the expenses connected therewith.

The regulations regarding the June examinations shall, so far as possible, apply to these January examinations. Pupils from other schools in which provision is made for ending the high school course in January may present pupils at this examination with the consent of the Protestant Board of Montreal and the Director of Protestant Education, upon sharing equitably the expenses of the examination.

95 The following rules shall govern all examinations and shall be read to candidates before the first of the series of examinations:

(a) The candidates are to be placed in the examination room so as to prevent copying, or communication of any kind between them;

One candidate only shall be placed at each desk, which he shall occupy throughout the examination;

(b) At the hour appointed for the examination, the candidates being in their allotted places, the examination papers for that hour shall be opened, and distributed to the candidates;

(c) The examination papers, or any question therein, may be read aloud to the candidates by the presiding officer, but no explanation whatever shall be given as to the meaning or purport of the questions;

(d) No candidate shall give or receive assistance of any kind in answering the examination questions. Any candidate detected (a) taking into the examination room or having about him any book or writing from which he might derive assistance in the examination, (b) speaking to or applying to other candidates under any circumstances whatever, (c) answering under any circumstances whatever applications from other candidates, (d) exposing written papers to the view of other candidates, (e) endeavoring to overlook the work of other candidates, shall be immediately dismissed from the examination. The plea of accident or forgetfulness shall not be received;

(e) Candidates shall write their answers on one side only of the paper, and shall use no other paper than that provided for them;

(f) The use of blotting paper for rough drafts or for any writing whatever is strictly forbidden. But rough drafts may be made on the back of the paper provided;

(g) At the close of the examination all the paper, including the blotting paper, furnished to a candidate must be returned to the presiding officer;

(h) No candidate shall have access to his answers, and no alteration shall be made therein after they are delivered to the presiding officer;

(i) No persons, except those taking part in the examination, shall be admitted into the examination room, and no conversation or anything that may disturb the candidates shall be allowed.

The following rules for presiding officers shall be sent annually to them before the examinations:

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

RULES FOR PRESIDING OFFICERS

(The term "Presiding Officer" shall be understood to mean the person appointed to conduct the examination. It shall not be in his power to appoint a deputy for any of his duties unless duly authorized.)

1. On receipt of the package containing the examination papers, the Presiding Officer shall become responsible for the safe-keeping of it and its contents until the examination is concluded. He shall see that the seal is intact. If anything appears to be wrong, or if, on opening the package, any envelopes containing examination papers which should be enclosed are not to be found, he shall notify the Inspector of High Schools at once.

2. The question papers shall be kept by the Presiding Officer under his personal custody in a locked receptacle in a secure place in his own residence or place of business. They are never to be kept in a school or in

any place to which he has not access in his own right at any hour of the day or night. He shall keep in his possession all the keys for the locks which are used, and he shall spare no effort to insure the safe-keeping of the papers. In case of mishap he will be held responsible to the Department. The envelopes containing the question papers are to be taken to the examination room only as they are needed.

3. The Presiding Officer shall see that all necessary arrangements are made by the School Board in due time for the examination; that a clock is placed in each room; that all diagrams, maps, books and papers, or other articles having reference to the subjects of examination are removed from the room, and he shall also see that the necessary number of invigilators has been appointed.

4. Presiding officers and invigilators shall exercise necessary oversight at all times when the candidates are engaged in writing and they shall not give their attention to any work other than that which pertains to their duties. They shall take all necessary steps to render it impossible for the instructions to candidates to be violated. They shall see that no person except themselves and the Head Teacher is present with the candidates in the room during the examination and shall take care that no conversation or noise which might disturb the candidates is carried on in the vicinity of the examination room.

5. At the commencement of the examination the Presiding Officer or invigilator shall acquaint each candidate for the High School Leaving Certificate with the number which he is to write on his answer books, in addition to his name, throughout the whole examination, unless this has already been done by the Principal of the school from the second copy of candidates' names and numbers sent to the Presiding Officer which is intended to be handed to the principal and utilized for this purpose. He shall then see that they are placed so as to prevent copying or communication of any kind between them. One candidate only shall be placed at a desk, and he shall occupy the same seat during the whole examination.

No person shall be admitted to the examination whose name is not on the list furnished by the Inspector of High Schools unless he can satisfy the Presiding Officer that he has complied with all necessary requirements within the proper time. Each candidate must be known to him personally or positively identified.

6. The Presiding Officer or invigilator shall then call the attention of the candidates to the rules printed on the cover of the answer book and shall make such explanations as he may deem necessary to secure a proper understanding of them. They should also be told to observe carefully any instructions which may be given at the head of the several examination papers.

7. At the hour appointed for the examination in the time-table provided, the candidates being in their allotted places, the Presiding Officer or invigilator shall, in the presence of the candidates, open the sealed envelope containing the papers and shall distribute them.

Before opening this envelope, he shall hand it to two witnesses, who shall be invigilators or teachers in the school, and shall ask them to examine it carefully, seals and edges, to satisfy themselves that it had not been already opened or tampered with, but teachers must not remain in the room after the examination begins.

8. No examination shall on any account be postponed, or be held at an earlier time than that specified on the time-table.

9. No explanation whatever shall be given by the Presiding Officer or invigilator as to the meaning or purport of any question. He may, however, publicly announce corrections of errors when authorized by the proper authority to do so, and not otherwise.

10. No candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room after the expiration of one hour from the commencement of the examination, or to leave it until an hour has elapsed. When a candidate does leave the room he shall not be permitted to return during the examination in that subject except in cases of illness, when the Presiding Officer may make such arrangements as in his judgment may seem wise.

11. At the expiration of the time allowed for the examination the Presiding Officer or invigilator shall direct the candidates to hand in their answer books immediately. He shall then enclose the answers in the envelopes especially marked for each examination, and no person other than himself shall have access to them. He shall be responsible for their safe-keeping until they are transmitted to the Department or to the Inspector of High Schools, as the case may be.

12. At the close of the examination the Presiding Officer, the Head Teacher and each invigilator shall sign and return the following declarations:

(To be signed by the Presiding Officer at the close of the examination and forwarded to the Inspector of High Schools, Quebec.)

I hereby solemnly declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the examination at..... has been conducted strictly in accordance with the special regulations prescribed for such examination; that the envelopes containing the printed examination papers furnished by the Department of Education, through the Inspector of High Schools, were kept in my possession under the strictest surveillance in a place to which no person else had access from the time that they were received until they were taken to the examination room; that they were taken to the examination room only as they were needed; that they were

opened in the presence of the candidates after they had been closely inspected by two witnesses (.....); that the answers were collected at the time specified; and that these answers, as forwarded, have been written by the pupils themselves, without assistance from any person, memoranda or books, during the time of the examination, and have not subsequently been accessible to unauthorized persons.

I further solemnly declare that each candidate writing the examination was either known to me (or us) personally or positively identified.

Signature.....

Presiding Officer.

Date.....

Signature.....

Head Teacher.

(To be signed by each invigilator)

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief this examination has been conducted strictly in accordance with the regulations as stated above.

.....Invigilator.

.....Invigilator.

The Presiding Officer shall send with the above declaration a plan of the examination room setting forth the position occupied by each candidate.

CONCERNING THE DUTIES OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES

School Grounds

96 School sites shall, when possible, be in dry, elevated positions, easily accessible, and provided with good water.

97 School sites shall, when possible, be isolated and so situated that the surroundings will not interfere with the work of the school room or with the morals of the pupils.

98 School sites shall not be chosen near a swamp, or a cemetery.

99 The school grounds shall be properly levelled and drained, planted with shade trees and enclosed by a substantial fence. They shall, when possible, be half of an acre in extent, or more. A larger area shall be provided for large schools.

100 Separate closets or privies shall be provided for the sexes. A close partition or fence, at least six feet in height, extending from the closets to the school building, shall separate the approaches of these closets.

101 Proper care shall be taken to secure cleanliness in these closets and to prevent unpleasant and unhealthy odours. The approaches from the school house to the closets shall be so kept that the closets may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather.

School Houses

102 The school house shall, when possible, be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

103 When the number of children of school age in a district exceeds seventy-five, the school house shall contain at least two rooms, when it exceeds one hundred and twenty-five, three rooms, an additional room at least being required for each additional fifty children.

104 In each school room the area shall be at least fifteen square feet for each pupil, and the height from door to ceiling at least ten feet, so as to give at least one hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space per pupil.⁽¹⁾

105 There shall be ante-rooms or cloak rooms for pupils of both sexes, separate from the school room, warmed and ventilated and supplied with hooks, and with shelves for the pupils' luncheon.

106 All doors shall open outward.

(1) This minimum space is sufficient only when provision is made for ventilation upon the most recent and approved plans. In ordinary cases nearly twice as much space is needed.—G.W.P.

107 The heating apparatus shall be so placed as to give a uniform temperature of sixty-five degrees, determined by a thermometer, in the school room during school hours.

108 The windows of a school room may be placed on *both sides of the school room*, or on the left side of the pupils and behind them, or on the left side only, but never in front of the pupils. The area of the windows, collectively, shall not be less than one-sixth of the floor surface of the school room. The top of each window shall be carried up as near the ceiling as possible, and the bottom of the side windows shall be at least four feet from the floor of the room, and the bottom of the windows behind the pupils at least six feet from the floor. Blinds or shades shall be provided for all windows.

109 The windows shall open readily from the top and bottom, and when double windows are used a ventilator shall be provided at the top and bottom of each double window.

110 There shall be in every school room ample provision for the admission and circulation of pure air and for the escape of impure air.

111 The school boards are required to observe the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health and to follow the directions of the local Boards of Health in all matters concerning the sanitary conditions of school houses, grounds and outbuildings.

112 The school houses are to be built in accordance with plans and specifications furnished or approved by the Superintendent.

113 School houses shall not be opened before having been accepted by the school inspector, who will visit them at the request of the school board, and the said school board shall pay the travelling and other expenses incurred by the school inspector for the purpose of this visit. The school inspector shall report the result of his visit immediately to the Superintendent of Education.

114 School boards shall see that each school house is kept in good repair, that the windows are properly filled with glass, and that suitable fuel is provided; that the desks and seats are in good repair, that the outhouses are properly provided with doors and kept clean, that the blackboards are kept painted, that there is a supply of good water, and that everything that is necessary for the comfort of the pupils and the success of the school is provided. When a manager is appointed, the school board shall see that he performs his duties in a proper manner.

115 No public school house or school ground or any building, furniture or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other purpose than for the use or accommodation of the public school of the district, without the express permission of the school board or the chairman thereof, and then only on condi-

tion that all damages are made good by the persons obtaining permission, and that the school room is properly cleaned before the time for opening the school.

116 The teacher has charge of the school house on behalf of the school board. He has no authority to use the school house other than as directed by them, without their sanction. At the request of the school board he must at once deliver up the key of the school house to the chairman.

School Furniture and Apparatus

117 A sufficient number of seats, provided with backs, and desks shall be provided for the accommodation of all the pupils ordinarily in attendance at the school.

118 The seats and desks shall be so arranged that the pupils may sit facing the teacher. Not more than two pupils shall be allowed to sit at one desk.

119 The height of the seats shall be so graduated that all pupils may be seated with their feet resting firmly upon the floor. (To accommodate pupils of all ages the desks should be of three different sizes.)

120 The seats and desks shall be fastened to the floor in rows with aisles at least eighteen inches in width between the rows; passages, at least three feet wide, shall be left between the outside rows and the side

and the rear walls of the room, and a space from three to five feet wide between the teacher's desk and the front desks.

121 Each desk shall be so placed that its edge will be directly over the edge of the seat behind it. The desk shall be provided with a shelf for pupils' books.

122 There shall be a teacher's desk of convenient form with lock and key.

123 There shall be a cupboard, provided with lock and key, for the preservation of school records and apparatus and of the books of the school library.

124 There shall be a black board, at least three feet six inches wide, extending across the whole room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than two and a half feet above the floor or platform; and, when possible, there shall be an additional black-board on each side of the room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there shall be a shelf or trough for holding crayons and brushes.

125 There shall be provided for every school room a jacketed stove, a wood-box or a coal-bucket, a shovel, a poker (unless furnace heating is provided), a broom, a sanitary water-container or fountain, wash basin, soap and towels, a hand bell, a clock, a thermometer, a copy of the school regulations, a copy of the authorized

course of study, and an authorized school journal; and in every school a standard dictionary, a visitor's register, a permanent record, a chart for the teaching of oral French and the necessary series of maps as supplied by the Government, a supply of crayons and black-board brushes and a waste paper box.

(a) There shall be provided by the school board a set of text books for the teacher's desk.

126 Provision shall be made by every school board for sweeping each school house daily after school hours and for scrubbing the floors at least once every two months, and for making fires one hour before the time for opening school when requisite; but it is not the duty of teachers to do this work.

The School Year

127 All schools shall be closed from the 1st July to the 15th August each year; but any school board may, with the approval of the Director of Protestant Education, open one or more of its schools during this period when the circumstances of the school render it necessary.

128 The schools of a municipality shall open each year after the 15th of August, and not later than the first day of September, unless that date should fall on a Friday or an authorized holiday, in which case they shall open on the next regular school day.

129 The schools of each municipality shall continue in session each day, except the holidays hereinafter provided, from the date appointed for the opening until the close of the school session. In school municipalities where the school session is less than ten months the school boards may provide by resolution for closing the schools during the breaking up of the roads.

130 The holidays for the Protestant schools of the Province shall be as follows:

Every Saturday and Sunday; Thanksgiving Day; from 24th December to 2nd January, inclusive; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Victoria Day; Dominion Day; and such days as are proclaimed by authority or granted by resolution of the school board of the municipality or by the Director of Protestant Education; also the two days upon which the Protestant Teachers' Association meets yearly, provided the teacher concerned actually attends the sessions of the Association after giving notice in writing to the school board.

School Hours

131 The school hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, unless the school board by resolution prescribes a shorter period.

132 There shall be a recess of not less than ten minutes each forenoon and afternoon, and a recess of one

hour at least shall be allowed for recreation during the middle of the school day.

Engagement of Teachers

133 Each school board shall engage its teachers for the time, at least, that the schools are to be in operation during the school year, and not for any less period, except to replace a teacher retiring before the end of the school year.

134 In the engagement of teachers the school board shall consider the special needs and circumstances of the several schools under its control and shall allot the teachers among these schools so as best to promote the interests of the whole municipality.

135 The teacher's engagement for Protestant schools shall be made in accordance with Form No. 3.

136 Whenever in any class room the average attendance exceeds fifty, a second teacher shall be engaged for that class by the school board and another room shall be provided.

Bonuses for Progress

137 The municipality bonuses for progress awarded under the provisions of Art. 8 (g) shall not be used in any way to lessen taxation, but shall be expended, after consultation with the inspector, upon one or more of the following objects: (a) The purchase of modern or

better school furniture, (b) The improvement or adornment of the school grounds, (c) The school garden, (d) The purchase of books for the school libraries, for the use of teachers or pupils, or both, (e) The purchase of apparatus and charts for the teaching of nature study, agriculture and geography, (f) The purchase of charts for the teaching of Oral French.

Religious Instruction

138 Religious instruction shall be given in all public schools, but no person shall require any pupil in any public school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, objected to in writing by his or her parents or guardians.

139 Every Protestant school shall be opened each day with the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures followed by the Lord's Prayer.

140 In all grades of Protestant schools the first twenty minutes of each day shall be devoted to the opening exercises (prescribed by the preceding Regulation), instruction in morals, and Scripture History. The Holy Scriptures and the authorized text-books shall be used for this purpose. No denominational teaching shall be given in such schools.

Authorized Text-Books and Course of Study

141 A revision of the authorized text-books and course of study and apparatus shall be made from time to time at the discretion of the Committee.

(a) School boards shall insist upon the use in their schools of the authorized books, to the exclusion of all others;

(b) All recommendations regarding text-books and course of study shall be made to the Director of Protestant Education. After these recommendations have been carefully considered he shall report his findings to the Protestant Committee for final action;

(c) The Director of Protestant Education, or the Protestant Committee itself, may also initiate proceedings in this connection;

(d) In case new books are proposed for authorization copies of them shall be procured for the use of such members of the Committee as may request them with a view to examination before final action.

142 School boards shall provide and use the authorized forms of teachers' engagements, account-books, school journal and school visitors' register in their municipalities.

Poor Municipalities

143 Those school municipalities only whose annual share of the government grant is less than two hundred dollars are eligible for a grant from the Poor Municipality Fund.

144 Municipalities desiring to obtain a grant from the Poor Municipality Fund must make application to that effect to the Superintendent through the Inspector on or before the 1st of January each year.

145 This application must be accompanied by a certificate from the school inspector stating (a) that the school law and regulations have been faithfully carried out in the municipality, (b) that the teachers are competent, (c) that there are no arrears due by solvent persons, (d) that the municipality is poor and cannot contribute more than it does for school purposes.

The Inspector shall give the rate of taxation upon the saleable value of real estate in the municipality, as nearly as he can estimate it.

146 School municipalities that have failed to comply with the instructions of the Superintendent shall receive no share of the Poor Municipality Fund.

VI

CONCERNING TEACHERS

147 When two or more teachers are employed in a school, one shall be the head teacher. The head teacher shall be responsible for the organization, classification and discipline of the whole school, and shall prescribe (with the concurrence of the school board) the duties of the assistant-teachers.

148 Teachers shall not absent themselves from school nor close their schools on regular school days without permission from the school board or the chairman thereof, except in case of sickness or other unavoidable cause, in which case the absence shall be immediately reported to the school board.

149 It is the duty of a teacher in a public school:

(1) To see that the school house is ready for the reception of the pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school in the morning, and five minutes before the time for opening in the afternoon;

(2) To give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the school rooms, and to determine the temperature by thermometer. At each recess the windows and doors shall be opened for the purpose of changing the atmosphere of the room;

(3) To give strict attention to the proper cleanliness of the school house and outbuildings, to make and enforce such rules as will ensure the keeping of the school grounds and outbuildings in a neat and cleanly condition, and to inspect these at least once each day;

(4) To see that no damage is done to the furniture, fences, outbuildings, or other school property, and to give notice in writing to the school board of any such damage and also of any necessary repairs;

(5) To see that the school house and outbuildings are locked at all proper times, and when not locked to see that they are under the charge of a teacher, or of a monitor for whose faithfulness the teacher shall be responsible (or of a caretaker after school hours);

(6) To classify the pupils strictly according to the authorized course of study;

(7) To require each pupil to do thoroughly the work prescribed for one grade before promoting him to the next higher grade. Pupils who have fallen behind in the work of their grade may be placed in the next lower grade, and pupils who show unusual ability may be promoted during the year to a higher grade in all or in a part of his sub-

jects. Likewise, pupils who have failed in their June examinations may be promoted on trial, if the teacher thinks such promotion to be in the pupils' interest;

(a) Pupils shall in no case be deprived of their right to take the June examinations, but shall be required to do so;

(8) To prepare and keep in a conspicuous place in the school room, for the guidance of teacher and pupils, a time-table showing the order of exercises for each class for each day in the week, and the time devoted to each exercise per day;

(9) Not to require any pupil to use as a school text-book any book not included in the list of text-books prescribed for the use of pupils in the municipality;

(10) To open the school each morning with reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures, followed by the Lord's Prayer;

(11) To furnish the pupils with constant employment during school hours, and to endeavor by judicious and diversified methods to render the exercises of the school pleasant as well as profitable;

(12) To make special preparation beforehand for each day's work with the several classes;

(13) To teach diligently and faithfully all the subjects of the authorized course of study;

(14) To explain each new lesson assigned, pointing out the difficult parts, that every pupil may know what he is expected to do for the next recitation and how it is to be done;

(15) To give his undivided attention to the school work, and not to engage in any private business or work on the school premises during school hours;

(16) To use such methods to secure discipline as may be adopted by a kind, firm and judicious parent in his family, avoiding corporal punishment except when it shall appear to be imperatively necessary, and then a record of the offence and the punishment shall be made in the school journal. All degrading and unusual punishment shall be avoided. Teachers are specially warned not to inflict any blow with the hand or otherwise upon the head of a pupil;

(17) To read to the pupils, from time to time, the school regulations that apply to them, that they may have a clear understanding of the rules by which they are governed;

(18) To preserve a careful oversight of the conduct and habits of the pupils during school hours;

(19) To keep, in the prescribed form, a journal of the daily attendance, and to inquire into causes of tardiness and absence;

(20) To keep the visitors' register, and to allow visitors free access to the same, and to keep the permanent record;

(21) To make up all returns required by the Superintendent, the Inspector and the school board, as far as the information required can be supplied;

(22) To carry out the suggestions of the Inspector to the best of his ability;

(23) To preserve for reference the school register, the permanent record, the educational journal and other works, etc., furnished to the school, and on retiring from the school to leave them in order for his successor;

(24) To endeavor to improve his professional status by attending the teachers' meeting held in the county, and by professional reading.

CONCERNING PUPILS

150 It is the duty of every pupil to attend school punctually and regularly, to follow the authorized

course of study, to conform to the regulations of the school, to obey promptly all the directions of the teacher, to be diligent in study, respectful to teachers, kind and obliging to schoolmates, clean and neat in habits, person and clothing, and to refrain entirely from the use of profane and vulgar language.

151 No pupil who is affected with, or exposed to, any contagious disease shall be permitted to attend school until he produces medical or other satisfactory evidence that all danger from his mingling with the other pupils, or from his exposure to the disease, has passed away.

152 Pupils are required to procure the text-books and other school requisites indicated by the course of study for the class to which they belong.

153 The school board may provide and lend to indigent pupils, with due precautions for their proper preservation, text-books and other school requisites.

154 In all cases of absence pupils are required to furnish from their parents or guardians on returning to school sufficient reasons for such absence.

155 No pupil shall be permitted to leave at any time before the regular hour for closing his class, except in the case of sickness or on a written or personal request of his parent or guardian.

156 Each pupil is required to be present at each inspection and examination of his school or department, or to present a satisfactory excuse for absence.

157 Each pupil shall have a particular desk, and shall keep the same and the floor beneath it in a neat and orderly condition.

158 Pupils of one district shall not attend the school of another district without the special permission of the school board.

159 When the school board establishes more than one department or school in a district, all the pupils shall be classified according to their attainments and shall attend such department therein as they shall be found qualified for, as determined by proper examination.

160 Pupils shall be responsible to the teacher for their conduct on the school premises and also when going to, or returning from school, unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians.

161 Any school property or furniture injured or destroyed by a pupil must be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian.

162 When the ordinary discipline of the school fails to secure becoming conduct in a pupil, the teacher shall notify the parents of the fact. If no improvement takes

place, the teacher may then suspend him from the school for a period not exceeding five school days. If the suspension be for refusing to do some definite act that may rightfully be demanded, it may be extended until the offender returns and does that which he had refused to do.

163 Whenever any teacher suspends a pupil, he shall at once notify the parents or guardians in writing stating the length of time for which the pupil is suspended and the reasons for such suspension.

164 When it becomes evident that the conduct of a pupil is such as to endanger the morals of his companions, or the authority of the teacher, and the ordinary modes of discipline fail to secure amendment, the head teacher may report the pupil to the school board for expulsion, and may suspend the pupil pending the decision of the school board.

165 Any pupil expelled from school by the school board shall not be re-admitted to any school in the municipality without the written consent of the school board; but any pupil expelled from school who shall express to the teacher his regret for his conduct as openly and explicitly as the case may require, may, with the approval of the teacher and the school board, be re-admitted to the school.

CONCERNING TEXT-BOOKS SUBMITTED FOR AUTHORIZATION

166 Persons desiring to submit a text-book to the Protestant Committee for authorization shall forward copies of the book to the Director of Protestant Education for examination, stating the price to the trade and the retail price.

(2) Before final authorization of any book the publisher must legally bind himself to supply said book, in harmony with price and quality of samples submitted, as may be needed for schools under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Committee for such terms of years as may be agreed upon.

167 A sample copy of every edition of every book authorized by the Protestant Committee shall be deposited in the Department of Education by the publisher, and no edition of any book shall be considered as approved without a certificate to that effect from the Director of Protestant Education, which certificate may be withdrawn at any time at the request of the Committee, after legal notice to the publisher.

168 Every authorized book shall bear the imprint of the publisher, and shall show upon the cover or title page the authorized retail price, and no part of the book shall be used for advertising purposes without the written consent of the Director of Protestant Education.

169 No alterations in contents, topography, binding, paper, or any other material respect, shall in any case be made without the approval of the Protestant Committee.

170 Any books recommended as aids to teachers, for private reference or study, shall not be used as textbooks by the pupils.

*Summer School for the Training of Specialists
in French*

171 A Summer School for the Training of Specialists in French may be carried on under the direction of the Department of Education whenever funds permit and there is prospect of a sufficient number of students.

(a) The prescribed work of the School shall be the study and practice of the most modern methods of teaching French to English pupils;

(b) The School shall be open to teachers who already have had professional training equal to that required for an intermediate diploma, and have had at least one year of successful experience in ordinary class room work;

(c) Such teachers must have a good working knowledge of written and spoken French, and must give satisfactory evidence of that fact before admission;

(d) Bonuses as determined from time to time shall be paid to teachers who take the full course, provided they are engaged to teach in schools receiving grants from the Protestant Committee, during the year following their attendance;

(e) Teachers who successfully complete their course, and are recommended by the Director of the School, shall receive from the Central Board of Examiners either a first class Specialist's Certificate, or a second class Specialist's Certificate;

(f) The first class certificate is permanent. The second class certificate is valid for two years, and may be replaced by a first class certificate after further attendance satisfactory to the Director of the School, or upon the report of the Supervisor of French teaching to the effect that the deficiencies because of which the first class certificate was withheld have been overcome;

(g) A certificate may be awarded on a successful examination in methods, without full attendance at the School, in the case of a person whose mother tongue is French, who possesses an intermediate diploma valid for the Protestant schools of this Province, and who presents to the Director of the Summer School satisfactory evidence of efficiency in teaching French and in class management.

Schools Employing Specialists in French

172 So long as the legislative appropriation is sufficient the sum of \$200 per annum shall be paid to high schools receiving grants from the Protestant Committee which employ Specialists in French holding first class certificates, and \$150 to those employing Specialists with a second class certificate, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The Specialist must be responsible for the French in all the grades of the school, and must give all his time to the teaching of this subject. If, however, the Specialist teaches French in all the grades in which it is prescribed and still has further time at his disposal, he may be required by the school board concerned to take additional work;

(b) Specialists must follow what is known as the direct method of teaching French in accordance with the course of study prescribed from time to time.

Regulations Concerning Medical Inspection of Schools

173 Wherever the medical inspection of schools is provided for by a school board, either independently or in conjunction with other school boards, it is required:

(a) That the inspection shall take place in the school house, and that teachers shall do all in their power to aid the work of inspection;

(b) That the inspection may take place in school hours, but the work of the classes should be interfered with as little as possible;

(c) Each medical inspecting officer shall in addition to such other reports as are required by the Provincial Board of Health make an annual report and forward it to the school board, and the secretary-treasurer of the school board shall forward a copy of the same with his annual report to the Department of Education.

CONCERNING THE CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS

174 Wherever consolidation is adopted it is the duty of the school board to have a properly signed engagement with the contractor or contractors for the conveyance of pupils, which shall provide, among other things, for the following:

(a) The route or routes to be covered;

(b) The hour of arrival at school in the morning and the hour of arrival in the afternoon for the return drive;

(c) The engagement of competent drivers acceptable to the school board. Such drivers must be of sober habits, must use no improper language of any kind, and possess the necessary qualities of character to preserve order among the pupils;

(d) The warmth and comfort of the pupils in winter weather and protection from rain by means of a cover to the vehicle.

175 Complaints with regard to the conduct of the drivers of school vehicles shall be made to the chairman or secretary-treasurer of the school board. The school board shall investigate such cases as soon as possible, and if a serious complaint is proved, shall require the contractor to replace the driver by another.

176 Complaints with regard to the conduct of pupils on school vehicles shall be made to the school principal, who, after investigation, may recommend to the school board, if necessary, that the offending pupil or pupils shall be deprived of the use of the school vehicle until such time as proper conduct is assured.

177 Unless it is so provided in the contract, the driver is not required to call at the homes of pupils living on crossroads, or at a distance from the highway, but just and proper provision shall be made in order that they may meet the vehicle at some appointed time and place each morning.

NOTE.—The principal provisions of the law with regard to consolidation may be found in Articles 88, 91, 92, 94 of the Education Act.

178 All regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education previously in force are hereby repealed, and replaced by the foregoing.

FORM NO. 1

Form of Certificate of Moral Character

“This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have personally known and had opportunity of observing
..... for the
..... last past; that during all such time his life and conduct have been without reproach; and I affirm that I believe *him* to be an upright, conscientious and strictly sober *man*.”

(This certificate must be signed by the Minister of the congregation to which the candidate belongs; and by two school commissioners or trustees or school visitors, or other reputable persons.)

FORM NO. 2

CANADA,
Province of Quebec

PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

We hereby certify that, a native of, aged, residing at, and professing the Protestant faith, has produced the requisite certificates, passed the examinations, and fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the School Law and Regulations for Candidates for the position of Inspector of Protestant Schools, to the satisfaction of the Protestant Committee.

We further certify that a class certificate has been granted to him and that he is, therefore, eligible for appointment as Inspector of Protestant Schools in the Province of Quebec.

In witness whereof, by order of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, we have hereunto affixed our hands the day of in the year 19.....

.....Chairman.

.....Secretary.

—

FORM NO. 3

CANADA,
Province of Quebec. Municipality of

On the day of the month in the year 19....., it is mutually agreed and stipulated between the school of the municipality of in the county of, represented by, their chairman, under a resolution of the said, passed on the day of, 19..., and, teacher, holding a diploma for the Province of Quebec and residing at, as follows:

The said teacher hereby makes an engagement with the said school board for the term of year from the day of, 19..., to the day of, 19... (unless the diploma of the said teacher be withdrawn, or any other legal impediment arise) to teach the school in district No., according to the school law and regulations, every day during said term except on holidays prescribed by the Regulations for Protestant Schools.

The said agree to pay to the said teacher the sum of for the said school year, payable monthly in current money and not otherwise, and neither the secretary-treasurer nor any other person shall alter this method of payment.

Done at the day and date first above mentioned, and the parties have signed after hearing the same read.

Chairman of the School

Teacher

FORM NO. 4

This is to certify that, who holds a diploma from the School of Teachers, dated, has taught in the school at, in the county of, during months of the scholastic year 19..., and has been assiduous in duty, punctual in attendance, observant of regulations, has governed her pupils well, secured good progress in study, been polite and tactful in intercourse with parents, commissioners and Inspector, and maintained a character above reproach.

Signed.....

Chairman or Secretary-Treasurer of School

Commissioners of

School Inspector.....

N.B.—Let each person signing this certificate fill in the number of months for which he gives it, and score out any clause to which he cannot subscribe.

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(Printed in Canada)

Return to the Principal

I have a copy

J.H.M.

4 Dec 1931.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

THE MACDONALD PHYSICS LABORATORY

December 4th. 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal.
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

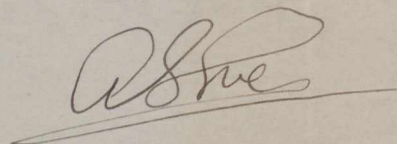
Dr. Keys states that he will
be glad to act as examiner for the McGill
Junior Matriculation in Physics. ✓

Dr. Shaw states that he will
be glad to act as examiner in the Senior Mat-
riculation Examination in Physics. ✓

Professor Reilley has accepted
an invitation to set the Physics paper, School
Leaving, for January next. ✓

I am sending a copy of this
letter to the Registrar.

Yours very sincerely,



A. S. Eve,
Director,
Department of Physics.

*noted
LWB*

December 22nd,

1931.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director of Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Percival,

I feel that a note from me explaining the action that McGill University is taking this year in the matter of the Matriculation Examination would serve to avoid possible misunderstandings.

Following upon the recent discussion at the Protestant Committee, the Matriculation Board of the University met, and agreed that the time had arrived when steps should be taken to clear up confusion. Accordingly, they decided to set going without delay arrangements for conducting the Matriculation Examination for 1932. But in doing so they had continually in mind the desirability of leaving open the widest possible field for co-operation with your Department in its conduct of the School-Leaving Examination.

I should like you to realize that the steps which are being taken are directed solely to the clearing up of confusion. This University still desires to cooperate with your Department by every means that will not impair or obscure the separate identity of each examination and the separate responsibilities of the University and the Department.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am,
Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Education
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
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.

January 15th, 1932

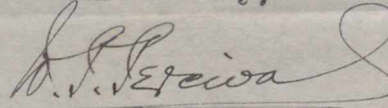
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

An acknowledgment of your favour of December 22nd,
has been delayed owing to my absence from the office.

From your letter I observe that McGill has made
arrangements to conduct its Matriculation examinations
alone in June 1932 and I shall inform the Protestant Commi-
ttee accordingly at its next meeting.

Yours truly,



A/

Director of Protestant Education

JUNIOR MATRICULATION EXAMINERS - JUNE 1932

English Composition <i>Bruner</i>	Professor A.S. Noad
English Literature _____	Professor G.W. Latham X
French (direct method)	Miss L.E. Tanner X
French (indirect method) <i>Janner</i>	Professor P. Villard
History _____	Professor T.W.L. MacDermot
Elementary Algebra	Professor H. Tate ✓
Elementary Geometry	Professor A.V. Richardson (Bishop's)
Intermediate Algebra	Professor H. Tate ✓
Intermediate Geometry	Professor A.V. Richardson ✓
Physics <i>Orin Rensford</i>	Professor D.A. Keys ✓
Chemistry _____	Professor N.N. Evans X
Physical Geography _____	Dr. J.A. Nicholson X
Botany _____	Professor G.W. Scarth X
Latin ↗	Professor A.M. Thompson X
Greek ↗	Professor A.M. Thompson X
Drawing _____	Professor H.F. Armstrong X
Spanish	Professor R.M. Sugars
German	Professor W.L. Graff
Italian	Professor A.S. Noad

Suggestions for Regulations 81-84 to replace the present Regulations.

81. (a) The examination of Grade XI shall be known as the High School Leaving Examination and shall be held during the months of January and June of each year.
- (b) Examinations in the subjects of Grade XII shall be held in June each year.
- (c) Pupils who pass in the subjects prescribed for their respective grades shall be entitled to receive certificates to this effect from the Department of Education. Other students shall receive statements of the work accomplished.
82. ^a The examinations for the High School Leaving Certificate and for the High School Certificate of Grade XII shall be conducted by the Department of Education, as in the case of the other grades. In connection therewith there shall be a board, known as the High School Leaving Board, which shall consist of the Inspector of High Schools, who shall be chairman, and of three other members who shall be appointed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. These shall be elected for a term of three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.
- ^b No person can be a member of this board who is engaged in the preparation of candidates for these examinations, or who is an examiner under this Board.
- ^c It shall be the duty of the Board (a) to revise and approve examination papers and the method of marking, (b) to consider the marks obtained by candidates, decide what answers, if any, shall be re-read, (c) to make allowances, if necessary, in consultation with the examiner, if possible, and determine the results (d) and, in general, to deal with any questions that may arise in connection with the examinations, or that may be referred to the Board by the Director of Protestant Education. ✓
83. The members of the High School Leaving Board shall receive an honorarium of \$25 for each meeting and travelling expenses shall be paid. ~~This honorarium, however, will not be paid for more than three times annually.~~
84. The examiners for the High School Leaving Examination ~~and the Examination of Grade XII~~ shall be appointed by the Protestant Committee. The appointments shall be made on the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education; to whom nominations may be sent by the High School Leaving Board.

No person engaged in the preparation of candidates can be employed as examiner. The examiners must be persons who have had successful experience as teachers of the subjects they are appointed to examine, and must be acquainted with the work of the high schools.

The Principal

If at the next meeting of the Protestant Committee or elsewhere any criticism is expressed of my addressing to the Chairman of the High School Leaving Board the letter containing a list of our Matriculation Examiners for next June and sending only a copy to the Director of Protestant Education, I should like you to point out:-

1. That the sending of the letters was essentially a courtesy and a proof of the University's desire to keep in close touch and cooperate with the Department of Education.
2. That the original letter contained only statements of fact and was therefore sent to the High School Leaving Board since these facts would interest them and might affect their recommendations.
3. That if the letter had been concerned with policy, (e.g. if we had requested the opinion or advice of the Department or of the Protestant Committee) it would naturally have been sent to the Director.
4. That if I had imagined for a moment that the Director would be aggrieved at this procedure I would have addressed the letter to him and sent the copy to the Chairman of the High School Leaving Board.

J. H. Heathcote.
11 Jan 1932

Inches Schools

- 1) Can we not get some syllabus or agreement re elastic promotion.
- 2) What can we do to get a corps of male teachers specifically trained in their own subjects in this province
- 3) Can we not get some biology in the schools.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS OF PROTESTANT COMMITTEE
RE SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

Regulation 81.

Will have to be changed to include Grade XII.

Regulation 82.

I agree that the examination for High School Leaving certificate shall be conducted by the Department of Education. With reference to the necessary Board to approve examination papers, etc., it makes no difference to me how it is chosen, so long as it is made up of men fully qualified and competent. McGill University is not interested in having representatives on the Board but it is interested in having a Board composed of members qualified in every respect to discharge their duties.

I am not in favour of the members of the Board being designated as representatives of any particular institutions. There are certain self evident things which must be guarded against, but that

1. That no examiner can be a member of the Board
2. Neither can anyone engaged in the preparation of students for the examination be a member.

I have an open mind as to the honorarium to be paid but believe that probably good results can be obtained by having fewer members on the Board and the honorarium increased.

Suggestions for Regulations 82 to 85 to take the place of the present Regulations of the Protestant Committee bearing the same numbers.

82. The examinations for the High School Leaving Certificate and the High School Certificate of Grade XII shall be conducted by the Department of Education as in the case of the other grades. The Department shall give instructions to the examiners, approve examination papers, determine the results of the examinations, and deal with any questions that may arise in connection therewith.
83. For each subject there shall be an examiner and an associate. The examiner shall set the papers and value the written answers of the students, sending in the marks and answer books to the Inspector of High Schools.
- When possible, the examiners shall have had at least two years of experience in High School work. When this is not possible the associates must have had High School experience. The associates will verify the question papers and make any suggestions they think fit to the Inspector of High Schools. The associates shall also check samplings of the answer books which shall be forwarded to them for this purpose by the Inspector of High Schools.
- Reports concerning the examination shall be sent to the Department of Education both by the examiners and the associates.
84. The examiners and associates for the High School Leaving Examination shall be appointed by the Protestant Committee. Recommendations for these appointments shall be made by the Director of Protestant Education. No person engaged in the preparation of candidates may be engaged as examiner.
85. Add (2) The fee for the associates shall be an inclusive amount determined by the Protestant Committee for each subject on the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education.

The Committee appointed by the Protestant Committee to conduct the Senior Leaving Examinations would not be a joint committee in any way. If any members of the McGill staff served on that Senior Leaving Committee they would do so not as representatives of the University but simply because in the opinion of the Protestant Committee their service would be satisfactory. McGill would conduct its own Junior Matriculation examinations, it being necessary to do so because students in all parts of the world wish to write McGill's matriculation. For the conduct of this last examination the University would be entirely responsible. That is, henceforth, there will be two matriculation examinations - the McGill Matriculation conducted by the University entirely and the School Leaving Examination conducted entirely by the Protestant Committee. Previously there has been some confusion of thought. Many considered the School Leaving Committee as a joint committee because it had on it members appointed by the Protestant Committee and men nominated by the universities of McGill and Bishops. Yet it was not a joint committee because neither McGill nor Bishops had any responsibility for the conduct of the examinations. That responsibility was accepted and demanded by the Protestant Committee. To me it makes little difference which arrangement holds.

Bellevue

As I understand it the action taken at the last meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction meant that henceforth the conduct of the examinations

for senior leaving would be entirely the prerogative and responsibility of the Protestant Committee or such sub-committee (Senior Leaving) as that body would nominate. McGill would accept results of that examination and of that Committee's supervision without question and in the same way as it accepts the results of Matriculation examinations held in every other province. That is separate examinations and separate responsibilities or a joint committee which would be set up by legislation. Only in that way could its independence be secured. If it were set up by the Protestant Committee that body would be the only responsible body and would in reality conduct the examinations and determine the standards, etc. It has seemed to me in the past that while the Protestant Committee insisted upon the right of conducting its school leaving examinations but was unwilling to accept the full responsibility as witness the occasion when certain examiners were unsatisfactory. The Protestant Committee wished these examiners dismissed, but because they were university men it asked the University to do the dismissing, an action which I refused to take. I understand that at a meeting of the School Leaving Committee held some time ago that body unanimously recommended that in future the School Leaving examination and the Matriculation examination be separated entirely. The Protestant Committee refused to act on that recommendation or at least did not act on it with the result that the University was forced to declare for separate examination bodies. I cannot see how the University can surrender to any other body responsibility

for the conduct of its entrance examination. At the same time the University is ready yet to give the Protestant Committee the greatest possible degree of support in any way its service or co-operation can be of use.

File

Matriculation Examiners
1931

Junior Matriculation

English Composition	H.D. Brunt (June)
	A.S. Noad (Sept.)
English Literature	G.W. Latham
French (Direct)	Miss L.E. Tanner
French (Indirect)	P. Villard
History	T.W.L. MacDermot
Algebra (Part 1)	A.V. Richardson (June)
	(Bishop's)
Algebra (Advanced)	A.V. Richardson (June)
Algebra (Part 1)	Herbert Tate (Sept.)
Algebra (Advanced)	Herbert Tate (Sept.)
Geometry (Part 1)	Herbert Tate
Adv. Geometry & Trig.	Herbert Tate
Physics	H.E. Reilley
Chemistry	N.N. Evans
Physical Geog.	Dr. J.A. Nicholson
Botany	G.W. Scarth
Latin	A.M. Thompson
Greek	A.M. Thompson
Drawing (Freehand and Geometrical)	H.F. Armstrong
Spanish	R.M. Sugars
German	W.L. Graff
Italian	A.S. Noad

Senior Matriculation

Accountancy	R.R. Thompson
Biology	G.W. Scarth
Chemistry	N.N. Evans
English	G.W. Latham
French	P. Villard
German	H. Walter
Greek	A.M. Thompson
History	T.W.L. MacDermot
Physics	D.A. Keys
Spanish	R.M. Sugars
Mathematics	Herbert Tate

MITCHELL, RALSTON, KEARNEY AND DUQUET

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

QUEBEC, July 8th, 1933.

Honourable W.G. Mitchell, K.C.,
Royal Bank Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Mitchell :-

In accordance with the wish which you expressed at our interview last Tuesday I am enclosing, herewith a list of the Examiners in Grade XI (High School Leaving Examinations) for the examinations of June of this year. From this list you will see that nine are members of the staff of McGill and three from Macdonald College. As Macdonald College is affiliated with McGill University this makes 75% of the examiners McGill members. One examiner is from Bishop's, two from the Department of Education, and one from Montreal. The last named is Mr. Lomax who, you will remember, was suggested by Mr. McMaster to be examiner in Shorthand and Typewriting.

Yours truly,

(SGD.) W.P. PERCIVAL

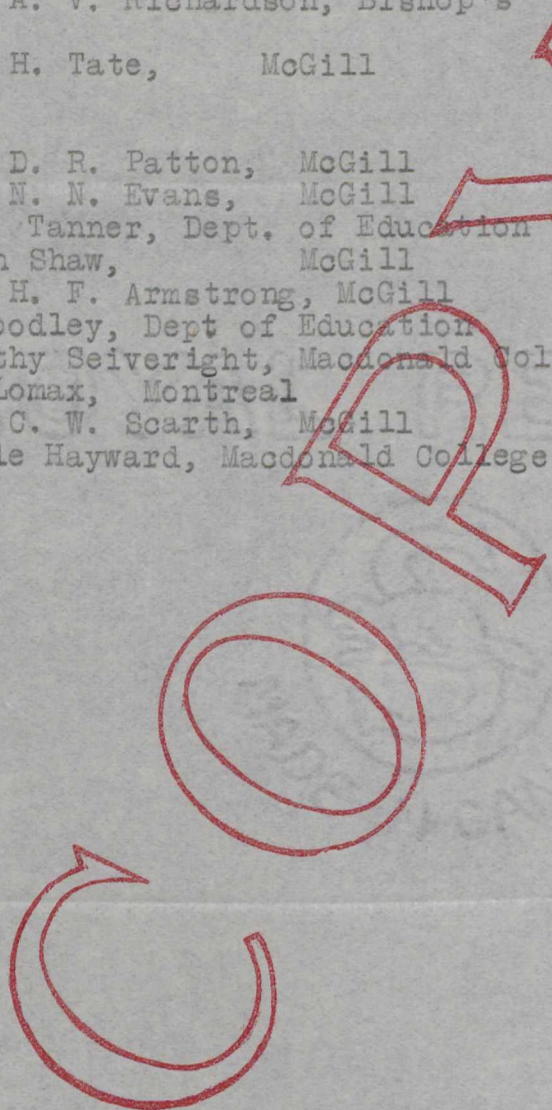
Director of Protestant Education.

Encl.

A:

GRADE XI EXAMINERS FOR JUNE 1933.

Professor H. D. Brunt, Macdonald College	English Literature
" " G. W. Latham, McGill	English Composition
Mrs. Walter Vaughan, McGill	Extra English
Professor A. M. Thompson, McGill	Latin and Greek
" " A. V. Richardson, Bishop's	Elem. Algebra and Intermediate Geometry
" " H. Tate, McGill	Elem. Geometry, Inter- mediate Geometry and Trigonometry
" " D. R. Patton, McGill	Book-keeping
" " N. N. Evans, McGill	Chemistry
Miss L. E. Tanner, Dept. of Education	French
Dr. Norman Shaw, McGill	Physics
Professor H. F. Armstrong, McGill	Drawing
Mr. E.C. Woodley, Dept of Education	History
Miss Dorothy Seiveright, Macdonald College	Physical Geography
Mr. J.J. Lomax, Montreal	Shorthand & Typewriting
Professor C. W. Scarth, McGill	Botany
Miss Myrtle Hayward, Macdonald College	Domestic Science



MITCHELL, RALSTON, KEARNEY & DUQUET

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

W. G. MITCHELL, K.C.
J. L. RALSTON, K.C.
J. D. KEARNEY, K.C.
J. E. L. DUQUET, LL.L.
RAYMOND CARON, B.C.L.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BLDG.
276 ST. JAMES STREET
HARBOUR 5291-2-3

P.O. BOX 1446
CABLE ADDRESS
LAMI

MONTREAL

2nd February 1932.

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

My dear Sir Arthur,

I am enclosing copy of a report making an analysis of the achievements of the 1931 graduating class of McGill University as prepared by the Director of Protestant Education, as a result of a request from me, which I made on account of statements made at public gatherings and in the press, that the course of study in Quebec was inferior to that of the other Provinces. Dr. Percival assures me that the Department of Education have gone into the matter fully with the result as contained in the report.

I am confident that you are desirous that our School system in the Province should be second to none, and I am sure that it is the aim of not only

Lowell Mackay
Please suggest
my reply.
W. Currie
2/2/32

MITCHELL, RALSTON, KEARNEY & DUQUET

TO Sir Arthur William Currie.

2nd February 1932.

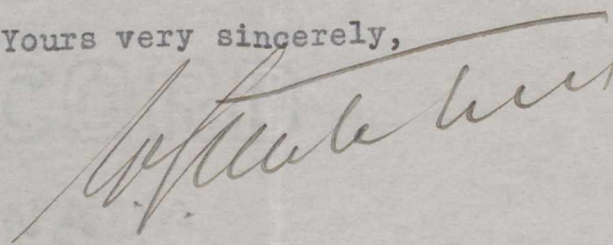
FOLIO - 2 -

the Members of the Protestant Committee,
but of all the Protestant population, and
it is only by getting at the facts that
we can obtain our objective.

I would appreciate it therefore,
if you would give the report your consider-
ation and let me know if you find it is in
accordance with the facts, and is supported
by any reports that you may have on the
subject.

I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,



WGM/H.

Analysis of the achievements of the 1931 class
in the Faculty of Arts at McGill University.

An analysis was made of the achievements of the class which entered the faculty of arts of McGill University and graduated in 1931. Each student was classified according to the school from which he entered in 1927 and was placed in one of the following categories:

(a) Quebec Public Schools, meaning the schools under the control of the Department of Education.

(b) Quebec Private Schools.

(c) All Schools outside of Quebec.

Of the 1931 class, 71.5% entered McGill from the schools of Quebec (54.1% public and 17.4 private). Of those dropping out the percentage from outside Quebec was greater by almost 5% than its percentage of entrants. The percent from the private schools remained the same. The defect from outside Quebec was made up by those who came from the public schools of Quebec.

While the class was proceeding through the four years of the university course it was joined by 51 students, of whom the majority came from outside of Quebec. In spite of this, however, when the class graduated 71.1% were from Quebec. This is almost identical with the percent that entered. It is interesting to note that from the public schools 56.7% graduated compared with the entering percent of 54.1.

Among the students who took honours and distinction in the general course 41 were from Quebec (31 from the

public schools) and 19 from elsewhere.

In the individual honour courses it is interesting to note that of the eleven students who took first rank honours in French (alone or in combination) ten came from Quebec. One of these students took full honour courses in both French and German.

In economics and political science 14 students graduated with honours, of whom 11 came from Quebec.

From the above analysis it will be seen that the alleged contention that McGill is handicapped by the Quebec schools is not sustained. Of the students who entered the 1931 class in the Faculty of Arts in the fall of 1927 seventy-one percent were from the schools of Quebec. The same percent of students graduated in the spring of 1931.

February 11th, 1932.

The Honourable W.G.Mitchell, K.C.,
276 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

I have received your letter of the second instant including an analysis of the Graduating-Class of 1931 in the Faculty of Arts and Science at McGill offered by the Department of Education, and I now wish to reply as follows:

The figures given in this analysis correspond quite exactly to the corresponding figures in the records of the Faculty of Arts and Science, and I do not think that I can answer your letter more appropriately than by giving you our own figures.

Exhibit 1 contains an analysis of the Class 1927-31 and Exhibit 2 a similar analysis of the Freshman Class 1930-31 taken from the results of the terminal examinations in the first year held in May last.

I may also add that there were twenty-six capital students in the Graduating Class of 1931 who had made an average of approximately 70 per cent and over in all their subjects of the Fourth Year and that nineteen of these were from the Province of Quebec and seven from outside the province. The number of honour students is not perhaps so good an index as there are here, as always, quite a number of students in honour courses who are successful students in one or two special subjects but who do not stand high in their final results for all subjects. The number of students, however, who graduated with honours in 1931 from the Province of Quebec, was forty and from elsewhere sixteen.

In conclusion let me say that I think that statistics of the kind submitted may not always indicate the proper conclusions to be drawn. Our principal comfort comes from the statement made by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science in his last annual report, in which he says,

"the students entering McGill University from this province are not inferior to those coming from other provinces."

However, we must never be satisfied with things as they exist; we must do all in our power to make progress.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Memorandum for the Principal.

The graduating class of 1931 at McGill, including candidates for the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. degrees, both pass and honour students, were domiciled as follows:-

In the Province of Quebec,	177
In the Province of Ontario,	32
Elsewhere,	41

The regular fully qualified undergraduates in the first year during last session 1930-31 were domiciled as follows:-

In the Province of Quebec,	248
In the Province of Ontario,	44
Elsewhere,	37

The average examination marks at the end of the first year for these three groups were as follows:-

For students from the Province of Quebec,	60%
For students from the Province of Ontario,	51
For students from other places,	55.

The complete figures are as follows:-

<u>1st Year</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
B.A.	116	15	17
B.Sc.	105	13	11
B.Com.	<u>27</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	248	44	37

Average Percentage

<u>1st Year</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
B.A.	59%	46%	60%
B.Sc.	60	51	41
B.Com.	<u>60</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>65</u>
Average %	60%	51%	55%

In other words, the examination results of students from the Province of Quebec are about 22% higher than those from the Province of Ontario.

*I am sorry Jattal
2 mislead by SHAN
subtracted
18%*
October 22, 1931.

Exhibit 1.

Entered October 1927

	<u>B.A.</u>	<u>B.Sc.</u>	<u>B.Com.</u>	
Quebec	171	37	49	= 257
Ontario	35	4	27	= 66
Elsewhere	<u>32</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	= <u>45</u>
	236	49	81	366

† These figures do not include Pre-Medical and Pre-Engineering students.

Of these the following number graduated in

May 1931

	<u>B.A.</u>	<u>B.Sc.</u>	<u>B.Com.</u>		
Quebec	86	17	17	= 120	= 47%
Ontario	7	1	3	= 11	= 6%
Elsewhere	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	= <u>15</u>	= <u>33$\frac{1}{3}$%</u>
	103	22	21		146

†† The following entered 2nd and 3rd years and graduated in

May 1931

	<u>B.A.</u>	<u>B.Sc.</u>	<u>B.Com.</u>	
Quebec	6	0	3	= 9
Ontario	3	2	0	= 5
Elsewhere	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	= <u>16</u>
	21	4	5	
				30

The following entered previous to 1927 and graduated in

May 1931

	<u>B.A.</u>	<u>B.Sc.</u>	<u>B.Com.</u>	
Quebec	12	5	3	= 20
Ontario	6	1	2	= 9
Elsewhere	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	= <u>3</u>
	19	8	5	
				<u>32</u>

Total No. graduated 208

Exhibit 2

The regular fully qualified undergraduates in the first year during last session, 1930-31, were domiciled as follows:-

In the Province of Quebec	248
In the Province of Ontario	44
Elsewhere	37

The average examination marks at the end of the first year for these three groups were as follows:-

For students from the Province of Quebec	60%
For students from the Province of Ontario	51%
For students from other places	55%

The complete figures are as follows:-

<u>1st Year</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
B.A.	116	15	17
B.Sc.	105	13	11
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Total	248	44	37

Average Percentage

<u>1st Year</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
B.A.	59%	46%	60%
B.Sc.	60	51	41
B.Com.	<u>60</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>65</u>
Average %	60%	51%	55%

In other words, the examination results of students from the Province of Quebec are about 18% higher than those from the Province of Ontario.

MITCHELL, RALSTON, KEARNEY & DUQUET

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

W. G. MITCHELL, K.C.
J. L. RALSTON, K.C.
J. D. KEARNEY, K.C.
J. E. L. DUQUET, LL.L.
RAYMOND CARON, B.C.L.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BLDG.
276 ST. JAMES STREET
HARBOUR 5291-2-3

P.O. BOX 1446
CABLE ADDRESS
LAMI

MONTREAL 12th February 1932.

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

My dear Sir Arthur,

I just received your letter
of the 11th instant together with Exhibits,
for which please accept my thanks.

I note what you say about
Statistics and honour students, also state-
ment made by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts
in his last annual report.

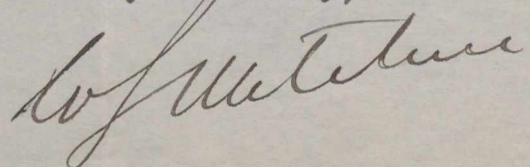
I entirely agree with you that
although the information we have gathered is
satisfactory we must not "rest on our oars"
but do everything we possibly can to improve
them.

I appreciate very much your
writing me and thank you for the information
and interest you have taken in the matter.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

WGM/H.



Analysis of the achievements of the 1931 class in
the Faculty of Arts at McGill University.

An analysis was made of the achievements of the class which entered the faculty of arts of McGill University and graduated in 1931. Each student was classified according to the school from which he entered in 1927 and was placed in one of the following categories:

- (a) Quebec Public Schools, meaning the schools under the control of the Department of Education.
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Of the 1931 class, 71.5% entered McGill from the schools of Quebec (54.1% public and 17.4 private). Of those dropping out the percentage from outside Quebec was greater by almost 5% than its percentage of entrants. The percent from the private schools remained the same. The defect from outside Quebec was made up by those who came from the public schools of Quebec.

While the class was proceeding through the four years of the university course it was joined by 51 students, of whom the majority came from outside of Quebec. In spite of this, however, when the class graduated 71.1% were from Quebec. This is almost identical with the percent that entered. It is interesting to note that from the public schools 56.7% graduated compared with the entering percent of 54.1.

Among the students who took honours and distinction in the general course 41 were from Quebec (31 from the public schools) and 19 from elsewhere.

*Noted and returned to the Principal
J.A.M.C.
Feb. 24/32.*

In the individual honour courses it is interesting to note that of the eleven students who took first rank honours in French (alone or in combination) ten came from Quebec. One of these students took full honour courses in both French and German.

In economics and political science 14 students graduated with honours, of whom 11 came from Quebec.

From the above analysis it will be seen that the alleged contention that McGill is handicapped by the Quebec schools is not sustained. Of the students who entered the 1931 class in the Faculty of Arts in the fall of 1927 seventy-one percent were from the schools of Quebec. The same percent of students graduated in the spring of 1931.

Department of Education 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
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.

August 28th, 1931.

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

Dear Sir:-

In the interview that we had in your office yesterday you undertook to withdraw the ~~letters~~ *one sent* sent by the Registrar in which he stated that the marks in the High School Leaving examination had been increased by the Department of Education. I think that this is only just, because the marks were raised by the High School Leaving Board, which is a neutral body.

The original suggestion for the raising of the marks in Chemistry came from Professor Evans, the examiner, who asked that the marks of those candidates who fell between 44 and 50 should be raised to 50. The whole weight of the raising of the Chemistry marks, therefore, cannot be placed on the High School Leaving Board, nor can the marks originally entered by the examiner be considered as final. Moreover, to raise marks according to a definite scale would seem to be a fairer method than to raise them in the manner suggested.

wrongly read your letter

X

no

do not

The duties of the High School Leaving Board, as stated in Regulation No. 82 of the Regulations of the Protestant Committee, are: "To approve examination papers, to determine the results of the examination, and to deal with any questions that may arise in connection therewith." This body, under different names, has met for many years past, and the results as determined thereby, have always been accepted both by McGill University and by this Department.

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE
SUPERINTENDENT

W. P. PERCIVAL

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

When replying please give
at the head of your letter
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No. _____
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to "The Superintendent of
Education, Quebec, P.Q."

LIONEL BERGERON

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

Sir Arthur Currie:

-2-

August 28, 1931.

Regulation No. 93 of the Regulations of the Protestant Committee reads: "Holders of the High School Leaving Certificate are admitted, without further examination, to the faculties of McGill University and Bishop's University, provided that the subjects and percentages taken by the holders are such as are required by the various faculties." A footnote says: "By arrangement with these Universities. Particulars may be found in the University Calendars."

If the High School Leaving certificates are not accepted at their face value by the Universities, much confusion will arise. The arrangements made can terminate at any time, of course, but the interests of all concerned can be served if reasonable notice to that effect is given. I was very glad, therefore, to have your word to the effect that students holding letters such as that complained of would be told that their cases would be referred to the Admissions Committee, and to have the assurance of your cooperation in surmounting the difficulties this year.

Yours truly,

W. P. Percival

Director of
Protestant Education.

Wrong

What does this mean

Lulu me mark

September 4, 1931.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director of Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Sir,

In Sir Arthur Currie's absence may I acknowledge your letter of August 28th and your telegram to-day, both with reference to the High School Leaving Examination. Sir Arthur left on a brief vacation the day after you saw him, and will be back in the city on Tuesday next, when your communications will be immediately placed for his attention.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary to the Principal

Registrar's Office, McGill University. 26 Aug. 1931.

1. The Matriculation examiners sent their marks to the University and the McGill Matriculation results were published on 16 July 1931.
2. The High School Leaving Examination Board met on 22 July 1931 in my office, and raised the marks of all High School Leaving candidates in three papers (the two Latin papers and the Chemistry paper).
3. A report stating this from the chairman, Inspector Giles, dated 28th July was sent to Dr. Percival (of This report I have a copy)
4. At the meeting on the 22nd I stated that in all probability the University would refuse to recognize the increases in marks made by the Board, and subsequently asked Mr. Giles for a written statement of the exact scale of increases employed. This was sent to me by Mr. Giles.
5. It is clear that in admitting students and awarding scholarships, to be fair we must either raise our Matriculation marks, which were published before the Revising Board met, or accept the examiners' marks in all cases. We prefer to do the latter.
6. The difficulties caused by this double standard in Quebec are another argument for effective joint control of the examination or for complete divorce.

T.H. Matthews.

HUDSON HEIGHTS, Que.
8th. July, 1931

John Parker, Esq.
Inspector of High Schools
Department of Education
Quebec, Que.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find the sheets of marks for the School Leaving Examination in Chemistry, - 692 papers; and marks for two supplementals as well, 694 papers in all.

I regret to say that the papers as a whole are much the worst I have read for many years, the failures totaling something like 38%. I am quite at a loss to account for this, except that a large number of papers were exceedingly carelessly written. The question paper was, I thought, of average character and, as you know, was passed by the revisers without comment. My marking was of the same character as in other years. To make sure that it was not abnormal, I got my son who, two or three years ago, was a tutor in Freshman Chemistry at McGill, to look over a few of the papers, and he thought the marks given were liberal, though he knew that I should have liked to "tuck" on a few more.

Do you think it would be advisable to pass pupils down to, say, 44%? This would reduce the failures about 9%.

On Friday I leave for a business engagement in Edmonton, but I shall be away only about ten days; after that, I shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way possible.

Yours very truly
N. N. Evans.

COPY.

July 28, 1931.

Dr. W.P.Percival,
Director Protestant Education,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Dr. Percival.

The July meeting of the Revising Board of the High School Leaving examination was held in the Registrar's office at McGill University on the 22nd instant, to consider the reports of the Examiners and the list of candidates for promotion.

The percentages of promotion in the various subjects as given in the attached sheets were submitted and approved. It was found necessary to make adjustments in Chemistry and Latin, as the marks were too low. No alteration was made in subjects in which the percent of failure was low, this was done only because the percent of failure in the whole examination was thought to be high.

The Board passed a resolution requesting the Chairman to submit a written report to the Director of Protestant Education giving him a summary of their proceedings and their resolutions.

They recommended (1) that the percent of failures should be kept between 10 and 20 in each subject with the exception of Intermediate Mathematics. (2) that the divergence of the marks in the last few years be brought to the attention of the examiners concerned and that their attention be called to the percentage of failures (3) that the examiners be informed when adjustments are made (4) that in the 1931 examination the examiners in English and Composition be informed that the number of pupils passed was high (5) that the examiners in Chemistry and Latin for 1931 be informed that their marks were adjusted to the percents as shown on the attached sheet.

(nb. no sheet attached)

The Board discussed the percents obtained in the examinations of recent years, adopted the reports and authorized that they be edited by the Chairman before publication. The Board felt

that the examinations in Elementary Mathematics were somewhat difficult but took no action on the matter though some members thought that it would be a good procedure to discuss the whole topic of examination with the Examiners before future papers were set.

The question of the re-reading of papers was discussed and the Registrar asked that he be informed when any change was made in the marking.

Respectfully submitted,

E.S.Giles

Inspector of High Schools

QAug. 1. 1931.

T.H. Matthews, Esq.,
Registrar, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Matthews,

I have your letter of July 30th, and have noted its contents. My report to Dr. Percival is ready for his attention.

I give herewith the scheme used in raising marks,

Chemistry and Latin (Cicero)

Marks under 50 add 10
from 51 to 55 add 9
56 to 60 add 8
61 to 65 add 7
66 to 70 add 6
71 to 75 add 5
76 to 80 add 4
81 to 85 add 3
86 to 90 add 2
90- above add 1

Latin (Vergil)

Marks under 50 add 8
from 50 to 59 add 7
60 to 69 add 6
70 to 79 add 5
80 to 89 add 4
90 -above add 3

Yours sincerely,

E.S. Giles,

Inspector of High Schools

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1 X



TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CANADA CEMENT BUILDING
LANCASTER 5652

(Printed in Canada)

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

SEP 4 1931

RAA19 52= QUEBEC QUE SEPT 4/31 940A=

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE= MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE=

PROFESSOR REILLEY ACKNOWLEDGES ERRORS IN MARKING EXAMINATION
PAPERS STOP ERRORS HAVE ALSO OCCURRED IN OTHER PAPERS STOP
PHYSICS REVISION FOR MISS BLACK AS GIVEN BY GILES IS CORRECT
STOP OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AFFECTED STOP IF ALL SCHOOL
LEAVING MARKS ARE ACCEPTED AT FACE VALUE THIS YEAR I WILL
NOT PRESS ISSUE FURTHER=

W P PERCIVAL.

10/2/31

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

September Fourth,
1931.

Notes on this telegram.

1. Prof. Reilley was hired as an examiner by the Protestant Board. If his work was careless, the University regrets this, but cannot be held responsible in any way for work a professor does for another body.
2. The correction in Miss Black's Physics mark was accepted as soon as it was received.
3. If errors have occurred in other papers, it is Dr. Percival's duty to let us know so that injustice may be avoided.
4. If any injustice has been done to any candidates owing to errors in marking, it is Dr. Percival's duty to press the issue until justice is done.
5. The suggestion that if we will accept the School Leaving marks (i.e. will act unfairly to our own Matriculation candidates), Dr. Percival will say nothing of unfairnesses he knows to exist (i.e. will act unfairly to scholarship candidates), is amazing and looks like a feeble attempt at blackmail.
6. I suggest that this astonishing telegram from a Deputy Minister be shown, with explanations, to the Prime Minister.



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

September 8th, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am attaching copies of correspondence from Dr. W.P.Percival which I am obliged to send you at his request. He is in town this morning, and has dictated the following over the phone which he asks me to send you at once:

"I have just spoken to Mr. Matthews and asked him if the High School Leaving Certificates for this year will be accepted at face value, and his reply was "no". I said, therefore, a very awkward situation was going to be created, especially in view of the fact that the examiners, who were McGill men, had not marked correctly. His reply was, "What shall we do about the matriculation examinations?" I said, "I have no concern with that at all."

"I therefore appeal to Sir Arthur Currie to save a situation which is going to be distinctly awkward for everybody, because several examiners who are members of McGill Faculty are involved. I can say now that I have sufficient information to show that the McGill examiners have not done a consistent piece of work."

X See Mr. Matthews' version overleaf.

Mrs. McMurray has shown me the foregoing and I wish to give my version.

I asked Dr. Percival whether he desired us to be unfair to all our matriculation candidates, and he replied, "That is your business and has nothing to do with me."

J. N. M.

It is too bad to worry you with this matter but it seems unavoidable. However, the enclosed are letters which Colonel Bovey has drafted for you, and which, if you approve, will save you the trouble of writing yourself.

I think there is nothing else that I need bother you with. I think whatever little set-back you have experienced was to be expected, it is a long time since you had a chance for complete relaxation, and the only place to get it is somewhere where neither the mail nor telegraph can reach you. Everything is all right here and I am so glad you decided to stay longer.

Dr. Willey has gone from the hospital to his home and is recovering. Sir Andrew Macphail is in the hospital here now and also recovering: Dr. Woodhead dropped in to tell me that he had seen him and was going up tonight to read to him: I took the opportunity of writing him a little note to tell him you were away but would be so glad to hear he was getting along so well, etc. etc.

They closed the university Saturday morning for the Labour Day week-end, and as the painters wanted to put the finishing coat on both floors I had to remain home. On my return this morning I have Professor W.G.S. Adams' card, saying he called and was sorry to miss me. He is on his way to China, to attend the Institute meeting, with Lionel Curtis, etc.

Yours faithfully,

J. N. Murray.

P.S. I have telephoned Judge Greenshields that you will not be back in time for his luncheon on Thursday to the Governor General.

September 8, 1931

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director, Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Percival,

Complying with your request, I am attaching herewith copy of letter to Sir Arthur Currie regarding your telephone conversation with me this morning.

This is only the first page of a letter on general university business, so that it is not finished off.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL RELATIONS

September 9th, 1931.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
STRATHROY, Ontario.

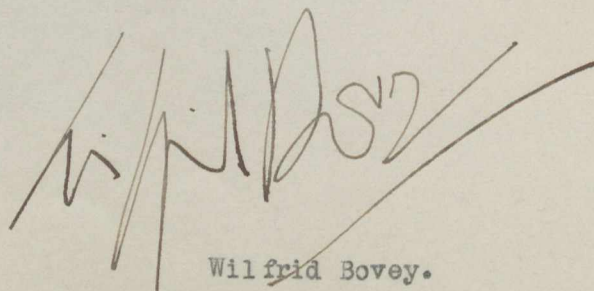
My dear General:-

We are having a most unpleasant time with Percival and the last development is the black-mailing telegram of which I send you a copy. I am sorry to bother you with this on your holiday, but it seems as if it should be dealt with. Matthews has drafted a letter to Percival and I have drafted one to the Prime Minister. You will find both of these enclosed.

There seems to be no doubt that some mistakes have been made in the School Leaving examinations. This is too bad, and if Percival likes to be nasty, will make some unfortunate local publicity. We do not know what the mistakes are or how serious they are, but I cannot think that mistakes made by those professors who dealt with the examinations could have any particular effect on the University.

I do not believe that with this extraordinary telegram in our hands Percival will venture on any publicity, but if he does, perhaps it is better to go through with whatever must be gone through. It seems to me that he should be got rid of. I hear that he has been rubbing all the French people in Quebec the wrong way. This is why I ventured to suggest that we should communicate with Taschereau at once.

Yours faithfully,



Wilfrid Bovey.

I heartily approve.

J. H. Matthews.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1 M



TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CANADA GEMENT BUILDING
LANCASTER 5652

(Printed in Canada)

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

55 RN RO 26 COLLECT.

STANDARD TIME

STRATHROY ONT SEPT 10 TH - 305 PM

COLONEL BOVEY -

MCGILL UNIVERSITY -

MONTREAL, QUE.....

LETTERS RE PERCIVAL JUST RECEIVED WHILE FULLY AGREEING WITH SUGGESTED
REPLY AND LETTER TO TASCHEREAU THINK MATTER BETTER STAND UNTIL
MY RETURN GOING MONTREAL SATURDAY .

CURRIE .

336 PM -

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

September 14, 1931.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director, Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Percival,

Your letter of August 28th, together with your telegram of September 4th, was forwarded to me at Strathroy, where I was spending a brief vacation. My return to the University was delayed for a few days and I have not replied until this morning.

Let me in the first place state that McGill University cannot hold itself responsible or be held responsible for careless work done by a member of its staff when employed by another body, though if any such erratic marking as you allege has occurred, I am naturally very sorry. Erratic marking may be due to carelessness, or it may be only a mistake. All of us make mistakes at times - even your Department is not guiltless in this matter, as we have on more than one occasion detected errors in the results sent out. But such errors are always easily adjusted, as I believe the errors of which you complain in the present instance may be adjusted.

Let me say most emphatically that if a professor of this university is guilty of careless marking as alleged, I do not intend to take any action to mitigate his offence. If he cannot mark fairly he, of course, cannot be employed as an examiner.

Our only desire is to be absolutely just to candidates who wrote either of the two examinations. I would remind you that the matriculation marks were sent to every candidate and the results announced in the press six days before the Revising Board sat and recommended that marks in certain papers be arbitrarily raised.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

2.

In our Calendar, with reference to entrance examinations we announce that

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

"The certificates and diplomas named below will (if they have been obtained under no easier conditions than those which apply in the case of the McGill Matriculation certificate) be accepted pro tanto in lieu of the Junior Matriculation examination, i.e., in so far as the subjects and standard of the examination taken to obtain them are, to the satisfaction of the Matriculation Board, equivalent to those required for the Matriculation examination of this University".

Below follows, under the heading "Province of Quebec", The High School Leaving Certificate.

That is, we pledge ourselves to accept the High School Leaving Certificate at its face value if it has not been obtained under easier conditions than those which apply in the case of the McGill matriculation certificate. It seems to me, as it must to all appear, that candidates who wrote this High School Leaving examination and have had their marks arbitrarily raised have won that Certificate under easier conditions than those who wrote the McGill Matriculation certificate. In valuing these Certificates, we cannot do otherwise than take cognizance of this fact, and therefore, in order to be just to our matriculation candidates, we must equate their values. Fairness to all candidates, consequently, required us to accept the unraised marks in all cases.

In the particular case of Miss Black, I am informed by the Registrar that the revised mark was accepted as soon as the letter announcing the correction was received from Mr. Giles. If in any other cases you have knowledge of any injustice I am of the opinion that it is your duty to the candidates concerned to inform us at once of the revised marks.

The principals of leading Montreal schools, I may say, have spoken to us about this matter and have stated that they cannot see how the University could take any other action than the action it has taken, and some have gone so far as to commend outspokenly the stand of the University.

And now I come to your strange telegram of September the fourth, in which you state that "If all school-leaving marks are accepted at face value this year, I will not press the issue further". This smacks of intimidation, and to propose, as you have done, that we should act with deliberate

McGILL UNIVERSITY

3.

Office of the Principal
and Vice-Chancellor

unfairness to some students for the advantage of others, and that in return you will see that nothing further is said of errors which you declare you know to exist, is, in my opinion, a most improper proposal, and one which the University cannot possibly consider. I may say that when I first read the telegram I thought of writing to the Honourable the Premier and protesting against such a telegram being sent out from an officer of a Government Department to an institution like McGill University. I have not done so, because I think your better judgment will tell you that such a telegram should not have been sent by you.

When we had our interview, I gave you the assurance that the University would always endeavour to work in harmony with the Department, but that involves obligations on the part of both of us.

Yours faithfully,

Principal & Vice-Chancellor.

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

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

No. 825/31

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

W. P. PERCIVAL

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

LIONEL BERGERON

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

September 22nd, 1931

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

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of September 14th, arrived during my absence from the office. From it I regret to learn that misunderstandings have arisen between us. My impressions of our conversation on August 27th were transmitted to you in my letter of August 28th., Consequently, I was disappointed to learn that you had decided to accept the unraised marks of the candidates in the High School Leaving examinations. That was the stage at which we arrived at one time during our interview when the question arose as to the instructions you would give to the Admissions Committee. I thought we made progress beyond that point.

I do not want anyone to have the impression that I wish the officers of McGill University to be unfair to other candidates. The method of effecting a settlement of this problem was in your hands.

According to the sampling that has been made of the High School Leaving papers re-examined it is only just to say that on the whole the Examiners appear to have marked fairly, although there are cases where credit is not given for work that is partially correct. On the contrary, credit has been given for incorrect work. To find all the errors, however, is difficult. Errors are generally discovered when an individual asks for the

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

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DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

W. P. PERCIVAL

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

Sir Arthur Currie,

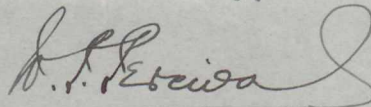
Page 2

September 22nd, 1931

re-examination of a specified paper. To re-examine all the papers when one error has been discovered is impossible with our present system. Serious errors were discovered in the marking of one paper and I considered it to be my duty to inform you accordingly. At the same time I informed you that other errors had been traced.

It is very difficult to accuse Examiners of errors or incorrect marking. My telegram of September 4th, was sent to you as Principal of McGill University and as a member of the Protestant Committee in order to give you an opportunity to investigate the matter. I prefer that the information come from the Examiners themselves at the present time. Professor Reilley's name has already been mentioned and he has acknowledged errors which vitiate his marking. Professor Herbert Tate was asked on September 11th for a statement regarding Problem 17 on the Geometry paper which he set. As yet I have received no reply.

Yours truly,



A/

Director of Protestant Education

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

THE MACDONALD PHYSICS LABORATORY

September 23, 1931.

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

Dear Mr. Principal:

It is not necessary for me to state that I deeply regret having made a mistake in the solution of the problem in Question 6 of the School Leaving Physics Paper of June, 1931. On the other hand, my record of the past twenty years at this institution and in this city as a citizen is sufficiently satisfactory to allow at least one instance of failure without my having to apologize with too great personal humility. I admit that my solution of the problem referred to was wrong; at the same time, the portion of the paper involved by such error was a very small percentage of the whole. A loss or an error of 5 marks in 1,000, which is the total assigned to the whole set of examinations, is no doubt well within the possible error limit in any other paper.

As a teacher my record will bear the inspection of any educational authority. The Director of the Physics Department has told me in the presence of my confreres that he never yet has heard a single adverse criticism of my lecture work. As an executive, my ability is borne out by the fact that for fourteen years I have been Chairman of a Protestant School Board at the request of my fellow-citizens. During that time I have built up one of the best educational organizations in the Province of Quebec. This work was done, of course, as a service resulting from my sense of duty as a citizen. My ability has also been testified to by the request of various municipalities to continue a second term as member of the City's Protestant Central Board, which deals with financial problems relating to Protestant education.

Aside from these details, my service as an Examiner in Physics during these many years has never been questioned. I may add, too, that never have I sought from any Board or individual my appointment as Examiner. My margin of satisfactory activity in the sphere of education is quite broad and I am able to withstand the criticism offered in this particular instance.

I admit that the solution of the problem in Question 6 as accepted by me as an examiner was incorrect. Regarding the solution of the problem in Question 1, I am within my rights when I state that I was free to use my own judgment in the matter, since, speaking from memory, I do not believe that one single candidate had offered the correct solution. The question involved the inverse square law of gravitation, and hence I gave full value of the problem (5 marks) to any candidate who realized that the given law referred to was the one asked for. This problem was more difficult than the pupils were able to deal with, although it is included in their text-book. Up to the present no papers have been submitted to me to be re-read. Hence I am not in a position to make further comments in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

H. E. Reilly.

Principal's Office.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 1931.

Dr. Percival came in to see me this morning principally with reference to the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ imperfect and unsatisfactory marking of examination papers which, he says, was done by Professor Reilley, Physics; Professor Evans, Chemistry; Professor Tate, Mathematics; Professor Thomson, Latin.

He claims that Reilley acknowledges some of the papers were more difficult and involved than he thought they were when he prepared them and he admits that he made a mistake in the marking of one question. Percival claims that 17 marks were involved, whereas Matthews said only 7 were involved one way or the other. He also claims that Professor Evans' marking was unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that some 38% of the pupils were failed in Chemistry; whereas the normal number ~~xxxxxxxx~~ failed by Evans was between 7 and 10. He claims that the students each year are of the same average intelligence and that the teaching is certainly not getting any worse and that the high percentage in failures arises from the undue severity of the paper or the severity of the marking.

With reference to Tate, he claims that a comparison of papers shows a great discrepancy in the marks awarded, that all were not treated in the same manner.

He also claims to have positive instance of mistakes in declension in Latin, showing indifferent marking on the part of Professor Thomson, and points out that this is not the first time objection has been taken to Professor Thomson's marking. He

He ends up by asking me what I am going to do about it, pointing out that the University, on account of its matriculation examinations is as much involved in a way as the Department of Education and he speaks of what the public are going to think if these facts become known. I have come to the conclusion that he desires to get rid of these men as examiners but he wants me to take the responsibility of saying their services are not satisfactory from the University standpoint, and he wants to put the onus of the change in examiners on my shoulders.

I think the stand I should take is this: that the High School leaving examinations are under the High School Leaving Board and if any faults are found in the severity of the papers or the marking of them it is the responsibility of that committee to make a report and to say what they think should be done. It will then be up to the Department of Education and the University to act on that report if the body concerned sees fit.

AWC:DM

November 23, 1931.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director, Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Percival,

With further reference to our conversation on Saturday morning last and the faulty marking which you claim was done by Professors Reilley, Evans, Tate and Thompson, I have given the matter a good deal of consideration and have concluded that it is not my primary responsibility to say that these men are unsatisfactory on the strength of what you told me.

I have no doubt (and please do not think for a minute that I am questioning the validity of the grounds on which you take exception) that the matter should be dealt with in another way. By Section 82 of the Revised School Regulations, I note:

" The examination for the High School Leaving Certificate shall be conducted by the Department of Education.....In connection therewith there shall be a Board to approve examination papers, to determine the results of the examination and to deal with any questions that may arise in connection therewith. This Board shall be known as the High School Leaving Board....."

It is clear, in my mind, that the responsibility lies with the High School Leaving Board. It is for them to make a report to you and to expose the grounds on which exception is taken and then the matter will have to be dealt with by the Protestant Committee, on whatever recommendation you choose to make to that body.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE

SUPERINTENDENT

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at the head of your letter
this number.

No. 825/31

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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.

November 24th, 1931

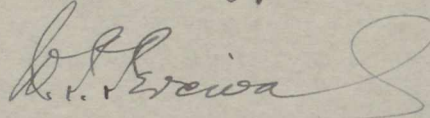
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of November 23rd,
in which you suggest that the responsibility for questions
in connection with the marking of the high school leaving
papers rests with the high school leaving board. I thank
you for your attention to this matter.

In view of this letter the appointment made for
ten o'clock on Thursday November 26th is not necessary.

Yours truly,



A/

Director of Protestant Education

PROFESSORS

F. M. G. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR
 N. N. EVANS
 O. MAASS
 HAROLD HIBBERT
 W. H. HATCHER
 C. F. H. ALLEN
 E. W. R. STEACIE
 J. H. MENNIE

McGILL UNIVERSITY
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

MONTREAL, 26th November, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie;
 Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
 McGill University.

Dear Sir: Arthur:-

Acting on your suggestion Dr. Hatcher and I have examined the answers of eight candidates to the questions set in the Junior Matriculation Examination last June. This paper is, I understand, the same as the School Leaving Examination paper.

The original examiner was Professor Evans.

The following marks are those of Prof. Evans and of Prof. Hatcher.

<u>Evans</u>	<u>Hatcher</u>	<u>Difference</u>
89%	83%	-6
83	80	-3
75	75	0
62	62	0
57	57	0
34	36	+2
25	28	+3
11	9	-2

The agreement is I think remarkably good.

As stated above, I also examined the candidates' answers, and would support the

Sir Arthur Currie, Page 2.

26-11-31

marks of Prof. Evans rather than those of Prof. Hatcher, though the difference is small.

Prof. Evans' marking has been most carefully done. Any suggestion of unfairness to the candidates is ridiculous.

Yours respectfully,

F. M. Johnson

FMGJ/JH

Director, Department of Chemistry.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

November 26, 1931.

Memo for the Principal:

Dear Sir Arthur,

In compliance with your request of Wednesday the 25th instant, I have reexamined a number of papers selected at random in Elementary Geometry. The marks assigned for these papers by the original examiner, ranged from 9 to 91, and my examination entirely confirms these marks.

I venture to add that in my opinion a more capable, conscientious and experienced examiner of matriculation mathematics than Professor Tate cannot be found.

Yours obediently,

C. J. Sullivan

Peter Redpath Professor of Pure Mathematics.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

THE MACDONALD PHYSICS LABORATORY

November 26th. 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

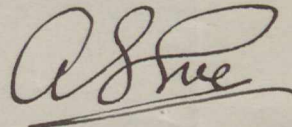
Dear Sir Arthur,

I have marked thirty papers selected at random from last year's Junior Matriculation Examination. The marks awarded for each question were the same as those given by Professor Reilley. The results are shown on the attached sheet. The marks are reasonably close in every case except two - Students No. 275 and No. 94, where we diverge to the extent of eight and six marks, respectively, out of a maximum of sixty, or fourteen and ten per cent, respectively.

A third party might differ from both these awards, which diverge with relation to the problems in question 1 and question 6.

I am satisfied that these papers were carefully marked, and it is fair to add that over a long period of years, in all his examination work, Professor Reilley has been a careful and accurate examiner.

Yours very sincerely,



A. S. Eve,
Director of the
Department of Physics.

Encl.

<u>STUDENT NO.:</u>	<u>REILLEY:</u>	<u>EVE:</u>
202A	93	87
137	92	92
298	88	82
216	88	80
106	87	90
57	80	85
143	78	80
198	78	78
# 275	# 72	# 58
41	72	73
231	68	67
122	62	60
66	60	58
# 94	# 55	# 65
117	50	50
68	48	48
299	48	43
210	47	43
180	45	43
113	42	38
136	38	38
224	38	38
91	38	38
123	37	35
1	34	40
192	30	27
201	27	27
178	23	23
89	23	23
104	10	10

AVERAGE MARK

55%

54%

Adme

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Nov. 26. 1931.

Dear Mr. Principal,

I have read carefully the twenty examination papers from the Matriculation of last June which you handed to me, and in my opinion the marking has been careful and accurate. There must always be a margin of error in such work and it is impossible that two examiners should assign identically the same marks: but in no case would I make a difference of more than three marks on a single paper. I append my figures for comparison with those of Dr. Thompson:

Thompson		Woodhead
30		33
35	_____	36
25	_____	24
21	_____	22
28	_____	29
28	_____	29
32	_____	33
21	_____	19
30	_____	30
7	_____	7
38	_____	39
34	_____	34
19	_____	20
39	_____	40
21	_____	21
30	_____	31
27	_____	27
33	_____	33
20	_____	17
8	_____	7

Yours sincerely
R. S. Woodhead

COPY

Dr. W. P. PERCIVAL,
Director of Protestant Education,
Quebec.

Dear Dr. Percival,

Last September some of our pupils of Eleventh Year classes, who sat for the High School Leaving Examinations in June, informed us that the marks with which they were credited in certain subjects were not accepted at their given value when these pupils presented themselves for registration at McGill University. In many cases the reduced mark did not make sufficient difference to be a disqualification for entrance, but in some cases, and of course these were the ones we heard from, pupils found that a supplemental examination had to be passed to make them eligible, and as the dates for which these examinations were scheduled were then almost upon them; the pupils were taken off guard and the school system came in, quite unjustifiably, for criticism.

I realize that it is early to ask questions about next June's examinations, but it seems to me we should have some understanding now for our own guidance and the information of pupils that may enable us to follow a procedure that will obviate the unpleasantness of last year. I am therefore writing to you in my dilemma to be informed as to whether our pupils, should they write the High School Leaving Examinations, will be able to do so with the assurance of the same eligibility and of being regarded as on equal footing in respect of marks for scholarships and entrance to McGill as if they were to write the regular Matriculation Examinations.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. C. Logan.

DCL.EL

Superintendent of Schools.

*Logan MacRay
threw to me by Mitchell
who asked for statement of
our policy. What do you suggest
as a reply. Antbarrar*
2/7/32

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS & SCIENCE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 23, 1932.

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

My dear Principal,

I am returning herewith the copy of the letter from Mr. D.C. Logan to Dr. W.P. Percival which you handed to me and a suggested letter to Mr. Walter Mitchell.

Perhaps I may be permitted to add, too, that this is, in my opinion, only one of a long series of similar problems which we shall have to meet in the future, resulting from the projected separation of the Public School Leaving Examinations and the University Junior Matriculation Examinations, and that it will require someone with the patience of Job to settle these problems as they arise. The Department of Education proposes Examiner A and the University proposes Examiner B and who should say which of these nominations should be accepted? Who, for example, should say whether Mr. Woodley or Mr. MacDermot is the more satisfactory examiner in History? Why should both the School authorities and the University be called upon to settle unknown personal equations of this kind? The Department of Education and the School authorities of the Province have absolute and complete jurisdiction over the public schools and the University, under its charter, has a similar complete jurisdiction over its own examinations and requirements, and obviously,

therefore, the only rule in these cases is the rule of complete joint action by both parties. Both the University and the Department should always bear in mind carefully that the public is the real party interested in all these questions affecting fair and friendly cooperation between the University and the schools.

You may, if you wish, Mr. Principal, give my compliments to Mr. Mitchell and say that I said so.

Yours very truly,

Ira A. MacLay.
Dean

Encls.2.

OK
J.H.M.K

Memorandum

My dear Mitchell,

Following our recent conversations and referring to the contents of an undated letter written by D.C. Logan, Superintendent of Schools in Montreal, to Dr. W.P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education for the Province of Quebec, I now wish to set down the problem as it appears to me and as I think it appears to my colleagues at McGill.

For many years past candidates for admission to the first year in McGill University coming from the Province of Quebec have entered by two routes, viz (1) by writing the School Leaving Examinations offered at the end of the Eleventh Grade in the Public High Schools of the Province and (2) by writing the McGill Junior Matriculation Examinations. Candidates from the High Schools have uniformly entered by route number one and all other candidates by route number two. The requirements, however, for admission to the University have always been exactly the same for both these groups of candidates since both groups wrote the same examination papers set and examined by a joint panel of examiners acceptable to both parties. Under this practice obviously there could be no shadow of unfairness to either group. Last year, however, this practice was distinctly disturbed and in the following manner. All the Matriculation results were returned and published at an earlier date than the corresponding School Leaving results and before the latter results were published the marks in two subjects, viz Latin and Chemistry, were raised by the Department of Education for the Province. Under these circumstances, therefore, and in order to continue the rule of absolute fairness and equality between both groups of candidates, the University had no option except to follow the original marks on the School Leaving Examinations, and consequently several candidates from the schools who had passed as a result of the marks which had been raised but failed

to pass on the original marks were refused admission to the University unless they were prepared to pass the necessary supplemental examinations offered in September. This is the whole story as I read and understand it. I may add, however, that I see no reason why this difficulty need arise again in the future if the Department of Education and the University are prepared to compare notes carefully and to settle all differences of opinion before publishing the results of their examinations in the press.

It is exceedingly difficult for me to say definitely at present just what attitude the University will take on questions of this kind in the future. I think I may venture to say, however, that so far as the Department of Education for the Province and the University are willing to cooperate together in a fair and friendly way and, certainly, so far as the two sets of examination papers are set and examined on the same basis and by the same examiners, the old rule of absolute equality will be followed by the University in the future as in the past. Should the Department, however, see fit to appoint examiners of its own choice for the School Leaving Examinations, the University on its part must necessarily reserve to itself the right to evaluate these examinations as it may be advised and as it fairly believes to be necessary for the maintenance of a creditable standard of admission to McGill. The whole question, therefore, seems to me to depend upon what proposals the Department is willing to make for mutual joint action in the future.

Yours etc.,

February 23, 1932.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

February 24, 1932.

Honourable Walter Mitchell,
Chairman,
Protestant Committee of the
Council of Public Instruction,
Insurance Exchange Building,
Montreal, P. Q.

My dear Mr. Mitchell,

Let me endeavour to deal with the points raised
in Mr. Logan's letter to Dr. Percival.

I feel I must make some comment on the first
paragraph of Mr. Logan's letter. For many years past
candidates for admission to the first year in McGill Uni-
versity coming from the Province of Quebec have entered by
two routes, viz., (1) by writing the School Leaving Examina-
tions offered at the end of the Eleventh Grade in the
public high schools of the Province and (2) by writing the
McGill Junior Matriculation Examinations. Candidates from
the high schools have uniformly entered by route number one
and all other candidates by route number two.

As long as both these groups of candidates wrote
the same examination papers, set and examined by a joint panel
of examiners acceptable to both parties, no difficulties arose.
Last year the matriculation results were returned to the
University and published at an earlier date than the corres-
ponding School Leaving results. But before the latter results
were published, the marks in two subjects, i.e., Latin and
Chemistry, were raised by the High School Leaving Board.
Under these circumstances, and in order to continue the rule
of absolute fairness and equality between both groups of
candidates, the University had no option except to follow
the original marks on the School Leaving examinations, and
consequently several candidates from the schools, who had
passed as a result of the marking which had not been raised,
failed to pass on the original marking, and were refused

McGILL UNIVERSITY

2.

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

admission to the University until they passed the necessary supplemental examinations in September.

However, I see no reason why this difficulty need arise in the future if the Department of Education and the University are prepared to compare notes carefully and to settle all differences of opinion before publishing the results of their examinations in the press.

The Department of Education and the school authorities of the Province have absolute and complete jurisdiction over the public schools, while the University, under its charter, has similar complete jurisdiction over its own examinations and requirements. Both the University and the Department must always bear in mind carefully that the public is the real party interested in all these questions affecting fair and friendly cooperation between the University and the schools. This year the Department will conduct the School Leaving examinations and the University will conduct its own Matriculation examinations. Each authority is equally interested in maintaining standards for purposes of pass or junior matriculation and admission to McGill.

In 1932 the University will accept the marks of the High School Leaving examination as equivalent to the marks of its own matriculation examination, subject to the proviso printed at the top of page 82 in the 1931-32 calendar, which applies to all outside examinations.

"The certificates and diplomas named below will (if they have been obtained under no easier conditions than those which apply in the case of the McGill Matriculation certificate) be accepted pro tanto in lieu of the Junior Matriculation examination, i.e., in so far as the subjects and standard of the examination taken to obtain them are, to the satisfaction of the Admissions Committee, equivalent to those required for the Matriculation examination of this University."

It must be borne in mind by all interested that admission to McGill University is selective. Many apply from outside places whose applications cannot be accepted, while last year more than one hundred and seventy personal applications were made which had to be refused. Where scholarships are involved, the matter becomes a little more complicated.

In the first place, I think we should agree that the University and the Provincial authorities will

McGILL UNIVERSITY

3.

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor

publish the results at the same time. Furthermore, that if the original marking of the examiners is changed, either by the University authorities or by the Provincial authorities, we should exchange this information. If this is done, the University will agree to accept pro tanto the results as approved by the Department of Education.

This brings up the question discussed by the special Sub Committee of the Protestant Committee which met at the University last Saturday morning. While I admit to having a repugnance to the revision of marks, I know that it is necessary under certain circumstances: but if it is to be done at all, I think I would rather have it done by a Committee than by consultation between the examiner, the associate examiner and the high school inspector. I believe the proper balancing of standards in examination papers and in marks would be more satisfactorily done by a Committee of five, chosen for their ability, experience and integrity, than by pairs of examiners working with the high school inspector. When I say "satisfactorily done", I mean done to the satisfaction of all concerned, i.e., the public, the pupils, the University authorities and the Department. If I were the high school examiner I would prefer that a Committee take the responsibility of preserving that balance, rather than that I should assume it myself. At least, that is my opinion.

The arrangement suggested by Dr. Percival might work out all right. He says it is the practice followed in Ontario. But we must remember that in Ontario the Department alone conducts the examinations for entrance to the universities. Here, we have the School Leaving certificate and the Matriculation certificate. There is more involved here than there. I would like to vote for Dr. Percival's suggestion, because he has proposed it, and my disposition is to back up the Superintendent when I can. But my considered opinion now is that we should continue for a while the High School Leaving Board, making it a small strong Board, to whom we could give the sole responsibility for the conduct of these examinations and all that is involved therein. I agree that the High school inspector should be a member of that Board, and I think there should be not more than four other members. Given a strong Board, which has complete responsibility for the examiners, I do not think any question will arise in the future as to the evaluation of the papers set and the marks awarded.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

February 24, 1932.

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Chairman,
Protestant Committee of the
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Insurance Exchange Building,
Montreal. P. Q.

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passed as a result of the marking which had not been raised,
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admission to the University until they passed the necessary supplemental examinations in September.

However, I see no reason why this difficulty need arise in the future if the Department of Education and the University are prepared to compare notes carefully and to settle all differences of opinion before publishing the results of their examinations in the press.

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Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

MITCHELL, RALSTON, KEARNEY & DUQUET

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

W. G. MITCHELL, K.C.
J. L. RALSTON, K.C.
J. D. KEARNEY, K.C.
J. E. L. DUQUET, LL.L.
RAYMOND CARON, B.C.L.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BLDG.
276 ST. JAMES STREET
HARBOUR 5291-2-3

P.O. BOX 1446
CABLE ADDRESS
LAMI

MONTREAL

25th February 1932.

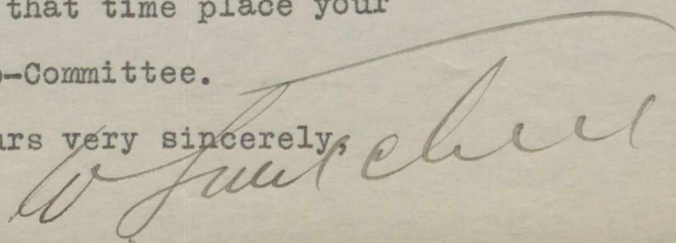
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

My dear Sir Arthur,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 24th instant and would appreciate it if you would return to me Mr. Logan's letter as I have not got a copy of it in the office and I am unable to follow your comments thereon without having it.

I note what you say about the School Leaving Examinations and I think I agree with you and believe that we should continue the High School Leaving Board for the time being at least. I may say that I have this morning received a report from Dr. Percival along the same lines and have given instructions to call a Meeting of the Sub-Committee on School Leaving Examinations Friday morning at 9.30 a.m. to deal with this matter and I will at that time place your letter before the Sub-Committee.

Yours very sincerely,



WGM/H.

Department of Education
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
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.

November 11th, 1931

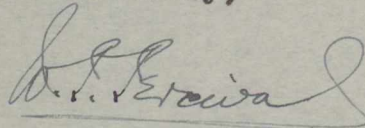
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

The appointment of members of the new High School
Leaving Board will be an item for the agenda at the meeting
of the Protestant Committee which will be held on Friday,
November 27th.

Regulation 82 of the Regulations of the Protestant
Committee states that there shall be on that Board two rep-
resentatives nominated by McGill University. I shall be
pleased if you will kindly send me the names of the nominees
from McGill in order that they may be submitted to the Pro-
testant Committee.

Yours truly,



A/
Director of Protestant Education

1930-31.

DA Murray.

The Registrar

1931-32

Woodhead
The Registrar ?

Prof. F. Clarke.

November 14th, 1931.

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director of Protestant Education,
Department of Education,
Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Dr. Percival,

Replying to your letter of November
11th, may I nominate Professors F. Clarke and W. D.
Woodhead as members of the High School Leaving Board
representing the University.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

November 14th,
1931

Professor F. Clarke,
Department of Education,
McGill University.

Dear Professor Clarke,

Confirming our conversation
this morning, I am informing Dr. Percival that
the two members representing McGill University
on the 1931-32 High School Leaving Board will
be Professor W. D. Woodhead and yourself.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

November 14, 1931.

Dr. W. D. Woodhead,
Department of Classics,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Woodhead,

I have nominated you to be one
of the two members of the 1931-32 High School
Leaving Board from McGill University. Professor
F. Clarke is the other. I hope you will consent
to act.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE
SUPERINTENDENT

When replying please give
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FRENCH SECRETARY AND
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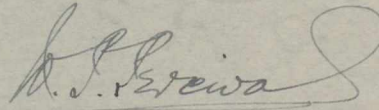
November 18th, 1931

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 November 14th
in which you nominate Professors Fred Clarke and W.D.
Woodhead as members of the High School Leaving Board.

Yours truly,



A/

Director of Protestant Education

MITCHELL, RALSTON, KEARNEY & DUQUET

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

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THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING
HARBOUR 5291*

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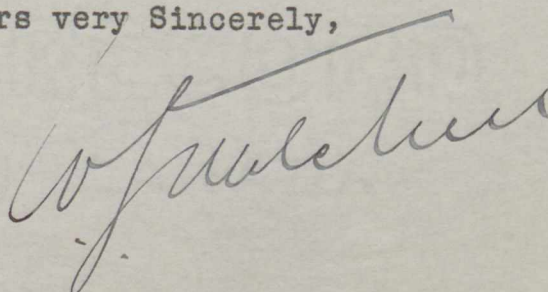
July 19th, 1932.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

This is to confirm our conversation of this morning in reference to appointment with Dr. Percival at 9-30 on Friday morning next at your office, in order that he may discuss with you the School Leaving Examination in Chemistry.

Yours very Sincerely,



WGM/KG.

July 23, 1932.

COPY TO MR. MATTHEWS:

SAW Br. PERCIVAL this morning.

He first took up the matter of the results in Chemistry, pointing out that while Professor Evans had failed nearly forty per cent. last year, this year he failed only 4%. Such a result strikes Percival as peculiar, though I can see nothing wrong in it. Evans assures me that the paper may have been a little easy, but he could give no less marks.

The Senior Leaving Board met last night and accepted the marks.

2. Then he brought up the case of Intermediate Geology, a paper prepared and examined by Tate. At the time the Senior Leaving Board went over the paper, they thought it was a little hard, but they decided to let it go. There have been many failures, and in consultation with Tate it was suggested that the marks be raised a certain amount.

However, the Senior Leaving Board decided to let them stand.

I think both decisions were wise.

AWC:DM

Miss Nicholson came to me on Saturday morning and was most upset because you were worried about the publication of the matric. results. She explained that she had particularly asked Mr. Matthews about it before he left and he had told her to publish.

I looked up the correspondence and find the attached. Do not find anything to show that you informed the Registrar. But it is my impression that you spoke to him personally about this. I think I remember your doing so. I did not have the matter in mind strongly, because your letter to Mr. Mitchell was written by one of the girls we had in here in the winter, I

I note that there is nothing in Mr. Mitchell's reply to say that they will meet us in agreement not to publish results in press until everything is settled.

D.L.McM

*But Matthews is a member of the
High School Leaving Bd. at
which this was discussed.*

In future will let
them know beforehand when
our results are ready & if
not too much difference

Speak ~~to~~ ^{in time} publish
Registrar ~~the Principal~~ ^{simultaneously}
about Mr Matthews as above.

Aug. 29/31.

J. M. M.

publication
of H. S. leaving
I will make
simultaneously.

July 18th, 1932.

Honourable Walter Mitchell,
Insurance Exchange Building,
M o n t r e a l, P.Q.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:-

You probably have noted by the GAZETTE and the STAR that the results of McGill Matriculation Examinations appeared last Saturday. As soon as I saw them, I enquired whether any reference to their publication had been made to Dr. Percival and found that such was not the case.

I feel very sorry about this because in a letter to you on February 24th last, a paragraph appears on the second page reading as follows:-

"I see no reason why this difficulty need arise in the future if the Department of Education and the University are prepared to compare notes carefully and to settle all differences of opinion before publishing the results of their examinations in the press".

I spoke to Miss Nicholson in the Registrar's Office and she told me that before Mr. Matthews went away on his holidays she mentioned to him that the results would be out before he returned and asked if she should publish them. He told her to do so.

It cannot be helped now, and perhaps no harm has been done. If so, all is well. But if the Department feel hurt, please be assured that I am sorry, and regret that my instructions were not carried out.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

July 18th, 1932.

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Insurance Exchange Building,
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July 19th, 1932.

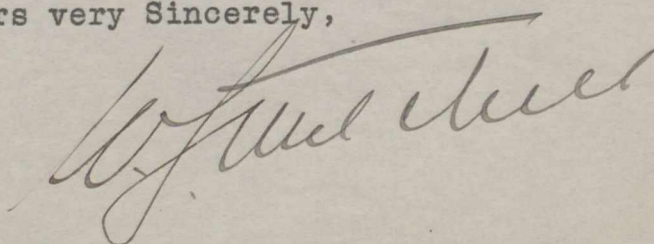
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal - Que.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 18th inst., in reference to the publication of McGill Matriculation Examinations, and note what you say about the matter.

I was talking with Percival this morning, and advised him that I had received a note from you, and I am sure he does not feel offended in any way, and from what he said is anxious to co-operate in every possible way with you and with the University.

Yours very Sincerely,



WGM/KG.

Department of Education
Quebec, P. Q.

HON. CYRILLE F. DELAGE
SUPERINTENDENT

G. W. PARMELEE

ENGLISH SECRETARY, DE-
PUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT, AND DI-
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No.

Replies should be addressed
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LIONEL BERGERON

FRENCH SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

August 5th, 1929

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

An error occurred in the press announcement of the results of the School Leaving Examinations in June, by which it appeared that only 221 had passed out of a total of 701 candidates. The statement should have been that 480 had passed. The percentage of failures in June, therefore, was not far from the average.

Before leaving for England on the 1st instant, Dr. Parmelee requested me to make this statement to the members of the Protestant Committee, as a correction of the figures which was sent to the newspapers occupied less space than the original notice and was missed by many.

An analysis of the results will be presented at the next meeting of the Committee.

Yours truly,

J. C. Luthuland

Acting Director of Protestant Education

August
Seventh
1929.

J. C. Sutherland Esq.,
Acting Director of Protestant Education,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Thank you for your letter of August
5th correcting a statement which appeared in the Press regarding
the results of the School Leaving Examinations in June.

Yours faithfully,

Principal