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Vol. VI., No. 6. }

JUNE, 1886.

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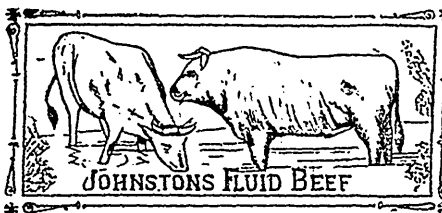
THE
EDUCATIONAL RECORD
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

THE MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION COMMUNICATES ITS PROCEEDINGS
AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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1886.



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THE
EDUCATIONAL RECORD
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No. 6.

JUNE, 1886.

VOL. VI.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

QUEBEC, 26th May, 1886.

Which day the quarterly meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was held. Present: The Lord Bishop of Quebec, in the chair; the Hon. James Ferrier, R. W. Heneker, Esq., D.C.L., the Rev. George D. Mathews, D.D., the Hon. L. Ruggles Church, Q.C., M.D., the Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, M.A., George L. Masten, Esq., E. J. Hemming, Esq., D.C.L., the Rev. Prof. Cornish, LL.D., and the Rev. Canon Norman, D.C.L.

The Secretary of the Committee tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 12th of October next.

Whereupon it was Resolved :

“That Dr Heneker, Dr. Mathews and Dr. Church be a sub-committee to consider Prof. Weir’s resignation, and report to this meeting.”

Communications submitted to the Committee and action taken thereon :—

1. From the Rev. Wm. Gore Lyster, recommending that the Board of Examiners, Gaspé, be divided into two divisions of Protestant and Roman Catholic in accordance with Sec. 108, Cap. XV., C. S. L. C., to meet at Gaspé Basin, and that the Rev. J. P. Richmond, N. C. Smillie, Esq., M.D., W. Wakeham, Esq., M.D., James Lowndes, Esq., and Samuel Veit, Esq., all of Gaspé Basin, be appointed members of the Protestant Division when established.

The Committee agreed to recommend the division of said Board of Examiners, Gaspé, and the appointment of the above-named gentlemen as members of the Protestant Division,

2. From the Rev. Elson I. Rexford, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Resolution passed by the Protestant Committee on the occasion of the completion by the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet of his ten years of service as Superintendent of Public Instruction, and conveying Dr. Ouimet's high appreciation of the expressions of good will which the Resolution contained.

3. From the Board of Examiners, Montreal, complaining of certain matters in regard to the May Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Diplomas.

4. From the Department, concerning Regulations of Committee for granting Academy Diplomas to Graduates of British or Canadian Universities, representing that it is doubtful whether the Superintendent has power to issue Diplomas on the recommendation of the Committee, and suggesting that the Regulations should be reconsidered and modified so as to remove all ambiguity, to make the classification complete, and to permit the Protestant Division of the Montreal Board of Examiners to issue such Diplomas.

Mr. Rexford submitted draft of existing Regulations with certain suggestions and amendments. These were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Cornish, Dr. Mathews and Mr. Masten, with instructions to report to this meeting.

5. From the Committee of the McGill Normal School, asking that provision be made to enable the Principal of the Normal School to enforce the regulations concerning Normal School students who fail to fulfil their obligation to teach.

This matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Sir William Dawson, Dr. Cornish, Dr. Church and the Hon. James Ferrier, to report to next meeting.

6. From Prof. Darey, submitting certificates and asking that an Academy Diploma be granted him in accordance with the regulations of the Committee concerning University graduates.

The Committee agreed to recommend that an Academy Diploma, Grade I., be granted to Prof. Darey.

7. From Mademoiselle Flühmann, applying for the position of Instructor in French in the McGill Normal School, rendered vacant by Professor Darey's resignation.

8. From the McGill Normal School, concerning the resignation of Professor Darey as Instructor in French in the McGill Normal School, and recommending that Madame Sophie Cornu be appointed as his successor, &c.

The Committee agreed to recommend the above named Madame Sophie Cornu for appointment as ordinary Professor of

the French Language and Literature in the McGill Normal School, with a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00).

The Committee further agreed to recommend that Professor Darey's long connection with the McGill Normal School be recognized by his appointment as Emeritus Professor of the French Language and Literature in said Institution.

9. From the Committee of the Corporation of St. Francis College, concerning the application from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Richmond, for the establishment of a boys' Academy in Richmond.

10. From the Protestant Board of Examiners, Sherbrooke, recommending that, in view of the special circumstances mentioned, a second class diploma be granted to one of the candidates in the May examinations.

The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, Sherbrooke.

11. From the Department, concerning the suggestions obtained from Inspectors, Teachers, Boards of Examiners, &c., in regard to proposed Regulations for Boards of Examiners.

This matter was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Cornish, Mr. Masten and Canon Norman, to report to next meeting, Dr. Cornish, Convener.

12. From the Protestant Division of the Board of Examiners, Richmond, recommending that the Rev. G. T. Harding, M. A., be appointed a member of said Board.

The Committee agreed to this recommendation.

The accounts with vouchers submitted by the Secretary were examined and found correct.

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SECRETARY.

1886.	DR.	
Feb'y. 3rd—	To balance in Bank of Montreal at this date	
	as per last statement.....	\$2,382.37

1886.	CR.	
March 27th—	By Secretary's salary for quarter ending	
	the 12th April, 1886	\$ 250.00
May 26th —	By balance in Bank of Montreal at this	
	date.....	2,132.37
		<hr/>
		\$2,382.37

LIABILITIES.

James McGregor, Esq., salary as Inspector of Academies and Model Schools.....	\$250.00
James McGregor, Esq., travelling expenses.....	150.85
The Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, salary as Inspector of Academies and Model Schools	250.00
The Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, travelling expenses	114.79
John J. Foote, Esq., printing Examination Papers	23.25
Secretary's Contingent Expenses to date.....	4.46
	\$793.35

The Secretary was instructed to pay the above accounts, and to prepare a detailed account of the receipts and the expenditure of the Protestant Committee for the past four years for the information of the Legislature, if required.

On the motion of G. L. Masten, Esq., seconded by Archdeacon Lindsay, it was resolved :—

“That certain Examination papers from the Sweetsburg and Sherbrooke Boards be laid before the Committee at its next meeting.”

The Sub-committee on the examination of Academies and Model Schools reported progress and was continued with instructions to make a final report to next meeting.

The Sub-committee on Regulations for Academy Diplomas, submitted the following recommendation and report.

“That all Academy Diplomas granted by the Protestant Normal Schools, and Boards of Examiners after the first of July 1885, be named and granted in accordance with the following regulations :

I. Each Academy Diploma, granted hereafter, shall clearly indicate the class of diploma and the particular provision of these regulations, under which the Candidate is entitled to the Diploma.

II. Academy Diplomas granted by Boards of Examiners and the Academy Diplomas granted to the Students of the Academy Class of the McGill Normal School, shall be *second class academy diplomas*.

III. Graduates in Arts from any British or Canadian University, who have passed in Latin and Greek in the Degree Examinations, or who have taken a first class standing in Latin and Greek at their intermediate examination, shall be entitled to receive first class academy diplomas, provided that they have also taken either (a) the regular course in the Art of Teaching at the McGill Normal School, or (b) a first class standing in the special professional examination, provided for such graduates by the McGill Normal School, or (c) certificates from the Inspector of Academies that they have taught successfully for two years in an Academy or High School. Such aforesaid graduates as take only second

class standing in the special professional examination of the foregoing sub-section, (b) shall be entitled to only second class academy diplomas.

IV. Teachers holding second class Academy Diplomas from the McGill Normal School, who have taken, (a) the second year in arts and a first class standing in Latin and Greek, in their intermediate examination, or (b) in the case of female candidates, the Examination for the Senior Associate in Arts, (taking both Latin and Greek) of the Universities of McGill or Bishop's College, shall be entitled to receive first class academy diplomas.

V. Teachers who hold (a) academy diplomas granted before the first July 1886, or (b) second class academy diplomas granted under these regulations, and who produce satisfactory proof to the Protestant Committee that they have taught successfully for at least ten years, shall, when recommended by the committee, be entitled to receive first class academy diplomas.

VI. Any candidate who presents to the Principal of the McGill Normal School, (a) the requisite certificate of age and of good moral character and (b) satisfactory certificates, that he has complied with either of the foregoing regulations, III, IV, or V, shall be recommended by him to the Superintendent of Public Inspection, for an Academy Diploma of the class to which he is entitled under the regulations."

The foregoing recommendation and regulations were received and adopted.

Report of sub-committee on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Weir.

QUEBEC, 26th May, 1886.

The sub-committee, to whom was referred the proposed resignation of the Rev. Dr. Weir, met this day immediately after the morning session of the Protestant Committee.

No written communication was before the sub-committee, but they took into consideration the statement made by Dr. Weir, that his resignation should only take effect on the 12th of October next, in order to afford the committee, an opportunity to make arrangements for his successor.

The sub-committee recommend that the resignation of Dr. Weir, be accepted, but that in view of his aforesaid declaration, and of the fact that the fiscal year, of the province terminates on the 30th June, and that it is desirable that the Protestant Committee should fix at the earliest date the measure of its obligations, he be requested to say whether an earlier date for his retirement than the 12th October, would not suit his convenience.

On behalf of the sub-committee.

(Signed) R. W. HENEKER,
Chairman.

Dr. Weir intimated to the Committee that he was willing to make his resignation take effect on the 12th of July.

On the motion of R. W. HENEKER, Esq., seconded by Dr. CHURCH, it was Resolved :

"That this Committee in accepting the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Weir, as their Secretary, desire to place on record their sense of his great abilities, his efficiency in the discharge of his duties, his zeal in the interests of education, as well as his courteous bearing towards the members of this Committee, during a service extending over ten years.

"As one of the earliest of the Academy Inspectors appointed by this Committee, they feel that no inconsiderable part of the merit for the present comparatively advanced position of the Academies in this Province is due to Dr. Weir.

"They trust that Dr. Weir will never cease to interest himself in the endeavour to promote a higher state of culture amongst the Protestants of this Province."

It was agreed that the Rev. Elson I. Rexford be requested to act as *ad interim* Secretary of this Committee.

GRANTS RECOMMENDED TO INSTITUTIONS FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

The sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), from Marriage License Fees, was, in accordance with an Order-in-Council, appropriated for University Education, as follows:—

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

From Superior Education Fund.

McGill University	\$1,650
Morrin College.....	500
* St. Francis College.....	....
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.....	1,000

Report of Sub-Committee on Reports and Returns of Inspectors of Academies and Model Schools:—

"Your Sub-Committee have read the Reports of the Inspectors, Messrs. McGregor and Von Iffland, and considered in detail the Returns from the different Academies and Model Schools that have been examined. From these it appears that many scholars are reported as 'Passed' who, at the same time, are reported as having 'Failed' in certain branches. This arises from the fact that the Returns are based not on the answering in each subject, but on the percentage on the aggregate of answers. The 'Failures' have chiefly been in Arithmetic, Drawing and Book-keeping—a circumstance that would indicate either that these subjects are but

*The grant withheld pending correspondence with the Corporation of St. Francis College.

imperfectly taught or that the Examination Papers were scarcely adapted for bringing out the attainments of the pupils. In this connection, your Sub-Committee suggest that perhaps it might be well if some of the subjects now regarded as *obligatory* were treated as *voluntary*. The strain of these examinations would thus be lessened, while extra marks for good answering in voluntary subjects would reward those that undertook the extra toil.

"In proposing a distribution of the money for Superior Education, your Sub-Committee have to remind Commissioners and Trustees that schools in which teachers with only elementary diplomas are employed cannot share in this fund, while Model Schools that employ only one teacher are imperilling their grant.

"To each Model School, then, that has complied with the requirements of the Committee, it is proposed that a grant of fifty dollars (\$50) be paid, while to such of these schools as have been specially efficient your Sub-Committee recommend the payment of an extra grant, in both cases as per annexed list.

Model Schools.

Leeds, Megantic	\$ 50	\$50
Aylmer, Ottawa	50	50
Ormstown, Chateauguay	50	50
Grenville, Argenteuil	50	25
Valleyfield, Beauharnois	50	25
Frelighsburg, Missisquoi	50	25
Cookshire, Compton	50	..
Hemmingford, Huntingdon	50	..
Richmond, Richmond	50	..
Mansonville, Brome	50	..
Bryson, Pontiac	50	..
Lachine, Jacques Cartier	50	..
Como, Vaudreuil	50	..
Hull, Ottawa	50	..
Rawdon, Montcalm	50	..
Portage du Fort, Pontiac	50	..
Stanbridge East, Missisquoi	50	..
Ulverton, Drummond	50	..
Warden, Shefford	50	..
Magog, Stanstead	50	..
Bury (Robinson), Compton	50	..
Bolton Centre, Brome	50	..
Sorel, Richelieu	50	..
Waterville, Compton	50	..
St. Sylvestre, Lotbinière	50	..
Gould, Compton	50	..
Marbleton, Wolfe	50	..
(Special) Paspebiac, Bonaventure	100	..
(Special) Gaspé Basin, Gaspé	100	..
Sutton, Brome	50	..— \$1,825

"To each school doing Academy work and that has complied with the requirements, your Sub-Committee propose to give as a rule a grant of two hundred dollars (\$200) a-year for three years, provided the work done each year, though falling somewhat below Academy requirements, be on the whole satisfactory.

"Special results, however, should be recognized, and rewarded by special grants, and your Sub-Committee feel bound to call attention to the high standing of the Academies of Huntingdon and of Lachute.

"Your Sub-Committee suggest both ordinary and extra grants as follow:—

<i>Academies.</i>		
Huntingdon, Huntingdon	\$200	\$400
Lachute, Argenteuil	200	350
Cowansville, Missisquoi	200	200
Waterloo, Shefford	200	200
Coaticook, Stanstead	200	150
Knowlton, Brome	200	125
Shawville, Pontiac	200	100
Lacolle, St. Johns	200	100
Bedford, Missisquoi	200	....
Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke	200	....
Inverness, Megantic	200	....
Dunham, Missisquoi	200	....
Stanstead, Stanstead	200	....
Granby, Shefford	200	....
Clarenceville, Missisquoi	200	....
Three Rivers, St. Maurice	200	....
Côte St. Antoine, Hochelaga	150	....
Charleston (Hatley), Stanstead	150	....
Berthierville, Berthier	150	....— \$5,475

"In conclusion, your Sub-Committee have great pleasure in recording their conviction that, as a whole, the teachers of these superior schools are doing with faithfulness and success the work entrusted to them. Of the greatest service to the pupils immediately under their care in preparing them for the walks of life, these teachers are invaluable helpers in the educational progress of the Province by the stimulus that their presence and their work are giving to our Elementary Schools. Without these higher schools those of a lower grade would rapidly deteriorate, and even their present influence for good would cease. In the interest, therefore, of our Elementary Schools, our superior schools should, in the judgment of your sub-committee, be maintained in the highest degree of efficiency."

The foregoing report was received and adopted.

The Chairman read a letter from the Hon. W. W. Lynch

resigning his position as an associate member of the Committee. On motion, Mr. Lynch's resignation was accepted.

On the motion of Dr. Haecker, seconded by Canon Norman, it was resolved :—

That Professor Weir be, and he is hereby appointed an associate member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

On the motion of Dr. Mathews, seconded by Mr. Masten, it was resolved :—

“That the Committee, desirous of having the Inspection of the Superior Schools under their care, conducted more efficiently than is possible at present, recommend to the Government the appointment of a special Inspector, who shall give his whole time to this work, and do it in every respect under the regulations of the Committee.”

On the motion of Dr. Mathews, seconded by Dr. Cornish, it was resolved :—

“That Dr. Harper of the High School, Quebec, be nominated to the position of Inspector of Superior Schools under the care of this Committee at a salary of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) a year, with necessary expenses ; that his name be presented to the Government for its approval, and that the appointment date from the first of July next.”

It was agreed that to the Model Schools at Paspébiac and Gaspé Basin, the remainder of a special grant, viz., fifty dollars to each, should be advanced at once out of the Contingent Fund.

On the motion of the Hon. James Ferrier, seconded by Mr. Masten, it was resolved :—

“That this Committee desires to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Bolton Magrath, Esq., Inspector of Protestant schools in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, has been engaged in the work of inspection for more than twenty years, having been appointed in 1864. That though his inspectorate includes a very rough and extensive tract of country, involving heavy travelling expenses, his salary is only seven hundred dollars a year.

“That, in view of these circumstances, this committee strongly recommends that the salary of Inspector Magrath be increased from seven hundred to eight hundred dollars a year, and requests the Superintendent to transmit this recommendation to the Government.”

A sub-committee, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Mathews, and Dr. Weir, was appointed to draft instructions for the guidance of the Inspector of Academies and Model Schools, and to report to next meeting.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, or sooner, if necessary, on the call of the Chairman.

GEORGE WEIR,
Secretary.

SUMMARY RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

ACADEMIES.	Total general average.	Aver. of each pupil in all branches of Examination.	No. on Roll.	No. presented for Examination.	No. taking whole course.	No. taking part of course.	No. failed in Dictation.	Grade I.		Grade II.		Grade III.		Total number passed.	Total number failed.	Geom.-try. marks.	Algebra. marks.	Latin. marks.	Greek. marks.
								No. passed.	No. failed.	No. passed.	No. failed.	No. passed.	No. failed.							No. presented.	No. failed to obtain any marks.	No. presented.	No. failed to obtain any marks.
Huntingdon.....	15755	61	70	61	6	55	2	30	0	0	0	0	58	3	42	45	45	1	0
Lachute.....	9687	57	48	48	4	19	0	42	0	0	0	0	30	0	28	28	28	1	0
Cowansville.....	8648	38	71	41	30	44	23	19	23	0	0	0	48	0	44	43	43	4	0
Waterloo.....	8299	28	73	48	2	41	23	5	24	0	0	0	20	0	44	28	19	3	0
Knowlton.....	6254	28	60	50	0	48	7	8	16	10	0	0	17	0	35	8	14	1	0
Quebec High Schools.....	5925	26	46	45	0	45	9	10	12	9	0	0	25	0	14	8	6	10	0
Concord.....	4840	26	38	28	0	28	13	13	0	0	0	0	23	3	15	16	19	10	0
Shawville.....	3970	26	28	27	0	27	1	19	0	0	0	0	23	4	10	3	7	0	0
Lacolle.....	3813	27	28	27	0	27	1	11	0	0	0	0	22	1	6	11	4	0	0
Bedford.....	3608	26	66	24	0	24	1	11	0	0	0	0	22	0	6	4	3	0	0
Sherbrooke, Girls.....	1988	21	19	19	0	19	0	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	4	1	0	0
Sherbrooke, Boys.....	1619	25	19	13	0	13	0	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	11	9	10	0	0
St. Francis College.....	3489	27	60	47	3	47	19	14	12	1	0	0	26	41	17	30	31	0	0
St. Johns.....	3259	27	63	37	0	37	11	14	2	12	0	0	12	18	14	18	22	20	0
St. John.....	3275	27	50	30	0	30	9	16	4	8	0	0	15	0	5	4	4	0	0
Inverness.....	3215	27	50	30	0	30	0	9	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	0
Dunham.....	3236	44	22	22	0	22	0	5	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	0
Dunham & W. L. C.....	2360	10	65	51	0	51	16	22	13	0	0	0	14	37	8	3	3	0	0
Granby.....	2388	32	46	29	0	29	7	22	0	0	0	0	22	7	0	6	0	0	0
Clarenceville.....	2622	32	40	24	0	24	7	0	0	0	0	0	17	7	5	0	0	0	0
St. Antoine.....	2440	24	51	18	0	18	4	2	0	0	0	0	22	10	18	15	10	13	0
Three Rivers.....	1044	30	14	12	0	12	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	10	11	7	4	4	0
Charleston, (Hastley).....	1684	16	48	35	0	35	14	9	9	0	0	0	2	29	4	7	4	0	0
Northville.....	1314	38	12	7	1	7	1	4	9	0	0	0	6	2	4	4	2	0	0

SUMMARY RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

Model Schools.	Total general ave- rages.	Ave. of each pup. in all branches	No. on Roll.	No. presented for Examination.	No. taking whole course.	No. taking part of course.	No. failed in Dic- tation.	Grade I.		Grade II.		Grade III.		Total number pas- sed.	Total number fail- ed.	Geome- try.		Algebrn.		Latin.	
								No. passed.	No. failed.	No. passed.	No. failed.	No. passed.	No. failed.			No. presen- ted.	No. failed to obtain any marks.	No. presen- ted.	No. failed to obtain any marks.	No. presen- ted.	No. failed to obtain any marks.
Leeds.....	327	30	45	36	6	33	6	7	8	10	2	2	15	24	5	1	10	2	0	0	0
Aylmer.....	357	41	43	29	0	14	0	17	0	10	0	0	21	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	0
Oranstown.....	352	31	38	28	0	9	0	15	0	0	0	0	23	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville.....	324	29	39	30	23	7	2	17	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Valleyfield.....	244	36	24	21	11	10	1	11	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frelighsburg.....	282	31	38	30	9	29	1	11	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cookshire.....	2636	22	60	36	0	36	8	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemmingford.....	2192	31	34	24	8	16	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond, Girls.....	2110	27	42	20	4	16	0	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mansonville.....	2100	22	39	23	1	28	0	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bryson.....	1641	18	53	23	0	29	0	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lachine.....	1751	36	26	14	0	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comau.....	1721	35	10	13	13	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hull.....	1710	32	20	18	0	18	0	14	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Etienne de Cholsen.....	1699	23	32	19	0	13	0	17	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rawdon.....	1487	43	14	9	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portage-du-Fort.....	1484	22	28	22	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stanbridge East.....	1314	28	32	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxverton.....	1288	10	42	22	1	21	0	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warden.....	1248	19	23	22	2	23	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marce.....	1055	15	80	25	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clarendon.....	1017	33	13	11	0	13	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillipsburg.....	1017	33	13	11	0	13	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bery, (Robinson).....	1020	39	21	18	0	13	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolton.....	963	42	14	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sorel.....	919	35	16	12	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Valerille.....	718	48	26	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Yveuve.....	723	37	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond, Boys.....	711	13	43	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gould.....	407	21	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marbleton.....	360	17	37	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lambert.....	138	23	13	10	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Model Schools.

THE AMENDED PENSION ACT.

An Act respecting the pension fund of officers of primary instruction.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows :

INTERPRETATIVE PROVISIONS.

1. Under the term: "officers of primary instruction," the present act includes: school inspectors, professors and teachers of normal schools, male and female certificated teachers teaching in an institution under the control of school commissioners or trustees, or subsidized by them or by the government out of the funds voted for education; but does not include members of the clergy or religious communities nor professors in colleges or universities.

2. The words "elementary school," "model school" and "academy," mentioned in this act, mean schools in which are taught the subjects of the curriculum adopted by either of the committees of the council of Public Instruction for the schools of these various grades.

By "school under control" is meant any school in which the teacher or teachers are engaged and paid by the school commissioners or trustees.

By "subsidized school" is meant any school not under control which receives a grant from the government out of the funds voted for education or from school commissioners or trustees.

PENSIONS OF OFFICERS.

3. There shall be allowed to every person, who has reached the age of fifty-six years, and who has been employed as an officer of primary instruction, during a term of ten years or upwards, an annual pension, based upon the average salary received by him during the years he has passed in teaching and for which he has paid the stoppages.

4. Such pension shall not exceed, in any case, the following rates, to wit:

If the officer has served during ten years and less than eleven years, ten-fiftieths of such average salary;

If he has served during eleven and less than twelve years, eleven-fiftieths of such average salary;

And so on, adding one-fiftieth of such average salary, for every additional year of service, for which he has paid the stoppages; but no grant shall be allowed for any service over thirty-five years.

5. The average salary of officers of primary instruction shall not, for the purposes of this act, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

6. After ten years' service, every officer, whatever be his age, may receive a pension when a serious injury, or enfeebled health, renders it impossible for him to continue such service, provided such accident or

ill-health has not arisen through any conduct forbidden by law or against good morals.

2. In the event of an officer retiring owing to enfeebled health or serious illness, such infirmities and the cause thereof shall be established by means of certificates from the physician who has attended such officer, and by one of the two physicians indicated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

3. The physicians' certificates, prescribed by this section, shall be attested in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Dominion of Canada, 31 Victoria, chapter 37, intituled : " An act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Such pension is stopped from the moment the cause, which gave rise to it, has ceased to exist.

7. From the age of eighteen, the years that have been passed either in teaching or as a normal school pupil, shall be included in the years of service, at the time of establishing the amount of the pension.

The years, during which the officers of primary instruction have taught outside of the province, cannot be counted in the number of those which entitle them to a pension.

8. Any teacher, actually engaged in teaching, who has paid contributions to the pension fund, established under the act passed on the 22nd December, 1856, (19-20 Victoria, chapter 14, section 7), may apply such contributions to the payment of the stoppages required for the years of service prior to the 24th July, 1880.

9. Every officer of primary instruction who wishes to claim his right to a pension, shall establish, to the satisfaction of the administrative commission, established by this act, that he has served as such during the five last years preceding his application, and that he has complied with the other provisions of this act.

10. An officer of primary instruction, in order to be pensioned, must produce, in addition to his certificate of birth and a declaration of his domicile, a certificate according to form number 2 of this act, stating his name, surname and quality, the date when he first acted as such officer, his services and the date and the reason of his ceasing to perform the same.

PENSIONS OF WIDOWS.

11. The widow of an officer, dying between the 24th of July, 1880, and the 1st July, 1886, after having paid his stoppages under the act 43-44 Victoria, chapter 23, shall, so long as she remains a widow, have a right to a half-pension.

Such half-pension is only allowed to the widow of an officer, dying after the 1st of July, 1886, when the latter has paid into the pension fund, in addition to the stoppages payable by him, and at the same times, a sum equal to one-half of such stoppages; nevertheless this latter stoppage is only exacted for the years during which the officer is married.

For the years previous to the 24th of July, 1880, the stoppages in question shall be paid as follows:—

Two-fifths shall be paid before the first of January, 1887, and

One-fifth of the total amount shall be deducted from the annual pension of the officer himself, or,—if he died without having obtained a pension, from the said widow's pension during each of the first three years.

These sums shall also form part of the capital.

In order that a widow may be eligible for a pension, the marriage must have been contracted six years before the husband had ceased to act as an officer of primary instruction.

12. The widow is not allowed to pay the stoppages which her husband neglected to pay for the years of service previous to the 24th July, 1880.

13. The widow claiming the pension is bound to furnish, in addition to the vouchers which her husband should have produced :

1. Her certificate of birth ;
2. The burial certificate of the officer or pensioner ;
3. Her marriage certificate.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND STOPPAGES.

14. Any officer of primary instruction shall however be permitted to pay into the pension fund the stoppage required by this act, for the years of service immediately preceding the 24th of July, 1880, provided that such payments shall be made before the first of January, 1887, in which case, the officer shall be entitled to count the said preceding years of service to establish his right to a pension.

15. The stoppages upon the salaries of officers of primary instruction for the years previous to the 24th July, 1880, shall be five per cent per annum without interest.

Two-fifths of the total amount of the stoppages for the said years previous to the 24th July, 1880, shall be paid before the first of January next, and ;

One-fifth of the total amount of the said stoppages shall be deducted from the annual pension of the officer for each of the first three years.

The sums so stopped shall not form part of the yearly revenue of the pension fund, but shall be placed in the capital fund.

16. The officers, who since the 24th of July, 1880, have paid the stoppages required by the act 43-44 Victoria, chapter 22, for their previous years of service, have a right to interest, at the rate of 5 per cent upon the sums so paid in, up to the first of July, 1886 ; such interest to be deducted from the stoppages to be hereafter paid by them, out of their salary or pension, as the case may be.

17. In order to provide for the above-mentioned pensions :

1. A reduction or stoppage shall be made from the salary of each officer at the rate of two per cent per annum ;

2. A stoppage of two per cent shall be made yearly on the amount of the pension paid to each officer ;

3. A stoppage of two per cent shall be made annually out of the Common School Fund, as well as out of that portion of the Superior Education Fund, appropriated to the support of institutions managed or directed by officers of primary instruction ;

4. An annual grant of one thousand dollars per annum shall be allowed by the Government of the Province.

18. The total amount of these various stoppages and grants made from the 24th July, 1880, to the 1st July, 1886, shall be deposited with the provincial treasurer, and be by him converted into Provincial or Dominion bonds, at the current price of such bonds, and capitalized for the benefit of the pension fund for officers of primary instruction.

The said fund shall not form part every year of the consolidated revenue fund of the province, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the act respecting the Treasury Department; but it shall be held in trust by the provincial treasurer for the purposes of this act.

19. If, after the first of July, 1886, the interest on the said capitalized fund and the total of the different stoppages and grant do not suffice to pay the pensions applied for, the stoppages from the salaries and pensions of the officers of primary instruction, out of the common school fund and the superior education fund, may be increased to the amount of four per cent, which shall be the maximum rate of the stoppages.

20. After the first of January, 1887, every excess of receipts over expenditure in the pension fund shall be first employed in paying the deficits of previous years, if necessary, and the balance shall be placed with the provincial treasurer in trust for the purposes of this act.

21. If the stoppages and grants be not sufficient to pay the pensions as above established, the administrative commission shall reduce the pensions and proportion them to the amount at its disposal.

22. The portion of the pension fund established by the act, passed on the 22nd December, 1856 (19-20 Victoria, chapter 14, section 7), which shall from time to time be relieved, according to the provisions of the said act, by the death of pensioned officers, shall be paid into the pension fund established by this act, so that the whole shall be so paid in when the last of such officers *u.es.*

23. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall retain, half-yearly, out of the grant, payable to each municipality or normal school, or out of the salaries paid directly by the department of public instruction, the sums necessary to pay the stoppages out of the salary of each officer of primary instruction ; and the school authorities are authorized to deduct out of the salaries of such officers the amount retained by the superintendent.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

24. The pension in the case of a teacher, shall run from the day on which his salary ceases to be paid, and in that of a widow, from the day following the decease of her husband.

25. All pensions shall be paid half-yearly ; but if an officer die, without leaving a widow entitled to receive such pension, his heirs, according to the provisions of the Civil Code, shall be entitled to receive his pension for the current six months.

26. Every officer of primary instruction, who has resigned his office, or has been dismissed by the Council of Public Instruction, or either of the committees thereof, for any causes provided by law, shall forfeit his right to a pension and also his stoppages ; but if he is reinstated, his former service shall count.

27. Pensions, if they have not been claimed, shall be struck from the books of the pension fund after three years, and their replacement thereon shall not entitle to arrears prior to the claim.

2. The same forfeiture shall apply to the heirs of pensioners, who do not establish their rights within three years from the death of the person whom they represent.

28. An officer of primary instruction, who for causes approved of by the superintendent of public instruction, resigns his office and opens a private school or temporarily accepts a position therein, shall not forfeit his right to a pension, provided he regularly pays the stoppages on his salary.

29. An officer of primary instruction dying before the first of July, 1886, who has not left a widow entitled to receive a pension, does not lose the amounts by him paid to the pension fund, but his heirs, according to the provisions of the Civil Code, may claim the amount which he has paid to the pension fund up to the date of his death.

30. No pension under this act shall be paid before the first of January, 1887.

31. All claims for pensions must be made before the first of November of each year; pensions claimed after that date will only be paid the following year.

VALUATION OF SALARIES.

32. The salary of officers of primary instruction, employed in private schools, subsidized by the Government or by school municipalities shall be estimated by the school inspector of the division to which such officers belong, and this to the satisfaction of the superintendent, who may order an enquiry for such purpose, in accordance with the law respecting education.

33. In no case shall the value of the annual salary, including benefits, in private schools subsidized by the government or by the school commissioners or trustees, exceed the following amounts, to wit:

For male teachers of elementary schools,—in towns, four hundred dollars,—in country municipalities, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For female teachers of elementary schools,—in towns, two hundred dollars,—in country municipalities, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For male teachers of model schools,—in towns, five hundred dollars,—in country municipalities, three hundred dollars;

For female teachers of model schools,—in towns, two hundred and fifty dollars,—in country municipalities, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For male teachers of academies,—in towns, six hundred dollars,—in country municipalities, four hundred dollars;

For female teachers in academies,—in towns, three hundred dollars— in country municipalities, two hundred dollars.

34. Officers of primary instruction may, in addition to the specific salary agreed upon between them and the school commissioners or trustees, include, as forming part of their salary, all the benefits derived from their position, such as lodging, light and fuel.

If, however, such officers give private lessons or exercise at the same time any profession, trade or business whatsoever, the benefits they derive therefrom shall not be included in said valuation.

2. The valuation of the benefits so derived by officers of primary instruction, shall be made by the school inspector of the district, certified to be correct according to form No. 2 of this act, and revised by the administrative commission.

3. It shall be the duty of the school commissioners or trustees, or administrative bodies, employing officers of primary instruction, to make a half-yearly report stating the name, office and salary during the previous six months of each such officer employed by them.

4. In no case shall the valuation of such benefits in the schools under control exceed the following amounts, to wit:

For an elementary school,—in towns, one hundred dollars,—in country municipalities, thirty dollars;

For a model school,—in towns, one hundred and fifty dollars,—in country municipalities, fifty dollars;

For an academy,—in towns, two hundred dollars,—in country municipalities,—seventy-five dollars.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION.

35. The pension fund for officers of primary instruction is administered by a commission composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as president, and of four delegates appointed as follows:—one by the convention of Roman Catholic teachers in Montreal, one by the convention of Roman Catholic teachers in Quebec, and two by the convention of Protestant teachers.

These delegates remain in office until they are replaced by those who appointed them.

36. The administrative commission determines all questions connected with the pension fund and pensioners, and its decision is final.

The delegates are not paid for their services, but their travelling expenses are paid out of the pension fund.

37. In case of absence through illness or for some unavoidable cause, the delegates may have an officer of primary instruction appointed to replace them.

38. It shall be the duty of the school inspectors, when they make their official inspection, to visit, at least once a year, the pensioners in their respective districts and to report to the superintendent, every year, before the month of November, upon the state of the pensioners' health and upon their qualifications for receiving a pension, under the terms of the law.

They shall also indicate the date of the death of the pensioners, who may have died during the year, and add any remarks which may assist or facilitate the work of the administration commission.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

39. The administrative commission shall be bound to draw up and prepare all orders or regulations which it may deem necessary to put this act into operation and to provide for unforeseen cases.

Such orders and regulations, when sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in council and published in the Quebec Official Gazette, shall have operation of law for the carrying out of this act.

40. The accounts of the pension fund shall be kept by the Department of Public Instruction, certified yearly by the provincial auditor, and published in a sufficiently detailed manner in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

41. Pensions shall not be assignable or subject to seizure.

42. This act shall not apply to teachers who are already pensioned.

43. The forms hereunto annexed shall be those employed for the purposes of this act.

44. The acts 43-44 Victoria, chapter 22, and 48 Victoria, chapter 31, are repealed.

45. This act shall come into force on the first day of July next, 1886.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Teachers' Institutes.—The arrangements have been completed for a third series of Institutes in the month of July next, and it is to be hoped that those interested in education will unite in promoting the success of these gatherings. The Institutes of 1884 and 1885 met with the hearty support of the teachers, and there are indications that the coming Institutes will be even more largely attended. They will be held as follows:—

Tuesday, July 6th, at Lennoxville.

“ “ 13th, “ Knowlton.

“ “ 20th, “ Lachute.

Each Institute will continue in session four days. There will be two sessions daily, of three hours each, opening at nine o'clock a.m. Dr. Robins will take up the subjects of Geography, English and methods of teaching; Dr. McGregor will take up the subjects of Arithmetic and Geometry and methods of teaching; and the Rev. Elson I. Rexford will take up the subject of Discipline in relation to School Boards, parents, teachers and pupils. In addition to this regular work, a prominent place will also be given to the *question box*, which proved so interesting and useful at the Huntingdon Institute last year. If teachers will think over their doubts and difficulties, and put them in the form of questions into the question box, this box can easily be made the most interesting, practical and profitable feature of the Institute. Short addresses will also be given each day upon different subjects by local teachers. One public evening meeting will also be held in connection with each Institute, to which the general public are more especially invited.

Entertainment.—An effort will be made at each of the places named to extend hospitality to the members of the Institute. In order that the arrangements may be as complete and satisfactory as possible, teachers intending to be present are requested to send in their names as early as possible to Inspector Hubbard, Sherbrooke, for the Lennoxville Institute, to John L. Walton, Knowlton, for the Knowlton Institute, and to Dr. Christie, Lachute, for the Lachute Institute.

At Lennoxville, Bishop's College is placed at the disposal of the members of the Institute and there is ample accommodation

for all in the college building. No charge is made except for the raw material consumed which last year amounted to a very few cents a day for each person. We strongly urge every teacher attending the Institute at Lennoxville to put up in the college building. It is the cheapest and most convenient arrangement that can be made.

The success of these institutes rests with the teachers. Their success does not depend so much upon the number in attendance as upon the spirit, in which teachers take up the work. The smallest institute held last year was decidedly the best so far as practical results were concerned. If these institutes are to be really successful, teachers must come prepared to engage in four days of severe mental effort. To those who conduct the institutes the three weeks is anything but a holiday, and teachers, who desire to profit by these meetings, must dismiss all idea of a holiday gathering from their minds and prepare for four days of real hard work. We learn to do by doing. We learn to conduct Normal institutes by conducting them, and the experience of the past two years has established the importance of the following points to which the attention of teachers is specially requested.

First. That every teacher who attends should be present at the opening and continue regularly to the close of the Institute. Half an institute is no institute. Teachers, who are irregular in their attendance get disconnected fragments of lectures, lose interest in their work, become inattentive, disturb others who are trying to attend and so interfere with the successful working of the Institute. In order to promote punctuality and regularity of attendance the roll will be called at the opening of each morning and afternoon session.

Second. That each teacher present must give his undivided attention to the work of the Institute. The Institute makes no provision for patronizing members, nor for listless and indifferent members much less does its sessions provide opportunities for pleasant conversations. Work is the true watchword of the Institute, and in order to enable the members to work to the best advantage they will be placed by themselves apart from the visitors and they will be expected to take notes of the lectures. Each teacher should therefore come prepared with pencil and note-book, otherwise she cannot take full advantage of the Institute.

Third. That the teachers in attendance must be ready and willing to co-operate with the conductors of the Institute in rendering every feature of it successful.

The Institutes are conducted for the benefit of the teachers. Each teacher should therefore actively support every effort made in the interests of the work.

If our teachers will carefully note these three points, and faithfully observe them during the sessions of the Institutes, they will add greatly to the usefulness of these gatherings, and will make the work of the conductors of the Institute much more agreeable.

At the close of each Institute, certificates will be issued to each teacher who has attended regularly. As this is the third series of Institutes, teachers who have attended the Institutes of 1884 and 1885 will, on presentation of their certificates, for those years, be entitled to receive a Special Certificate concerning their attendance for three years.

The Amended Pension Act.—The Pension Act of 1880 has at length been amended and placed upon a practical basis. It comes into force the 1st of July next. Teachers may now retire and obtain their first pension in January, 1887. We give on another page the Act in extenso (omitting blank forms), and teachers will do well to study its clauses carefully. The following points require immediate attention:—First. Any person who wishes to secure a reversionary pension for his widow, must declare his intention at once, and pay up a half-stoppage on his salary for the years he has been married, otherwise at his death his widow will not be entitled to a pension. Second. Teachers who desire to include their years of service previous to 1880, must pay up their back stoppages before the 1st of January, 1887. The stoppages for these years is five per cent., two per cent. of which is to be paid before the 1st of January, 1887, and the remaining three per cent. is not to be paid until the pension is received, when the amount will be deducted in equal parts from the first three pensions.

After ten years' service a teacher may retire on the ground of ill-health, or at the age of fifty-six, and draw one-fiftieth of his average salary for each year of service. But no teacher can count more than thirty-five years of service, that is, no pension can exceed seven-tenths ($\frac{7}{10}$) of the average salary. As the law provides that no average salary can exceed \$1,500; no pension can exceed \$1,050.

CALENDAR OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The annual calendar of McGill university is now published in the abridged form, issued in the first instance for intending students, to be followed by the more detailed edition with the university lists. Copies may be obtained on application to the secretary. In the faculty of arts, or collegiate course proper, the most important addition is that of the Donalds special course for women, in which the lectures for the third and fourth years are now indicated. This course affords ready and inexpensive access for women to the higher education, and to the university degree, in separate classes, and will be a great boon to young women, more especially to those who desire to fit themselves for the higher kinds of educational, literary or scientific work. A large number of classes are also thrown open to ladies not pursuing the regular course, so as to take the place of the lectures so long and usefully maintained by the Ladies' Educational Association. In the faculty of applied science, the several courses of study leading to surveying, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining and practical chemistry, are now very carefully marked out and seem to be very complete. The medical faculty has greatly improved and extended its facilities in connection with its new buildings, and the faculty of law has made considerable innovations on its time-honored course, which, it may be hoped, will promote the convenience and progress of students.

In directing attention to the announcement of the university, it may be well to notice some incorrect impressions that appear to prevail in certain quarters, to the effect that the education of the university is not of a practical character, and that it is suited only to the wealthy class of the towns. In point of fact the training of the faculty of arts is scientific as well as literary, and constitutes the best possible preparation for any walk of life, while that of the faculty of applied science is a good business training, in addition to introducing young men into the professions of engineering, mining, etc., and fitting them for those positions in our more scientific industries, which have heretofore been occupied principally by persons from abroad. For medical men trained in McGill there seems to be an almost unlimited demand, not only in Canada but beyond its limits. In law there is a smaller field, but nevertheless a great number of our rising

lawyers are graduates of McGill, and some of them have attained to the highest positions in the profession and in public life. Owing to the connection with the theological colleges and with the Normal school, a considerable proportion of the graduates of the university now go into the Christian ministry and into educational work. It is also note-worthy that while the endowments, buildings and appliances of the university, amounting to more than a million of dollars, from the original gift of Mr. McGill to the present time, have been almost exclusively presented by citizens of Montreal, the greater part of the educational benefit, and also the scholarships, medals and prizes, have been obtained by young men from the country schools. It would be easy to point to hundreds of these men now occupying useful or eminent positions in public life, in the Christian ministry, in education, in the medical and legal professions, in engineering and other scientific arts, as well as in manufactures, agriculture and commerce, who owe their training to McGill university. These men and the good which they are doing for their country, which makes itself felt in every department of useful exertion, from the highest to the lowest, constitute the income of the large investments made by our citizens in university education. It is scarcely too much to say that were these men and the results of their labor, direct and indirect, swept away, the power and influence of the English race in this province would be gone.

One additional remark may be made for the benefit of intending students. The university invites students and offers them great inducements and facilities, but these are offered to working men only, not to idlers. Any young man who desires to enter the university should attend carefully and diligently to previous preparation, and should enter with the determination to devote himself earnestly to his work. Young men of idle or vicious habits, unless they reform, will find no room for themselves in the university, and had better adopt some other pursuit than that of learning; but there are in the university course rewards for patient and laborious mediocrity as well as for genius. Minds of great natural power and promise deserve the highest culture. Those of less capacity all the more require it.—*Montreal Gazette.*

CLOSING EXERCISES OF MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the McGill Normal school were held on Friday, June 25th, and were largely attended by the students and their friends, who filled the large hall to the doors. Hon. Justice Torrance presided, and among those on the platform were Rev. E. I. Rexford, secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, Sir William Dawson, Rev. Canon Norman, Rev. Principal MacVicar, Mr. W. C. Baynes, secretary of McGill University, Alds. Holland and Mooney, Mr. J. Dougall, and Drs. Robins and McGregor.

The proceedings opened with prayer by the chairman.

Dr. Robins, principal of the school, submitted his report of which the following is a summary:—I have to report that the total number of admissions to the Normal school has been 78, 4 to the academy class, 32 to the model school class, and 42 to the elementary school class. Of these, 8 are men and 70 women; 36 are from the country and 42 from the city of Montreal or from its immediate neighborhood. These numbers, although somewhat less than usual, are not so much reduced as I feared would be the case in view of the disastrous state of the public health at the beginning of the session. Some students withdrew before reaching the final examinations, so that these were taken by four members of the academy class, 29 of the model school class, and 38 of the elementary school class. It is with great pleasure that I present as qualified to receive diplomas almost all who completed their examinations; that is to say, four for academy diplomas, 28 for model school diplomas, and 34 for elementary diplomas. The marks taken in the several subjects of examinations are good, the attainments of those who passed the lowest in the lists are respectable, the average standing of the class is high, and the improvement in English is marked. I can heartily recommend the Normal school classes of 1885-6 to the confidence of the public. In addition to the ladies and gentlemen who have taken the regular course of training in the Normal school, six university graduates have passed at least one month in studying and practising the art of teaching, five of them in the McGill model school and one in Bishop's college school, Lennoxville, and who have passed a satisfactory examination in the theory of education. Of all parts of a common school curriculum, that

which has been worst taught in the Protestant schools of this city is singing. I affirm confidently that so long as we adhere to the methods in vogue hitherto, by the majority of the professionals of this city, so long shall we do no more for the encouragement of popular music in the future than we have done in the past, viz., teach children to sing a few tunes by rote and adults to pick out a psalm tune by the aid of the piano. I regret that we have lost the services of one who was eminently qualified for his work, Mr. Duncan, M.A., instructor in penmanship. The Normal School committee feel the importance of French in this province, and were I not myself convinced of the intellectual and social value of this language, I should feel it my duty, as the servant of the community at large, to do all that lay in my power to encourage and to promote the study of French, not simply as a dead language with grammar and lexicon, but as a living, developing and may I say aggressive tongue, the tongue justly dear to millions of our fellow-countrymen, the clearest and the most picturesque language in the world. I cannot doubt that the Government will accede to the wish of the Normal School committee and of the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, by raising the French professorship in the Normal school from the rank of an associate to that of an ordinary professorship. Our united thanks are due to the Normal School committee of the Corporation of McGill University, and especially to its chairman, Sir Wm. Dawson, for the support they have given to our efforts during the past year.

Dr. Robins closed by reading the following list of successful students :

LIST OF DIPLOMAS, MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL, 30th SESSION, 1885-6.

● *Academy Diplomas, University Graduates.*

W. H. Dalpé, B.A.

F. W. Hibbard, B.A.

R. W. Hudspeth, M.A.

J. W. McQuat, B.A.

Wm. Patterson, B.A.

P. E. Ritchie, B.A.

Academy Diplomas.

1. Flora Taylor, of Montreal, Marquis of Lansdowne Medal, honorable mention in logic, philology, old English, Roman history, writing, trigonometry, Latin, Greek, French, elocution.
2. Alice Wilson, of Montreal, honorable mention in old English, Roman history, writing, French, trigonometry, Greek, drawing.
3. Ada A. McGowan, of Montreal, honorable mention in old English, writing, French.
4. Robert T. Phelps, of Montreal, honorable mention in trigonometry.

Model School Diplomas.

1. Jennie A. Ferguson, of Caza-ville, Prince of Wales Medal and Prize, honorable mention in art of teaching, geography, grammar, English literature, Canadian and Roman history, Greek, spelling and derivations, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, French, elocution.

2. Lilly Jubb, of Montreal, honorable mention in art of teaching, grammar, English literature, agriculture, Latin, French, elocution, vocal music.

3. Frances J. Beattie, of St. Andrews, honorable mention in art of teaching, geography, Roman and Canadian history, arithmetic, geometry, book-keeping, Latin, French.

4. Rosa C. Edwards, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography, grammar, agriculture, arithmetic, geometry, vocal music, drawing.

5. Ida Clarke, of Valleyfield, honorable mention in Canadian and Roman history, Greek, arithmetic, geometry, book-keeping, Latin.

6. Lillian Hendrie, of Côte St. Antoine, honorable mention in grammar, English literature, Canadian and Roman history, geometry, book-keeping, elocution.

7. Eleanor E. Ibbotson, of Montreal, honorable mention in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, drawing.

8. Charlotte Smardon, of Longueuil, honorable mention in agriculture, algebra, geometry, Latin.

9. Caroline R. Marshall, of Montreal, honorable mention in composition, writing, algebra, geometry, Latin.

10. Catherine M. Stevenson, of

Montreal, honorable mention in composition, agriculture, book-keeping, French.

11. Marion Seebold, of Montreal, honorable mention in composition, spelling and derivations, algebra, vocal music.

12. Jessie Stewart, of Montreal, honorable mention in art of teaching, writing.

13. Louisa E. Hunt, of Huntingville, honorable mention in writing.

14. Maria A. Phillips, of Quebec, honorable mention in Greek, Latin.

15. Matilda C. Gross, of Montreal.

16. Fannie Clarke, of Valleyfield, honorable mention in geometry.

17. Irene D. Porter, of Montreal, honorable mention in algebra.

18. Eleanor Campbell, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing, instrumental music.

19. Catherine Caulfield, of St. John's, honorable mention in instrumental music.

20. Florence A. Hopkins, of Cookshire.

21. Alice B. Porter, of Montreal, honorable mention in vocal music.

22. Victoria E. Elliott, of Ulverton, honorable mention in writing.

23. Ida McLeod, of Côte St. Antoine.

24. Clara Bastien, of Montreal.

25. Robina R. Kerr, of Côte St. Antoine, honorable mention in composition.

26. Robert M. Campbell, of Montreal.

27. Bessie M. Barr, of Montreal.

28. E. Annie Hall, of Dunham.

Elementary School Diplomas.

1. Thomas B. Smiley, of St. Lambert, J. C. Wilson Prize, honorable mention in geography, grammar, composition, English literature, art of teaching, botany, spelling and orthoepy, English history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, French, elocution, drawing.

2. Mary F. Rhind, of St. Henry, honorable mention in grammar, writing, botany, spelling and orthoepy, English history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, French, elocution, vocal music.

3. Christina MacMartin, of St. Andrews, honorable mention in grammar, composition, botany, algebra, geometry, mensuration, vocal music.

4. Mary Norris, of St. Henry, honorable mention in writing, arithmetic, algebra.

5. Emma Schultze, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography, English literature, geometry, mensuration, spelling and orthoepy.

6. Caroline P. Butler, of Côte St. Antoine, honorable mention in geo-

graphy, grammar, composition, algebra, geometry, mensuration.

7. Ellen H. Gordon, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, geometry, mensuration.

8. Charlotte S. MacMartin, of St. Andrews, honorable mention in arithmetic, algebra, French.

9. Frances E. Saunders, of Shawbridge, honorable mention in grammar, elocution, drawing.

10. Christina M. McMartin, of St. Andrews, honorable mention in grammar, French, vocal music.

11. Gertrude Galt, of Montreal.

12. Mary Grant, of La Guerre, honorable mention in arithmetic, mensuration, drawing.

13. Minnie Macdonald, Côte St. Antoine, honorable mention in French.

14. Alice M. Ross, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.

15. Maude M. Wilkinson, of Quebec, honorable mention in elocution and vocal music.

16. Andrew McAfee, of Ayiwin, honorable mention in arithmetic.

17. Rebecca Parker, of Montreal, honorable mention in arithmetic and algebra.

18. Kate Dawson, of Montreal.

19. Agnes Patrick, of Côte St. Antoine, honorable mention in writing.

20. Carlos E. Frost, of Montreal.

21. Eva M. J. Dickson, of Trenholme, honorable mention in vocal music.

22. Annie M. Kyle, of Montreal, honorable mention in elocution.

23. Jamie H. Jenkins, of Three Rivers, honorable mention in French.

24. Marion J. Holland, of Melboro.

25. Charlotte Hall, of New Carlisle, honorable mention in writing.

26. Susannah E. Hansford, of Montreal.

27. Jennie S. Cairns, of East Clifton, honorable mention in composition and vocal music.

28. Christina Adam, of Laprairie.

29. Hattie Norrish, of Rawdon.

30. Eleanor M. Gomery, of Huntingdon.

31. Edith L. Burret, of Richmond,

32. Edna R. Marshall, of Leeds.

33. Louisa Lapham, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.

34. Frances W. Alexander, of Mascouche.

Rev. Mr. REXFORD then delivered the diplomas to the successful students, and afterwards made a brief address. He regretted the absence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who would have been with them but that he had gone to the Colonial exhibition. On his return he would bring back new thoughts and fresh energy. Speaking of the school, he thought more time should be devoted to purely professional training. The reputation of the institution depended on the students who, he would say, were more loyal to themselves and to the school than any body of students he had come in contact with. He showed the advantages to be gained by a course of professional study, and regretted that not more than 28 per cent. of the teachers in the province passed through the Normal school. He impressed upon them their obligations to the country, seeing that each of them had cost the Government \$200, and pointed out to them the responsibility of their position.

Miss Taylor read the valedictory, which was replied to by Dr. Robins, who urged upon the teachers the necessity of physical development if they wished to succeed in intellectual work.

Rev. Canon Norman complimented the school on the work it was doing, and said it would be difficult to find better or more faithful teachers anywhere than were turned out of this institution. He referred to the necessity for studying music and drawing, and complimented the students on the progress made. He

closed by speaking of the great advantages derived from dovetailing the universities and the normal schools.

Sir William Dawson said that one of the first lessons an educationist has to learn is that the teacher makes the school. The prime requisite of education is good teachers, and that there shall be good teachers it is necessary that they be trained. The last educational work he had been engaged in before he came to Montreal was the organization of a normal school in his native province of Nova Scotia, and one of the first he had to take part in here had been the establishment of the McGill Normal school. The utility of this school was not to be measured by its direct results, great though these had been. Its indirect results in advancing the training of teachers educated elsewhere, in improving the methods and appliances of teaching and in raising the estimation and remuneration of the profession had been most important. It was wise to have but one institution of this kind for the whole province. The Normal school was really a professional college, and could not be duplicated in different localities, without great waste of means. Even if there were several, the greater part of the students would have to leave home and be at the expense of boarding, just as in the case of a single school. The bursaries attached to the school also did much to bring it equally within the reach of all. Other schools might, no doubt, usefully train teachers, but this was with them a secondary end. The Normal school alone could make this a primary object and give a complete training. For these reasons it should be cherished by all friends of education, and all schemes for its disintegration should be discountenanced. The McGill school had held an eminent position among the training schools of this continent in sustaining a sufficiently long and thorough course of study, along with a large amount of practice in teaching. This was the best guarantee for the production of good teachers. The large number taking diplomas on this occasion, and the proportion taking higher diplomas, indicated the appreciation of the public and the demand for trained educators. These higher diplomas exacted two or three years of severe study. All students might not have equal natural gifts for teaching. This gift is one of the highest God can bestow, and for that very reason it requires the best cultivation. In the case of those having less natural capacity, industry and good education may, in a great degree, remedy their deficiencies and make useful teachers. Those who had any measure of such gifts, and the culture given here, should regard themselves as vested with that commission expressed in the words, "Feed my lambs," and should feel themselves bound to carry it out in a true and earnest spirit, not from mercenary motives, but from love for their pupils and in the fear of God. In closing, he desired to express the strong interest of the McGill university in this school, which is one of its most important affiliated institutions.