

Sandwich South TOWNSHIP AREA

DATE	SCHOOL SECTION	TEACHER	CERTIFICATE	TOTAL EXPERIENCE	EXPERIENCE ESSEX COUNTY	SALARY	ENROLLMENT
1945-46	U1	Mary A. McGurn	Permanent I	12 yrs.	1 yr. - 4 mos.	\$ 12 00	75
		Mrs. Geraldine Durocher	Interim III	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	12 00	133
	2	Eleanor Zorjit	Interim I	4 mos.	4 mos.	13 00	26
	U4	Mrs. Estella Holden	Permanent II	19 yrs.	4 yrs. - 4 mos.	14 00	38
	5	Elsie A. Shuttleworth	Permanent II	27 yrs.	27 yrs.	16 00	48
	6	Mrs. Mary Coutts	Permanent II	5 1/2 yrs.	2 yrs.	12 00	44
	U10	Isabelle A. Young	Permanent II	16 yrs.	1 yr. - 4 mos.	11 00	22
						9,000	

January 5, 1946.

R. A. PIERCE  
I.P.S., Essex County

MILESTONES IN HOME AND SCHOOL (AND PARENT-TEACHER) PROGRESS

- 1894 - Around this date, a few interested mothers in Washington, D.C., began to discuss the idea of co-operating with teachers in the matter of educational needs of children. As a result, a Mothers' Club was organized. Shortly afterwards it occurred to them that men had a small part in family life. Therefore, Fathers were admitted to the Club - which became a Parents' Club.
- 1895 - Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell and a few other Washington citizens brought the idea to Baddeck, Nova Scotia and in November of that year the first Parents' Club in Canada was organized at Baddeck
- 1896 - Parents' Organizations and Mothers' Clubs were organized in Ontario.
- 1897 - The purpose of the Washington club was to learn in what way they could help teachers and what co-operation they could offer. To them, teachers were such august, omniscient beings that they wondered how to approach them. Two of the leaders, Mrs. Birney and Mrs. Hearst, said, "After all, teachers are human beings. Why not include them in our club?" Thus began the Parent-Teacher groups, which at once became national in scope. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers with over 4,500,000 members has celebrated its fiftieth birthday.
- 1904 - Using a grant from Sir William MacDonald (founder of MacDonald College) the Ontario Agricultural College sent some of its students to the United States for short courses. At that time, as at present, Guelph drew students from other provinces as well as from Ontario. Accordingly, when these selected students returned to Guelph - and thence to their own provinces - they carried the Parent-Teacher idea with them. As a result an association was organized in Guelph in 1905. S. B. McCready, Toronto, was at that time an instructor at Guelph, and always had a mind open for new ideas. Though it remained for another to assume leadership in Ontario, it is not surprising that Mr. McCready should be one of Ontario's provincial presidents 1920-22. It is fitting that in 1945 he became the Historian of the Canadian Federation.
- 1916 - Mrs. A. C. Courtice, surrounded by a loyal band of workers, was the motive power behind the first Home and School Council in Canada. This was in Toronto where nine local associations united for more efficient work. About the same time, associations were becoming active in Vancouver and in Calgary. For a time there was confusion of names. The United States title, Parent-Teacher was used in several provinces, though Ontario preferred Home and School. Finally, every province except British Columbia adopted the latter name.
- 1919 - Ontario was the first province to organize provincially though Calgary and Vancouver were well organized locally.
- 1922 - British Columbia organized provincially. Their first local association was at Craigflower in 1915. An outstanding feature of that province is its annual Border Conference with the Parent-Teacher Associations of the State of Washington. The meetings alternate on each side of the boundary line. The close co-operation between the Parent-Teacher groups and the provincial university is worthy of note.
- 1927 - At the time of the World Federation of Education Associations in Toronto, the Canadian Federation of Home and School was formed, with Dr. G. W. Kerby as President - an office he held for eleven years. Vice-presidents elected were Mrs. James Muirhead, British Columbia; Mrs. W.H. Becker, Ontario; Miss Doris Baker, Nova Scotia. Prominent at that organization meeting was Dr. A. E. Marty, the first woman to have been appointed School Inspector in

Toronto. Not long after, she died in South Africa. She was the author of the Ome and School Creed. The day following the birth of our Canadian Federation, the International Federation of Home and School was organized with Mrs. A. H. Reeves, U. S. A., as President. The four vice-presidents were from Canada, Japan, Switzerland and Ireland, respectively.

- 1929 - Though Calgary was well organized in earlier years, Alberta did not organize provincially until Ontario and British Columbia had reached adolescence.
- 1935 - Manitoba organized. There were associations in the province since 1920 but isolation and public indifference made these lean years. Nevertheless, they did much to prepare the ground, Mr. R. J. Johns, now Director of Technical Education in Manitoba, awakened interest and in 1943 with the assistance of Dr. S.R. Laycock, a convention was held which gave the Federation a new lease on life. Mr. G.E. Parker as President, followed by Mr. A.G.S. Williams, have established the Federation on a firm footing and there is a growing realization of the value of Home and School to the community.
- 1936 - Between 1927 and 1936 Nova Scotia had organized 150 local associations, but these did not federate until the latter year. Dr. G.W. Kerby assisted with the organization. Because of leadership through the Dept. of Rural Education, Nova Scotia found greater opportunities and a more enthusiastic response in rural than in urban areas. As in other provinces, a self-satisfied attitude is more evident in town than in country. By 1945, however, out of the 45 incorporated towns in the province, 19 had local associations to the total number of 44. That means a much larger percentage of urban than of rural districts organized.
- 1937 - New Brunswick had a few local associations in the early thirties, and those federated in April, 1938. As in Nova Scotia, educational officials used the Home and School as an agency through which rural districts could be educated to modern school needs and possibilities. Progress has been slow, but a good foundation is now laid.
- 1938 - For several years, Saskatoon was a live centre of Home and School work. Its first association dates from 1926. Other parts of the province were less interested. In June, 1938, however, under the leadership of Saskatoon, the province was the seventh to affiliate with the National Federation. Through Dr. La,cock's writings on Mental Hygiene this province, though young, has deeply influenced the thinking of other Canadian groups. Accomplishment is better than members in determining the standing of Federations.
- 1940 - Quebec is a large province, but Home and School is centred in Montreal. Though the 8th child of our Canadian family, it is certainly a lusty one. From the beginning, men have predominated in numbers and influence. The habit of "leaving it to the women" is not part of the Montreal attitude. A noteworthy feature is the publicity accorded Home and School by the city newspapers. Rarely does a week pass without extended notice of some worthwhile activity.
- 1953 - The 9th province to form a Provincial Federation was Prince Edward Island. They were welcomed into the "family" of federations at the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation in Montreal.
- 1959 - The largest voluntary organization in Canada, with a membership of over 300,000.