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Lung Diseases,

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"My wife had a distressing cough with pain in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine." — Robert Morton, Foreign Headlight, Morrison, Ark.

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PREPARED BY
Dr. J. G. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Send by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle, 8 fl.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

Happy Days.

Lightly o'er the rippling tide,
From the sun's warm rays retire.
With your bright robes and golden guide
Gleam our safety white and best;
The light grew faint, dark towering clouds
hid from view the sun's rays.
The lightning flashed, the thunders rolled,
And foaming o'er the foamy waves,
We thought it only fun to spend
A night far out on the stormy sea.

Our little boat dashed up and down,
As the bounding billows rose and fell;
We struggled and sang the more,
And many a story we had to tell;
We were over two hundred hours,
Happy, singing, wild and free;
We thought this life a world of joys,
Waiting o'er the stormy sea.

HOWARD.

French in the Schools.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT MADE PUBLIC.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—John T. Tilly, Inspector of county model schools for Ontario; Rev. Alfred H. Reynar, M.A., professor of modern languages in Victoria University, and Rev. D. D. McLean of Guelph, the commissioners appointed by the Minister of Education with reference to the teaching of French in the public schools of certain counties of Ontario, made their report some time since. It was printed by the Education Department and made public yesterday.

The report is an extensive document and goes quite fully into the scope of the enquiry, and it winds up with a series of recommendations to the Minister of Education. The report has considerable historical reference, showing the steady growth of the French population in the five Ontario counties named in the committee since 1861. For instance in Prescott and Russell the French population increased from 4126 in 1861 to 54,298 in 1881, and the total population from 11,188 in 1861 to 47,000 in 1881. In Quebec the increase in the French population in three years was from 14,242 to 14,558, and the total population from 816,17 to 10,052. Reference is then made to the resolution of the Council of Public Instruction dated April 20, 1888, and giving a list of the authorized French text books in the French schools of Ontario. In 1879 the list was considerably extended.

Then the commissioners say:

"It does not appear that this confirmed use of French text books arises from a desire on the part of the French to exclude the English language from the schools. We conversed with all classes of the French people, and they invariably expressed themselves not only as willing but as desirous that their children should learn the English language. There are also desirous that they shall learn to read and write in French—their mother tongue."

French speaking teachers are usually employed in schools where the majority of the pupils are French, and although four English speaking teachers are employed in such schools, yet those teachers speak French fluently.

The supply of teachers has been obtained in the past almost entirely from the public schools within the counties and from various educational institutions in Ottawa and in the provinces of Quebec. Of the 60 teachers employed in the French schools inspected by us only three had attended a high school, and only two had received any training in either a normal or a model school in Ontario. One had a second class certificate, one had a third class, two had county board certificates, 27 had district certificates, and 18, of whom five were inspectors, had permits granted by the inspectors. Taking the proficiency of the French teacher as the basis of classification, 20 may be classed as good, 20 as fair and 19 as not competent to teach English with any degree of efficiency.

The Board of Examiners for Prescott and Russell issued district certificates valid for the schools in sections where French is the prevailing language. An examination is held on questions prepared by the board and is conducted partly in English and partly in French. The inspectors informed us that the English portion of the examination had been increased by them from time to time, and their printed paper, issued in January last, announces that for the present year the examination, except the part which

relates to the French language and literature, will be conducted wholly in English. The inspectors are thus trying to raise the standing of the teachers in English, but in order to provide teachers for the many cases to accept a low degree of qualification. Certain it is that many teachers are now teaching on temporary certificates who could pass but a poor one.

The commissioners found, with reference to the circular issued by the education department in September 1888, giving general directions for teaching of English and French schools.

That some English is taught in every school.

That the Ontario readers have been introduced into every school.

That the pupils are usually well supplied with English reading books.

That at least 15 schools the work done in English is much beyond the amount prescribed.

That in 24 schools more time is given to English than that prescribed in the circular, or the time prescribed is given, and in 26 less than the time prescribed is given.

That in very few schools has sufficient attention been given to colloquial exercises.

In several schools, proceed the commissioners, only young children were present, and classes were therefore given to pupils in the first reader. Whenever the teacher was at all proficient in speaking English and when the school contained pupils who had been attending once or twice those pupils were almost invariably in the third or fourth class in English, showing that progress was being made in this subject.

In 17 schools the results were very satisfactory indeed, and in several cases equal to the work done in good English schools.

In 21 schools fair progress was being made, and in 18 the pupils knew very little English. The backward condition of these last mentioned schools must be attributed, we believe mainly to the inability of the teachers to speak English freely. If the children are to learn to speak the English language their teachers must be able to speak it. The teacher who finds it difficult to express his thoughts in English, to pupils who know even less of English than himself, naturally uses the language which both he and they understand.

A large per cent. of the pupils reported as not learning English were in the first French reader, or had been recently promoted to the second class. Very few were found in higher classes who were not learning English.

The commissioners then say among other things:

There are 80 schools in Essex, in which French is taught, and many of them could scarcely be distinguished from English schools. In 12 schools, English is mainly the language of the school; in 14, French and English are taught about equally, and in 4, French is the language of the school, the teaching in English being limited to reading and translation. Of the 34 French teachers employed in these schools 20 could speak English with considerable fluency. The remaining 5 could speak a little English, but not enough to enable them to give instruction efficiently in this language. Six English speaking teachers were employed and 5 of these were more or less qualified to give instructions in French.

In the township of Dover (Kent Co) there are five schools in which nearly all the pupils are French. Six teachers are employed, of whom three are English and three are French. In three schools little attention is given to French, English being the language of the schools.

There are three schools, in which the majority of the pupils are French, and these are taught by French speaking teachers. Another school, in which about half the pupils are French is taught by an English speaking teacher, but a French assistant is usually employed. The teacher of the last mentioned school has a third class certificate. The French teachers have certificates granted in the province of Quebec, and made valid by the Simcoe County Board of Education for the schools in which they are employed. The French teachers do not speak English with much fluency, and the knowledge of English possessed by these pupils is quite limited. Some English, however, is taught in all the schools, and the pupils are well supplied with the Ontario Readers.

Of the 97 schools inspected by us, 24 are supplied with a full set of the authorized English text-books, 48 have the full set of Ontario readers, or have the I., II., and III. books with other authorized English text-books; 10 have I and II. books, and 11 have the I. book only.

The commissioners attach a series of recommendations to their report, as follows:

In the counties of Prescott and Russell the French candidates for teachers' certificates have in most cases, only an imperfect knowledge of English—too imperfect to enable them to take up the prescribed course, as given in English in our high schools and model schools. They do not therefore attend these schools to prepare for teachers' examinations.

To provide competent teachers of English for the French schools, and to meet some of the difficulties mentioned in this report we have to recommend:

I. That a special school be established for the training of French teachers in the English language.

This school should be placed under teachers who can speak both English and French and who are thoroughly competent to give instruction in these languages.

It should provide the necessary professional course, and ordinary non-furnished facilities for professional training as given in the county model schools.

Candidates on completing their course in this school should be prepared to take the regular examinations in English prescribed for teachers' certificates, and only those who have passed such examinations should receive a license to teach.

II. That special institutes be held for the immediate benefit of the teachers now employed in the French schools.

III. That the attention of the teachers be called at once to the necessity of making greater use of the oral or conversational method in teaching English.

IV. That a bi-lingual series of readers—French and English—be provided for the French schools in Ontario.

If this were done, costs would be saved the expense of purchasing two sets of books of which many new complaints.

The work of these readers would be simplified, and there would be

placed in the hands of the pupils books that would aid them materially in acquiring a knowledge of both languages.

Under competent teachers, with such books, the pupils should be made familiar with English to enable him to receive instruction in this language in the various subjects presented. We recognize the difficulties inseparable from the introduction of another language to students who could pass but a poor one.

That the use of unauthorized textbooks is to be discontinued.

That the attention of trustees and teachers be called to the provisions of the law governing religious instruction in the public schools, as there seems to be a general lack of information on this subject.

One of the Oldest men in the World.

Mr. Thomas Rooney, of Fremont, in the county of Newaygo, Michigan, father of the Rev. R. A. Rooney, incumbent of St. Paul's church, Port Huron, is one of the oldest men living. Born in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, in the year 1803, he has now attained the mature age of 107 years. He was a wealthy farmer in the old land, being anxious however, that his numerous family should have a wider field to make homes for themselves in America, he emigrated with them to this country in the year 1846, and after residing in Toronto for a short time, moved back Wellington, where he settled on a large farm, remaining there several years, surrounded by many of his friends and descendants. But in the year 1875 he removed to Michigan with his son-in-law Mr. H. Morrison, with whose family he is at present residing. His poverty may be given as follows: He was the father of fourteen children, four of whom are living, and he has now 36 grandchildren and 68 great-grandchildren. Of his grandchildren Mr. J. J. Rooney, of the Business College, Peterborough, is one; R. H. Rooney, M.D., another, Rev. Arthur Rooney, Diocese of Michigan, another, and Mrs. S. Rooney, of the firm of Bowes & Co., Shelburne, still another. Mr. Rooney is, and always has been, a staunch Episcopalian, rigid conservative, and a devout Christian. —Peterboro Examiner.

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It is a complete and safe remedy for all diseases, and especially for women.

Its effects are prompt, and it will cure all diseases.

Horses and ponies suitable for ad-

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All orders promptly filled. All calls promptly attended to. —Remember the office, in the rear of Jewett House, near Ontario bank.

WORMEY & SON.

Lindsay, August 1st, 1888.—1818.

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and weak. Presently, however, they have blossomed

out into healthy, plump, bony, hearty, strong

young women.

Exercise and "prescription" is an invigorating, restorative and a regaining and corrective tonic, as a result of the physical exercise of the system, and it is perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results.

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