

Excerpt From High School Curriculum

Equipment

(1) At The time of organization of a high school under the Secondary Education Act, it shall be provided with chemical and physical apparatus to the value of \$100.00 and maps and globes to the value of \$75.00

In order to obtain the legislative grant there shall be expended annually by the high school board \$74.00 for Scientific apparatus, \$50.00 for a reference library, and \$10.00 for maps and globes until the maximum is reached.

In apportioning the legislative grant on scientific apparatus, reference books, maps, globes, the maximum recognized shall be as follows:

Apparatus - chemical, physical and biological.....\$400
Reference books suitable for high school purposes.....\$300
Maps and globes, drawing and art models.....\$100

(2) At the time of organization of a collegiate institute it shall be provided with chemical and physical apparatus to the value of at least \$400.00 a reference library to the value of \$300.00 and maps and globes to the value of \$100.00.

In order to obtain the legislative grant there shall be expended annually by the collegiate board \$100 for scientific apparatus, \$75.00 for a reference library and \$25.00 for maps and globes, until the maximum is reached.

In apportioning the legislative grant on scientific apparatus, reference books, maps and globes, the maximum recognized shall be as follows:

Apparatus - chemical, physical and biological.....\$750
Reference books suitable for high school purposes.....\$500
Maps and globes, drawing and art models.....\$150

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING DIVISION

Recommendations re Cleaning Schools

1. The use of oil on school-room floors is not recommended.

Some form of dust gathering material such as dustbane, moist sawdust, etc., should be scattered on the floor before sweeping begins. Sweeping and dusting should be done after school hours and not at the noon hour.

An oiled duster (of cheesecloth or other soft material) should be used on the furniture, stair rails, window sills, etc., once a day. Such dusters should be washed frequently.

2. Classroom floors should be scrubbed at least once a month with hot soap-suds. Halls, stairways and basement floors should be mopped once a week.

3. Desks which have lost the smooth varnished finish should be scrubbed with hot soap-suds once a week.

4. All classrooms should be freshly kalsomined once a year, or if painted should be washed four times a year with hot water and soap.

5. The seats and floors of toilets should be washed with hot soap-suds once a week. Toilet paper in a proper receptacle should always be kept in the toilet.

6. The frequency of window cleaning must vary with the season and the surroundings of the school. They should be cleaned not less than four times a year.

7. If a drinking fountain is used, the inside jar should be taken out and cleaned once a week. If individual granite or china cups are used, they should be washed with hot soap-suds once a day. They should be kept in a cupboard, protected from dust.

8. Each child should be required to leave the wash basin clean after using it.

9. A supply of individual towels, either paper or of washable material, should be kept constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The cold lunch of the average rural school child is not conducive to good nutrition and health. School progress is limited if nutrition is poor. Parents and School Boards should cooperate to improve this condition.

The following plan for a hot lunch may be used with excellent results in any school. It places responsibility on the home to provide the lunch and on the school to provide the means of heating it. It imposes no burden on any one. It is highly recommended.

"The simplest way to provide children with hot food for the lunch at school is to have them bring the soup, cocoa, etc., from home, packed in their lunch box or pail in a small glass jar, with a tight fitting cover. Then it is only a matter of reheating it. For this purpose just two pieces of equipment are necessary - the schoolroom stove and a boiler, or other large container, fitted with a wire or wooden rack to keep the jars from touching the bottom, or each other."

"At the morning recess this container is placed on the stove, the jars arranged on the rack, and enough water poured around them to reach almost to the tops, which have been slightly loosened. At lunch time, when the food is thoroughly heated and ready to serve, the jars are distributed and each child eats from the jar with the spoon which he carries in his lunch box. Jar and spoon are taken home in the lunch box. Since this method entails no preparation of food at school and no dishwashing, it can be carried out without interfering with regular work and should prove practicable in the smaller schools."