Quebec HOME and SCHOOL

Published Monthly by THE QUEBEC FEDERATION OF HOME AND SCHOOL

BOYS AND COLTS

How do you tame things wild as these? A brown colt scenting fields afar, Quivering at the pasture bar, Or at your knees. A ten year boy, half man, half child, All wild, Who shies at the halter? By what art Do you corral the rebel heart?

Tether them long that there clear eyes Keep that look of freer skies. Light saddle and a gentle bit, See there growing-up shoes fit. A hand on the bridle, so they know Love goes with them where they go.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Vol. I. No. 1.

Montreal, Quebec

November 1948

EATON'S

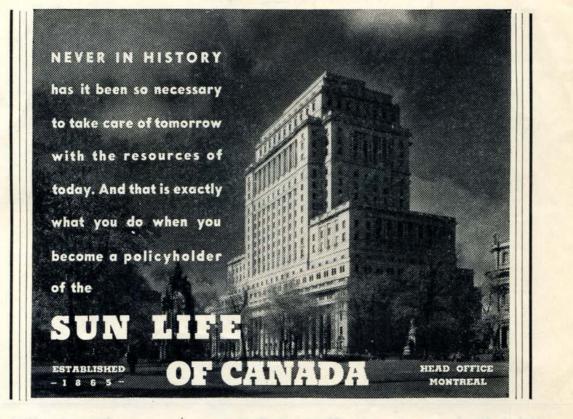


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The President's Message

What Do Home and School Members Stand For ?

This is a question which I believe we is a consecration of one's energies and might all ask ourselves as our fifth Federation season opens. It is the question better schools, and better communities in which others, outside the Home and our Canadian democracy.

and School movement. ask about us, either directly or silently. There is another way of putting it. How does Home and School membership affect our own lives, and through them the life of our community and nation? There are many Canadian organisations, including social and dinner clubs, which make no pretense of either putting forward or answering those questions. Membership in them may be personally delightful, and often is, but it is not an adventure in dedication. Nothing very much happens

as a consequence of having joined them, except one's sense of increased social fellowship. But Home and School membership stands for something much deeper and more significant than this. To be a Home and School member is to join a great membership of fellow-Canadians from coast to coast, whose fellowship is an indispensable part of the movement but which is specifically dedicated to the shaping of Canadian life in terms that will make Canada an inspiration to her own people and an example and beacon of encouragement for other nations. When a man or woman joins the Home and School movement, he or she by that fact alone makes a specific act of dedication. The fact of Home and School membership in itself

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J. A. B. McLeish

sponsibility toward great ideals beyond oneself. The Home and School member is dedicated to study and to promote all means to strengthen this conception of home life, and to make his or her first contribution in the daily life of one's own family.

Better Schools

The Home and School member recognizes that the best educational practice is built through a dual process . . . preserving what is best in the old, and constantly exploring the new, temperately and without prejudice. He recognizes that by himself keeping a calm and open mind, and by keeping himself informed on the newer developments in education which professional educators are trying

Better Homes

talents to the building of better homes,

The Home and School member believes that the best hope of Canadian life lies in the preservation and extension of that kind of home where family life is wholesome and strong, where there is a true fellowship among parents and children, and where children are brought up not only under the best conditions of child health and child care, but to love the best values in life, and to feel a continuing sense of brotherhood for others and of reout, that he creates a "climate" of progress, which make possible the testing of these developments under the best possible conditions. The Home and School member recognizes that the field of professional education is not his field; nonetheless, he does not feel himself presumptuous in offering constructive suggestions at points where his own study and experience have a contribution to make. His attitude is that of intelligent study, constructive suggestion in the educational field, and large-minded colleagueship as a layman with the professional educators.

Better Communities

The Home and School member believes that better homes and schools create better communities, and in turn are created by them. He sees, for example, the futility of merely discussing better parenthood at the home level under conditions of housing and community recreation which congest and degrade human relations, or which rob the human family of its resources in health and cultural enrichment. The Home and School member is concerned about the standards of his community: its play space, its leisure time facilities and organisations, and its cultural standards, always and only as they affect the life' of the family and the best development of Canadian children.

Thus, the interests of the Home and School member are both wide and generous, and yet coherent and cohesive. He has clear fields within which to work: each of them built specifically about young Canadians up to late adolescence, as they grow in the soil of democratic life, in Canadian homes, Canadian schools, and Canadian communities. The programmeplanning of his own association and of his place within it is therefore not blurred or haphazard, but dedicated and specific.

I sincerely hope that this sense of dedication may enlarge our vision and enrich our work in the coming years. May it be said of each of us that we are better Canadians, and better parents or child leaders, because we belong to the Home and School movement, and that our homes, schools, and communities are better and bigger in spirit because we work among them.

> JOHN MCLEISH, President.

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Quebec HOME and SCHOOL

Published Monthly by

THE QUEBEC FEDERATION OF HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Editor ROBERT GARDNER 6720 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. Business Manager V. ARTHUR 1030 St. Alexander Street, Montreal, Que.

Vol. I, No. 1

Montreal, Quebec

November, 1948

The School Lunch

by F. H. J. ROYAL, B.A., Supervisor, Argenteuil — Two Mountains Central Board

As our school systems are moving rapidly toward centralization, more and more pupils are required to eat their lunches at school. To emphasize the importance of good nutrition for school lunches becomes the duty of our teachers and school administrators. This necessity is well emphasized by Dr. Pauline Mack of Ellen H. Richards Institute, Pennsylvania: "Because the physical well-being which results from good nutrition is a requisite for realizing one's full capacities for accomplishment and happiness, the school lunch can constitute a greater force for democracy by providing the means for every child to develop his potentialities, both physically and intellectually. To accomplish this end, however, the school feeding program must be planned and administered by persons qualified to judge the well-being of the child as the ultimate criterion of the success or failure of the undertaking".

Not many years ago a large percentage of our pupils throughout this province attended school where no thought was given to the noon meal. Children who did not have the time to return home for lunch carried a few sandwiches, wrapped in any kind of paper, to their classroom, where, as

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soon as they were dismissed at noon, ate a few bites, and dashed out to play. The food, washed down with a little cold water, offered no palatable incentive to the child and consequently little nourishment. It is just possible that many schools are still operating on this procedure at the noon hour. In the army, when a platoon of men was sent out for a day, a warm nourishing meal was furnished. Much work is being done to provide or to improve school lunches.

The objections

Various groups have different objectives for promoting or not promoting the school lunch programme. Many mothers welcome it as a way of eliminating a home task. Some school administrators, however, think that it involves too many changes and adds considerable responsibility to them. Others talk about their hot lunch programme with much more em-phasis on the "hot" than on the nutritional values. But most families now realize that a good school lunch, is a vital part of each child's life and that a child needs as nourishing a noon meal when he is at school as when he is at home. In many cases the requirements of the body are even greater under school conditions. The

walk to and from school, the work in the classroom, the exercise on the playgrounds or in the gymnasium, besides the growth of the body, require energy that must be supplied by food. This need cannot be met by two meals only each day, nor can it be filled adequately by two meals and a small "snack" at noon.

School lunches are provided in three ways: entirely from the home; from the home supplemented by a hot dish at the school, or entirely by the school. Teachers are all familiar with the variety of baskets, pails, boxes and bags in which children carry their lunches to the little school house or climb on board a bus bound for the nearest high school. The lunch must be prepared several hours in advance, packed in a container, carried a certain distance, and stored for some time before eaten. Many foods are not suitable for such a lunch.

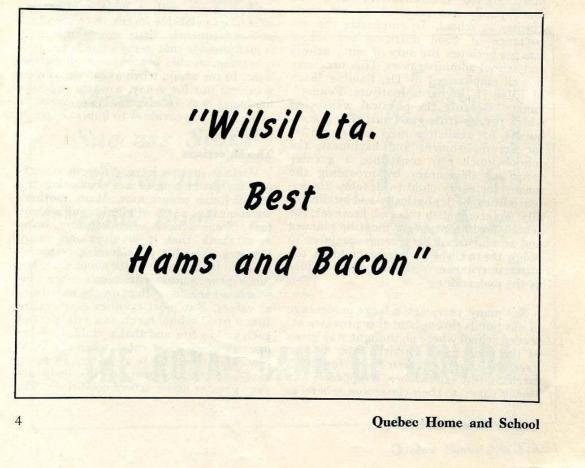
Covered jars, vacuum bottles and other conveniences of modern lunch boxes enable children to carry cooked foods and beverages which are so important in making a meal appetizing as well as nourishing. The school lunch should contain at least one hot dish, which no one needs to go without if careful planning is done. If it is brought from home, cocoa, carmelized milk, and soups of all kinds can be kept hot in vacuum bottles which fit into the lunch box. Other foods which are generally considered suitable are sandwiches, cold meats, fruits, cookies, cakes and pies, custards, cheese and vegetables.

Variety necessary

Although a balanced meal of essential foods is most important, variety from day to day is also necessary. Unless the lunch is attractive and well prepared a sufficient amount of it may not be eaten.

Many schools which have no cafeteria or facilities for serving a complete meal can, with the equipment in the household science department, serve something warm as a supplement to a cold lunch. As a hot dish brought from home usually requires considerable preparation which, in most cases, must be done before eight o'clock in the morning, many children go without lunch if no provision for it is made at the school.

The lunchroom provides a teaching situation which can be an educational ex-



perience to household science classes, and, in fact, to all pupils. Class work is vitalized by the real problems of the lunchroom; at the same time the school lunch may be improved. Household science teachers can use this situation when the classroom work calls for quantity food preparation. The girls may actually prepare the hot dish and do the service. Cocoa, soup, vegetables, meat and vegetable stews, and custards provide suitable dishes.

Serving a full meal at school involves extra staff, extra supervision and careful administration, but there are many advantages to off-set these. Food which is served hot is more tempting than a cold lunch. In one rural high school where such a programme was initiated this year the number taking a hot meal increased from fifty to over one hundred fifty in the first four months.

Economical

Adequate time and supervision can be allowed for the lunch period. This will provide an opportunity for training in good manners and in a wise selection of food. Needed food, which is often lacking in home meals and usually conspicuous by its absence in lunch boxes, may be supplied. Milk and vegetables, in particular come under this category. The lunchroom is also an economical place in which to eat. Usually when one buys prepared Quebec Home and School-10-10-158 2 food he pays not only for the food but also for equipment, rent, and management. In the school, the only charges are for food and simple service, the other items being supplied free of charge. When these advantages are compared with the obvious handicaps of the lunch box it appears to be imperative that a lunch programme should be a part of the service offered in a school where many children are not able to go home at noon.

Most high schools in this province now have on their staffs qualified household science teachers who can and do give excellent assistance to the administrators of school lunch programme. Some of the most valuable assistance that the household science teacher can offer in this respect is through her classes. Such teachers can do much more than prepare hot

Quebec Home and School

dishes, for they can also suggest menus involving the use of the most nourishing and appetizing foods. This requires a thorough knowledge of foods and a certain amount of purchasing economy, as the cost of the meals should, of course, be kept within a limited budget. The household science teacher's advice is often required on quantity food purchasing, kitchen and lunchroom management, equipment arrangement, and many other similar things. It is obvious that she would never have time to do all these jobs, but she can serve in an advisory capacity, and at the same time use the situations for training her pupils. In other words, after careful planning and instruction, the responsibility would be delegated.

Interpretation

The household science teacher can help to make the school lunch programme a greater success by her support and active participation in interpreting its purpose to the school and to the community. The success of a lunch programme depends largely upon the amount of support given by the school staff and the parents. Through discussions at Home and School Association meetings, the household science teacher can impress the parents with the importance of such a venture. A school lunch committee should be set up, of which the household science teacher should be a leading member. Through this committee she can describe the needs and functions of the lunch programme.

Many Grade teachers might be willing to instruct their classes in nutrition and the proper use of the school lunchroom but they do not have the basic facts for such teaching. The household science teacher may not have the time to train all the pupils, but she may carry on a few classes for the teachers themselves, and so correlate this work with the health teaching in the school.

The school nurse who is familiar with the home conditions of the pupils as well as their physical conditions can also do much to promote the school lunch programme. The under-nourished can usually, in some unpretentions way, be supplied

(Continued on page 15)

New Regional Council For South Shore

At a meeting held in the High School, St. Lambert, on Thursday, June 17th, the South Shore Regional Council of Home and School Associations was organized.

Present were three official representatives from each of the following Home and School Associations: Chambly: Mrs. Allan Cook, Messrs. Geo Kyle and J. D. Rayside; Greenfield Park: Messrs. E. G. Banning, E. Cumming, Hy. R. Gulliver; Longueuil: Mrs. Ethel Dixon, Mrs. S. Daws-Knowles and Mr. J. Zinnicker; Mc-Masterville: Mrs. H. M. Jones, Messrs. T. R. Morehouse and J. L. D. Shaw; St. Lambert: Mrs. D. S. Taylor, Messrs. F. T. Brown and G. L. Collver.

A constitution was adopted, which outlined the aims of the Regional Council: (1) To encourage the promotion of Home and School Associations in School communities; (2) To bring together the representatives of affiliated Home and School Associations for exchange of ideas, and to serve as a medium of conference, information and inspiration; (3) To serve as a medium of united action in matters of common interest to the affiliated Associations, without infringing upon the autonomy of the local Home and School Association; (4) To co-operate with the Schools and School authorities, without seeking to infringe upon their authority and; (5) To maintain a non-partizan, noncommercial, non-sectarian organization.

Officers elected for the year 1948-49 were:

President: E. G. Banning, Greenfield Park;

First Vice-President: G. L. Collver, St. Lambert;

Second Vice-President: T. R. Morehouse, McMasterville;

Recording Secretary: J. L. D. Shaw, McMasterville;

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Ethel Dixon, Longueuil;

Treasurer : J. D. Rayside, Chambly.



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Better Association Programmes

A discussion over "Home and School on the air" between Mr. F. W.

Price and Mrs. H. T. Woodman, Programme-Planning

Chairman of Federation

MR. PRICE: "Home & School Associations throughout the province are having their opening meeting of the season these days. Mrs. Woodman, what are some important things that should be included in the program of this opening meeting?"

MRS. WOODMAN: Well, first of all this should be a real "Get Acquainted" evening. There should be ample opportunity to meet new members of the Association, new Executive members, and the teaching staff of the school!"

MR. PRICE: "When should this part of the meeting begin?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "It should be at the start of the evening. The executive members can meet each member as they come in, and introduce them also to the teachers."

M. PRICE: "What is another important part of the opening meeting, Mrs. Woodman?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "The objectives of the Association for the year should be clearly outlined by the President. Then the plans that have been made to meet these objectives should be explained."

M. PRICE: "You seem to lay considerable stress on objectives, Mrs. Woodman. Do you mean that the monthly programs throughout the year should have a common thread running through them — that they should not be "hit-or-miss"?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "Yes, I do, Mr. Price. The prime objective should be to centre every program about the children: in the home, in the school, and in the community. After all, that's what the Home & School Association exists for".

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M. PRICE: "What about a theme for the year's programs? Do some Associations find that idea useful?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "Yes. The Hampstead Home & School Association is building its programs this year about the theme: "The Child's Needs". One program is on the subject of children's health. A doctor and a dentist, both well-known in the community, are being invited to speak and lead discussion on this subject. Another program will deal with the spiritual needs of the child. Guest speaker of the evening is to be the minister of one of the community's churches. Other programs in this series will be on the child's recreational needs. citizenship training, and so on. All are centred, you will note, about the child himself."

M. PRICE: "How should program plans reflect the Association's relation to the school, Mrs. Woodman?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "Well, Mr. Price, the Association should co-operate in every way possible with the school — when it is requested to do so. It should not burden the teachers and the children with too many demands. The children should not be expected to participate in more than one program during the year — and that one preferably at Christmas-time."

MR. PRICE: "You've told us something about the opening meeting and general plans for the year, Mrs. Woodman. Can you give any pointers on the second meeting?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "Well, I would like to say a word about the November meeting. Education Week will be observed across Canada from November 14th to 20th. Its theme this year is "The School Builds the

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Nation", and I think that the November meeting of every Association might well be built around this theme. Home & School people should try to attend the public meetings that are being planned for that week, and also listen to the special broadcasts that will be made."

MR. PRICE: "Can you give pointers about speakers, Mrs. Woodman?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "Yes, I can, Mr. Price. Speakers on educational subjects should be selected from outside your local school - unless a teacher is willing to participate in a panel discussion. And complete arrangements should be made with the speaker when he is invited. That is, he should know exactly where the meeting is to be held, at what time, and how to get there. If a train or bus journey is involved, these expenses should be paid. Another point. The speaker should not be expected to sit through a lengthy business meeting before giving his talk. He should be told approximately when his part of the program will begin, so that he need not come too early. Last and not least, there should always be a "thank you" note or telephone call to the speaker the next day. Tell him about the reaction of the meeting to his talk, too."

MR. PRICE: "Those all sound like good ideas to me. Now what about the various types of program? You've mentioned talks and panel discussions. What are some other suggestions for dealing with a subject?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "One of the best ways, in an Association meeting just as in the school classroom, is a moving picture film. Good films are available to Home & School Associations from the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, from the Department of Education at Quebec, and from the National Film Board. Films on modern educational methods, for example, will give parents a good idea of how much more interesting school life is today than when they went to school. And there are films available from the sources I have mentioned on almost every subject that will form part of your Association's program."

MR. PRICE: "Are demonstrations sometimes used to accompany a talk?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "Yes, they are. For example, Mr. L. T. Bird of the Canadian Marconi Company has given a wonderful demonstration of the use of radio in the school before several of our Associations. Another popular type of demonstration is connected with art and handicrafts in the school."

MR. PRACE: "What about debates, Mrs. Woodman?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "A debate is a good way to handle certain subjects, and it should be planned to bring in lots of member participation."

MR. PRICE: "Let's go back to guest speakers for a moment, Mrs. Woodman. Is there any central list of speakers available from your Program Planning Committee?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "Yes, there is. However, the Speakers' List is at present being revised, and a copy will be sent to each Association as soon as it is completed."

MR. PRICE: "What's a good way to close a Home & School meeting, Mrs. Woodman?"

MRS. WOODMAN: "With a cup of coffee. Mr. Price, there's nothing like a social halfhour after the program to give the members a chance to discuss the evening's topic, and to bring them back to the next meeting."

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Vacation School Experiment Successful

The St. Laurent Vacation School, an experiment tried this year for the first time, has been very successful, Mrs. M. E. Steen, President of the St. Laurent Home and School Association, reports to the Federation Bulletin.

The School, which was held from July 12th to July 23rd, was made possible by the co-operation of the Anglican and United Churches with the Home and School Association. Classes were divided into two groups; the pre-school and kindergarten ages in St. Andrew's United Church Hall and the eight to twelve year olds in St. Mark's Anglican Church.

A typical session began with a short religious period, a Bible story and a few hymns, led by the Pastor of the Church. Then would come work on a Community project, in which each child would take a part. The younger children built and furnished a two-storey house, with fence and garden; and the elder children built a model of a Church. Carpentry and painting were done by the boys, while the girls worked on curtains, bedspreads and cushions. The work was enlivened from time to time by Community games, and such treats as movies and ice cream.

A fee of fifty cents per child was charged, and over one hundred and fifty children registered. In the younger group the average attendance was seventy-five, and on Parents' Day two hundred people viewed the finished project. Parents felt that such a school is of great value in teaching useful handicrafts and the benefits of co-operation, besides solving the perennial problem of "what to do" which troubles so many children during the long summer months. Voluntary teaching help was used, and the project was self-supporting.

Check Your Year's Activity Against This

A Report From Magog

At the annual meeting in May last, it was reported that nine meetings had been held since the inauguration of the Association a year previously. The meetings had an average attendance of 65 members; refreshments were served after each meeting.

There are 52 family memberships and nine members from the teaching staff. Approximately 230 children are enrolled in the school of which the principal is Mr. S. J. Olney.

Association activities comprised: 1. Sponsored and donated prizes to a bowling league; 2. sponsored a collection for a girls' choir, featured on the December program, which netted \$25; 3. sponsored and donated prizes to public speaking contest and hobby show held in February; 4. formed a committee to undertake solicitation of funds for school prizes; 5. arranged to serve hot lunches during winter months: 6. organized a car pool committee to furnish transportation to children at request of the Principal; 7. benefits available from Stanstead County Health unit;

Quebec Home and School

8. provided ski instruction for children 6 to 12 years during winter months.

The slate of officers is: president, Mr. G. D. Roberts (re-elected); first vicepresident, Mrs. Norman Peters (re-elected); second vice-president, Mr. W. J. Whittier; secretary, Mrs. A. E. Sandell (re-elected); treasurer, Mr. G. P. Dustin; chairmen of committees, program, Mr. C. A. Smith; membership, Mr. C. Goulding; social, Mrs. R. J. Moffat; recreation, Mr. J. S. Moynan. The school representatives are Miss L. Longmoore and Miss M. Parsons. The Federation representatives are : Mr. Roberts, PO Box 120 Magog; Mrs. A. E. Sandell, PO Box 472 Magog.

The Association has set itself the objective of getting a new school built in the community, as this is urgently needed. It also hopes to start a school library this season. Excellent relations subsist between the association and the Board of School Commissioners, C. M. Styan, chairman of the board, being the organizer of the association. The Board has been recommended to give a scheme of vocational guidance a trial in the county schools.



The above photograph shows how Howick School looks today after its reconstruction and enlargement following the fire which practically destroyed it in early 1946. The undamaged part is on the left; the new portion is shown at right, continuing around the rear, and partly showing at rear of left portion. The grounds are in fine thape, some shrubbery having been planted. In all the school and its grounds present a very neat and attractive appearance.



"Here's How Howick Does It"

On January 18, 1946, fire swept the Howick High School and rendered useless more than half the building. The people of Howick and a number of the pupils were able to save some of the furnishings and a large number of the books. But, despite strenuous efforts, the larger part of the building was lost, dealing a heavy blow to the community. Temporary arrangement had to be made to continue the education of the students.

Out of the flames, however, has arisen a finer and nobler building, which, it is claimed, is one of the best and most modern schools in the province. The institution is, as least, one of the finest of the new buildings which have been erected in recent years in the Chateauguay Valley area.

Cost of the Howick school reconstruction and extension is reported to be \$183,-000, and the building now comprises two new sections added to the older part saved from the flames.

First school in Howick, opened in 1865, was a log building which contained a dwelling. The first School Commissioners were: John Anderson, Joseph Newlands, Joseph McClenagham, Thomas Reid and James Templeton. Mr. Newlands was appointed chairman, and John Wilson was appointed secretary-treasurer at a salary of \$50 (fifty) a year. In August the following teachers were appaointed: Thomas Henderson for District No. 1, at a salary of 65 pounds sterling; J. A. Stirling for District No. 2, at a salary of 60 pounds; Miss Elizabeth Clermont for District No. 3 (Fertile Creek), at a salary of 30 pounds; and John Muir for District No. 4, at a salary of 65 pounds - all to be paid in silver. The rate of assessment was fixed at two cents in the pound for the

year ending June 20, 1865. The first auditor for the books was Robert Ness.

The people of Howick, always progressive, decided in 1866 that they were to have a new school, and the log building was sold for \$25, and plans laid for the construction of a new institution. The new one-roomed building was of brick, and it lasted until 1912.

In the latter year a larger school was erected, having two storeys. The contract price was \$5,600, without heating equipment. A grant of \$3,000 was received from the provincial government. This school lasted, as such, until 1931, when a consolidation of the school districts of the area was agreed to. Tenders for a fourroom addition to the school were called, and towards the total cost of \$25,600, the provincial government made a contribution of \$12,500. Mildred Clark was the first Principal of the new school.

The contract for the latest in the series of Howick schools was let to the E. R. Casey Construction Co., Ltd., of Montreal for a sum of \$183,397. The present Commissioners are: Russell Kerr, Dr. Watson, Albert Wilson, Douglas Ness and Andrew Allen; and the teaching staff for 1948-49 include K. L. Farquharson, Principal; Henry W. Welburn, French specialist; Shirley Craig, domestic science; Evelyn MacDonald, English specialist; Margaret Wickens, Christina Robertson, June McGerrigle and Audrey S. Yule.

Children who live at a distance from the school are taken daily in buses from and to their homes.



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New Grade Classes Opened

A 42-page curriculum for the new Division B grade VIII classes which were started this season in nine High Schools on the Island of Montreal, has been prepared as the result of a conference of Principals, teachers and education officers, held a month ago.

Mr. Thomas Sommerville, Director of Education, Montreal Protestant School Board, emphasised the following three benefits which are expected to accrue:

1. It will do justice to both the academic (high intelligence quotient) and non academic (intelligent quotient between 75 and 90) types of pupils;

2. It will give the non-academic pupils a chance to enter High School;

3. It will give teachers a more satisfactory opportunity to "put across" what they are trying to teach.

Enrolment in each of the 15 classes is limited to 25 students. These latter are the non-academic type chosen last spring before their graduation from grade VII.

Part 1 of the curriculum, dealing with reading, includes several suggested gamelessons on "Use of the school library" and "use of the public library". Quizzes, panel discussions, speakers and other means are used to arouse and to maintain interest in learn English throughout the activity.

Part II of the English curriculum will include a variety of games and illustrated lessons on "Words and their meanings". Games will train students in the use of the dictionary. They will learn to spell by attempting to discover what words on the blackboard are misspelled by the teacher. Each pupil will keep a vocabulary "file" in which he will collect unfamiliar words he comes across in his reading. Attempts will be made to rid pupils of the overworked and trite words — swell, funny, awful, nice, etc.

Part III of the English curriculum will deal with oral composition. It will train the students by active participation in the use of the symposium, the forum, the meeting and the debate in group discussion; ordinary conversation; introductions, telephoning and interviews in dialogue; speeches, reports, story-telling.

55 SNOWMOBILES SERVE QUEBEC RURAL SCHOOLS

Fifty-five snowmobiles will take the place of horse-and-sleigh for school children in isolated parts of Quebec this winter.

Dr. W. P. Percival, director of Protestant education in Quebec, said six new snowmobiles will be used this year to drive children to school in county parts and the total doing the work will be 55. More than 1,500 children will be their passengers.

The vehicles have solved the problem of winter transportation for the country children, said Dr. Percival. "They take the place of the horse-and-sleigh and travel at about 30 miles-an-hour through deepest snow. They same much time."

The first snowmobile was used in Gaspe four years ago.

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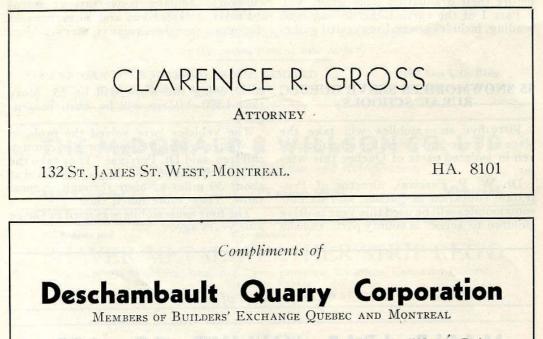
The laying of the foundation stone of the Drummondville High School was held July 6th, 1948, by Mr. E. A. Montgomery, Chairman of the Drummondville School Trustees. It was the culmination of many years of difficult negotiations, and a proud moment for all who witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. Lloyd MacKeen, Principal, speaking in French and English, welcomed the visitors and introduced those who officiated.

A brief resume of the events leading to the building of the new school was given by Mr. Allan Perry, Chairman of the Drummondville Home and School Association, whose members raised \$25,-000.00 this year, in a three weeks drive, in order that the school may be completed debt free. The prayer of Invocation was given by the Rev. Roy P. Stafford of the Drummondville United Church; the prayer of Dedication by the Rev. Norman D. Pilcher, St. George's Anglican Church, and the prayer of Benediction by the Rev. T. D. M. Carson, Drummondville Baptist Church.

Distinguished guests attending included Mr. C. Hargreaves, Past Chairman of the local School Trustees, Mr. H. Craniford, Past Chairman of the Home & School Association and a member of the Directorate of the Quebec Home & School Federation; Armand Cloutier, M. P.; Robert Bernard, M.L.A., Gaston Ringuet, K.C., Mayor of Drummondville; and Mr. Dickson, Supervisor of the Richmond-Drummond-Arthabaska Central School Board.

The singing of "O Canada" and "God Save the King" brought the brief ceremony to a close.



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CBC School For Parents

Various phases of the development of your child at school will be discussed by S. R. Laycock, Dean of the College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, in the 1948 CBC School for Parents, to be broadcast on the Trans-Canada Network, Thursdays, beginning November 4th.

The series will deal with problems of study, play, discipline, and group co-operation, and will include a special talk on December 23rd on the health of the school child by Dr. Wallace Grant, Superintendent of the Winnipeg Children's Hospital. Topics will be as follows:

- Nov. 4 Why Go to School
 - 11 Fun From the Start
 - 18 How Children Learn

25 — Learning by Study

Dec. 2 — Learning by Co-Operation

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

(Continued from page 5)

the calories and vitamins which are lacking in the home diet. A talk with the parents concerning the needs of their child is often more convincing than hours of hard work with the pupils.

Volunteers needed

To most school administrators the greatest difficulty lies in instituting the lunch service. Many of the city schools dispense summarily with this problem by engaging a caterer, but in most rural districts this is impossible. Assuming that the necessary space is available, the equipment for the kitchen, including the tables, dishes, and many other accessories must be purchased. Someone must be engaged to prepare and cook the food. The details for quantity food purchasing must be so arranged that the best quality will be secured as cheaply as possible. Arrangements must be worked out for serving, cleaning the lunchroom and washing the dishes after the meal. The staff supervi-

Quebec Home and School

- 9 Learning by Play
- 16 Forty Different Children
- 23 Health Comes First
- 30 Your Partner—The Teacher

Discussion material is available at Federation Headquarters, by writing Mrs. Noble.

The eight talks by Dr. Laycock have already been written under the title "Your child in school", and they have also been recorded. Copies of the discussion material are now in the hands of Mrs. W. G. Noble, national radio convener, and is available at Federation Headquarters.

It is of interest to note that the Ryerson Press has in hand at the moment Dr. Laycock's 1947 series, "Growing up — One to Six".

sion must allow for a period of relaxation and good fellowship among the pupils as well as a training in manners and self-discipline. Beside these, the whole set up must be on a financial basis which will give a maximum to the child at a minimum cost to both the parent and taxpayer. Many other problems arise as the lunchrocm arrangements progress but, with careful planning, the programme can be made to operate smoothly from the start.

Many social service organizations are very generous in assisting with lunchroom programmes. The Junior Red Cross has given its help and support to several schools for the serving of a full lunch within the school. This organization, which has made a thorough study of child welfare and has had much experience, realizes the importance of such a venture.

As the aim in education has been the gradual evolution from a mastery of the Three R's to the development of the whole child, provision must be made for physical as well as for mental growth. The school lunch programme can take a vital part in the development of this phase of child life.

Student Placement Services

This fall the new school year opened. For Canadian Universities, 1949 will be in many ways the biggest year ever, with all records broken in numbers graduating. For example, Commerce graduates will number from 1,400 to 1,500, Engineering 3,300, Agriculture 1,000, in each category about three times the usual number.

Not only will the graduating classes be unusual in size, but in quality, for in 1949 the graduation of veterans will hit its peak. But on thie basis of numbers alone, the employer who is recruiting staff will have a much wider choice from the graduating classes of the next three years than he is likely to have for many years afterwards. And the universities report that the present student body is showing unusual diligence in its academic work and a keen sense of responsibility. Although this is largely accounted for by the presence of so many veterans (as high as 80% in some classes) there is evidence that the pace set by the ex-service students has had a marked effect on the younger, non-veteran students as well.

Finding the right jobs for these young people is probably almost as important in the long run to employers as it is to the graduates themselves. This is one good reason why businessmen have evidenced so keen an interest in student placement services now operating on most Canadian campuses. Speaking generally, every Canadian university has made some special arrangement for advising students about their careers, and helping them to find jobs. The following universities have set up special offi to handle this phase of educational work: McGill, University of Toronto, University of Western Ontario, Carleton College, University of British Columbia, Queens, University of Alberta.

Most of these offices have been established during the pas two years. Queen's is an exception, having been operating for a quarter-century, placing engineers. The work of the student placement offices vary from university to university. They are still trying to mark out exactly their area of operation; they are still working at co-ordinating their facilities, and hope eventually to arrange an efficient exchange of information. The Bureau of Technical Personnel of the Federal Labour Department has been particularly helpful to them in this regard.

A typical office is that at McGill. Opened for business at the beginning of July last year, under the management of C. M. McDougall, 31 year-old Army Major, it covers the entire field of employment. It deals with placement of older graduates, current graduating classes and undergraduates seeking part-time and summer work. This year some 50 graduates were placed. About 400 of the graduating class registered, and most are placed now. And more than 1,300 students applied for summer work, most of whom were placed.

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How The Resolutions Passed At Spring Conference Were Handled

The following is a tabulated account of how the resolutions passed at the conference held April-May, 1948 were dealth with, and as confirmed by the Federation's Board of Directorss

RESOLUTION 1, dealing with the Outremont school, question insofar as it affected Jewish children under contractual relations attending certain Protestant schools — referred to next Board meeting.

RESOLUTION 2 which required the Federation to set up a Citizenship committee has been carried out, with Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee appointed chairman.

RESOLUTION 3 which proposed that the Federation study ways and means of co-ordinating the efforts of the schools and these community services in advancing a program of voaction guidance — this was referred to the committee on Higher and Vocational Education to study and bring in recommendations.

RESOLUTION 4 requiring that the Federation endorse the principle of a break between the Christmas and Easter vacations was dealt with by suggestions that the Federation's magazine reprint the section of the Quebec Education act dealing with three holidays annually which can be declared by each School Board at its discretion.

RESOLUTION 5 urging the Federation to take all possible action to extend police protection to school children was referred to the Community standards committee for study and recommendations; it was also decided to send a resolution to the Canadian Federation with a view to making recommendations to the Federal Government.

RESOLUTION 6 requesting an investigation of the monitory system of traffic control was referred to the Community Standards committee for study and recommendations.

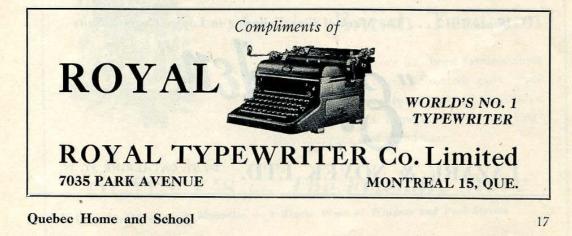
RESOLUTION 7 urging X-rays examinations as part of periodic health examinations was referred to the health committee for study and recommendations.

RESOLUTION 8 in which it was suggested that members of graduating classes in the High Schools should be interviewed with a view to encourage suitable candidates to enter the teaching profession, was ordered sent to the secretary, Protestant Committee of the Council of Education at Quebec; also referred to the teacher shortage committee for study and recommendations.

RESOLUTION 9, objecting to elections for school commissioners being held in July, urged the necessary amendment to the Education act to provide a time when the greatest number of voters would be available to perform their civic duties. The resolution was ordered forwarded to the Provincial Secretary.

RESOLUTION 10 supporting the request of the Montreal Community Councils Committee to the Young Men's Section, Montreal Board of Trade, to make a study of ways and means of preventing traffic accidents among school-children, was ordered forwarded to the Young Men's Section, B. of T.

(Continued on page 18)



Education To Be Stressed

Nov. 14-20 Set Aside For Public Appeal

Plans for the local observance of Education Week show a wide variety of groups working with the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers to direct the attention of the public to its schools. To be held throughout Canada from November 14 to 20, Education Week has as its theme this year "The School Builds the Nation".

Among the organizations actively working with a committee of teachers are the Better Business Bureau, the Ministerial Association, home and school associations, the Canadian Legion, and the Corporation of Men and Women Catholic Teachers of the Province of Quebec. Special copies of the Teachers' Magazine — publication of the P.A.P.T. — are being sent by the Better Business Bureau to a mailing list of 1,800. Protestant ministers, Legion branches, and home and school associations will also receive copies.

On the air, CBC will feature Education Week in a number of trans-Canada broadcasts. Department stores are supplying advertising space; speakers at several service clubs will discuss educational matters. Dr. G. G. D. Kilpatrick will address a public meeting on November 19 in the High School of Montreal. Montreal schools will hold open house for parents.

Seven topics will be stressed during the week They are: The School Emphasizes

(Continued on page 23)

(Continued from page 17)

RESOLUTION 11 dealing with the possibility of sharing secretarial and office facilities for the Federation with some similar group was reported under study by a steering committee on secretarial needs under chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Colman.

RESOLITION 12 asking the Federation to set up a permanent committee on higher and vocational education to study and and report on the needs of further facilities in these fields was carried out with Mr. H. E. Grant being appointed chairman of such a committee.

RESOLUTION 13 read: Whereas the accommodations for primary and secondary education have lagged behind the present needs; and whereas Provincial grants to school boards in Ontario this year will be approximately 32 million dollars as compared with a total of approximately 13 million dollars (povided by Bill 48) for both Catholic and Protestant schools in the Province of Quebec — both provinces having total school populations of about equal size;

Therefore be it resolved that the Q. F. H. S. A. in cooperation with other educational orgonizations should exert a concerted effort to urge the responsible authorities to find the finances necessary to enable the various school boards to improve and extend educational facilities throughout the Province of Quebec.

This resolution was referred to the steering committee on school construction plans of which the president, Mr. J. A. B. McLeish is the chairman.



Children Need Responsible Tasks

Mount Royal Association

Miss Nora Bayley, assistant director of the Mental Hygiene Institute, spoke on "parent Education", at the first general meeting of the above Association, 4159 St. Urbain St., on Monday evening, September 27. Miss Bayley pointed out that home environment was the underlaying principal for future citizens and parents.

Parent education is most important in Home and School work, and Miss Bayley stressed that children should be given

AID TO NEWCOMERS

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Winnipeg's program for teaching English to displaced persons seems to be well in hand with the school board running night classes for some 150 of the newcomers, and various service agencies and religious and ethnic organizations undertaking the instruction of most of the balance of about 400 displaced persons in the Winnipeg area.

Those disposed to wonder why the whole job is not being done by the regular night schools must bear in mind that the responsibility at home which will in turn help guide them into the world.

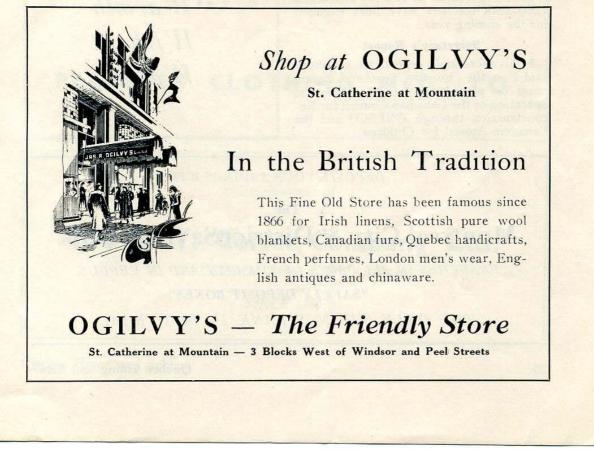
The speaker was introduced by Miss Thelma Koch, a junior teacher of the school, and thanked by Mrs. Leitman, first vice-president.

Mrs, Greenberg, president, gave the program outline for the coming year.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem and refreshments were served.

newcomers come from many different lands. And what is more natural and worthy than that their own ethnic groups should take them under their care. Knowing their back-ground and speaking their language, these groups are able to help the displaced persons orient themselves quickly and feel less strange in a new land.

When these groups, as well as service and religious organizations, are willing to undertake the instruction of displaced persons in the language and ways of the country they are doing a most valuable service both for the necwomers and for Canada.



Find Shortage Of 7,200 Teachers in Canada

It is estimated that there is a shortage of 7,200 teachers in Canada at the present time, George G. Croskery of Ottawa, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, told delegates to the 27th annual conference of the federation held in Ottawa.

He went on to point out that any consideration of teacher shortage has to take into account the movements of immigrants to this country. "It has been estimated that 15,000 more teachers will be needed in this country in the next five years," he said.

Speaking on the teacher shortage in Ontario, C. F. Washington, of Walkerton, said that the gap is gradually being filled up, "but not by qualified teachers by any means."

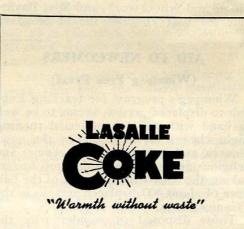
He noted that most of the deficiency occurs in the elementary grades. A lot of teachers have been brought in from other provinces to help make up the shortage, he said.

Although some provinces reported schools that were entirely without teachers in the past years, Ontario did not have to close any of its schools for this season. There were about 1,082 teachers with only temporary certificates engaged by Ontario school boards in 1947-48 and about 1,000 such teachers have been engaged for the coming year.

Secretary's Report

In his secretary's report, Mr. Croskery said that the Canadian Teachers' Federation had played a prominent part in the operation of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO and the Canadian Appeal for Children. The CTF will be represented this year on two UNESCO educational seminars. One on "Teaching About the United Nations and Its Specialized Agencies" will be held at Lake Success and the other on "The Educational and Training of Teacher" will be in London, England.

He said that the CTF had taken part in several meetings of national and international organizations and other contacts such as those with various departments of the federal government.



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Visual Aid Sets For School Teachers

Nine sets of visual material to aid school teachers have been prepared by the Saskatchewan Arts Board and are now available on request.

These sets provide information for social studies, history and literature, and for other activities such as pageants and picture tableaux They are classified under the following headings: Renaissance Man, Medieval Life, Renaissance Venice, French Renaissance, Culture of the Western World, 18th Century France, Elizabethan England, Greek Athletics and Festivals, and Life in 18th Century England.

Requests for this material should be addressed to the Secretary, Saskatchewan

Education To Be Stressed (Continued from page 20)

Spiritual Values, Teaches Responsible Citizenship, Develops the Complete Individual, Promotes National Health, Needs the Support of Parents and Public, Needs Qualified Teachers, Needs adequate Finances.

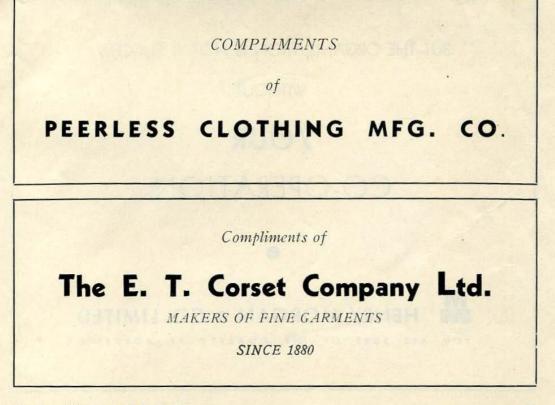
Heading the committee working on final arrangements is a P.A.P.T. member,

Arts Board, Department of Education, Regina.

"Young Saskatchewan Listens"

A guide book to Saskatchewan school radio broadcasts for the 1948-49 term, is now available for distribution, it was pointed out recently by Education Minister W. S. Lloyd. Prepared under the direction of J. W. Kent, supervisor of school broadcasts branch of the department of education, the guide is an aid to teachers in planning subject matter to be used in connection with the broadcasts, presented at 2 p.m., M.S.T., Monday through Friday each week from October to April.

Christopher Hawkins, now teaching at the Town of Mount Royal School. Committee members are Rev. W. E. Jackson of the Ministerial Association, Claude Root of the Better Business Bureau, Stanley G. Matthews of The Star, Leo Gandon of the Corporation of Men and Women Catholic Teachers, and Fred Price, representing the home and school associations.



Quebec Home and School

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