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LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 7th 1916

No reason why small Purses can't Dress as well as big ones when such Good Values are Obtainable Here.

Black Dress Goods

From the best makers, best in black French Crepe de Chenes, Wool Voiles, Silk and Wool Eolliennes, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Poplins, Henriettas, Satin Cloth, at from 25c to \$1.50 per yard.

Wash Fabrics

A good big choice of White Vestings, Colored Muslins, Victoria Lawns, India Linens, Linen Suitings, launders beautifully. Right for summer wear. All prices.

Pure Indigo-dyed English Ginghams, assorted check patterns, guaranteed fast colors, 12 1/2c.

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Richardson's Belfast Irish Table Linen, full bleached, in beautiful designs, at per yard 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Unbleached Table Linen, at 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c and 60c.

Pure Linen Scotch Crash Toweling, made from good quality of flax, plain or bordered, 8c, 10c, and 12 1/2c.

O'LOUGHLIN & MCINTYRE

CASH AND ONE PRICE

Turnips

Every seed we sell means a turnip for somebody. Start now and put down all you can. Turnip season is right on. We handle all the best kinds. Swede Turnips 15c pound. White Turnips 20c.

E. Gregory
Corner Drug Store, LINDSAY

\$48.00

Will buy you a large handsome Steel Range

Made of the best quality of material. Every Range Guaranteed.

Kes & Morrison

Miss Mabel B. Winters SOPRANO. Teacher of Piano and Voice Culture. Pupils Prepared for College Examinations. Voices Taught Free. Classes resumed September 5th. Studio—31 Victoria-Ave Lindsay

HUNDREDS OF Dominion PIANOS and ORGANS

have been placed in homes in this town and county during the past few years, and, in every case, are giving perfect satisfaction. No better instrument made in Canada. Easy terms of payment.

Call on or write **W. H. ROENIGK Central Music Store LINDSAY** Latest Music at city prices.

A Question of Spex?

Do your eyes feel easily? Do your eyes burn? Does the type become blurred in reading? If so, you need Glasses. Do you suffer from frontal headache? Do your Glasses will help you? Do you know if you have perfect vision? If not, we can inform you.

It will cost you nothing at **L. A. Murphy, Phm. B.** Druggist and Optician, 2nd Door W. of Gough's Lindsay

A POSTAL

Mailed to us to-day will bring our handsomely illustrated new telegraph book, telling how you can learn telegraphy and qualify for a position at from \$45.00 to \$60.00 per month in from five to seven months.

Kindly write your postal now. **B. W. Somers, Principal**

Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, 9 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

McLennan & Co.

Builder's Hardware Garden Tools Poultry Netting Fence Wire Paints, Oils and Varnishes Tinware Graniteware Washing Machines Churns Portland Cement Sewer Pipe

McLennan & Co. Hardware, Coal, Iron

HOTEL KAWARTHA Fenelon Falls

This new hotel is located one block from business centre and is open all winter and summer. It has all modern conveniences, baths, electric light, telephone, steam heating and open grates. Special rates for Commercial Travellers.

S. H. BROWN, Prop.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPSS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

THE IMPERIAL TRUSTS CO. OF CANADA—Established 1887. GEO. H. GOODERHAR, PRES. Head Office—16-18 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. Subscribed Capital, \$2,000,000. Dividend, 5%.

4% ALLOWED ON ALL DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE

A Branch is now open in **FENELON FALLS** with every banking facility.

COUNTY EDUCATORS MEET DISCUSSION ON LIVE TOPICS

Inspectors, Teachers and Trustees attend the County Convention—Illustrated Lecture by Mr. A. H. Leake—Attention to the "Three R's."

Victoria County Educational Association annual meeting was held last Thursday and Friday at the Lindsay Collegiate Institute. This association is formed of three sections, viz: A trustees section, the West Victoria teachers section, and the East Victoria teachers section. Every trustee and teacher in the county are members. The attendance was large, and at the first roll-call at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning there were sixty members present although the trains had not yet arrived from the west. About noon there was a full attendance.

WEST VICTORIA TEACHERS. The teachers from the West Victoria section were present as follows: Mariposa: Misses S. Ferguson, J. Morrison, M. Engleson, E. Coppelstone, L. Gray, F. Nugent, M. L. Hardy, I. Thurston, A. White, Ida Graham, Florence Graham, C. Dix, Flora Adair; Messrs. C. H. Lapp, Leo Zealand and G. Devitt. Eldon: Misses McNeil, A. Bruce, H. White, M. Naylor, M. Graham, McKenzie, and Mr. A. McFadyen. Fenelon: Misses A. Tolmie, A. Nugent, M. Wood, K. E. Wilson, M. Mark, Mr. G. M. Brammitt and Mr. A. C. Greenway. Bexley: Mr. T. C. Birchard, Misses E. McQuarrie, B. Campbell, M. E. Truman. Carden: Misses M. A. O'Boyle, E. Moran and B. Birmingham. Dalton: Miss M. Kerr. Digby: Miss V. Doyle. Laxton: Miss Jessie McLean. Woodville: Mr. Murray Wilson and Miss L. Gilchrist. Fenelon Falls: Messrs. Geo. D. Ralston, H. C. McCann, M. T. Eachern; Misses H. Neilson, M. Bellingham, E. Bothwell.

EAST VICTORIA TEACHERS. Lindsay: Collegiate Institute, Messrs. J. C. Harstone, J. Colling, G. A. Cornish, H. S. Rosevear, W. H. Walks; Misses Alice Rosevear, McNabb, Public Schools; Messrs. G. Broderick, Duncan McDougall, Duncan McFadyen; Misses M. Thomason, A. Walker, F. Weldon, B. Laidlaw, S. Parr, H. McLaughlin, L. E. Andrews, J. McKay, S. Twanley, M. Fee, Alice Fanning, B. Smith, Sybil Jewell, K. E. Lewis, Mabel Graham, Louise Lambert, and Annie Robson, substitute for Miss Wray. Separate School: Mr. John Rogers, Misses Hanahoe and Sarah Maloney. Ops: Messrs. J. W. Dyell, Morgan O'Neill, H. F. Veals, Chas. B. Byers; Misses L. McGoough, J. Adeline Poast, M. Drogan, M. Kirkland, M. Rutherford, Ruth Veals, Nellie E. McQuade. Emily: Messrs. Hugh Elliott, Wm. M. Galagher, Hiram W. Galagher, Misses Rebecca Wilson, Lottie Galvin, Minnie E. Poast, Mila O'Callaghan, Loretta Milaney. Verulam: Messrs. H. L. Lancaster, Rupert E. Wagner, Joshua H. H. McNeill; Misses Elizabeth Weir, L. I. Nicholls, Susannah Wilson, Mabel McLimoyl, Jennie M. Moore. Somerville: Mr. Neil Q. McEachern, Misses Mary Edmonds, Carrie Armstrong, Martha Martin, Pearl Hopwood, Eliza Devitt. Omamee: Messrs. A. E. Bryson, Harvey, W. W. Jardine, Miss Olive McQuade. Bobcaygeon: Messrs. John Simpson, Norman J. Wilson; Misses Belle Wallace, Winnie Purdy, Mary A. McGuire. Downeyville: Miss Lena Carroll.

Mr. J. C. Harstone was called upon to read a paper on "The Consolidation of Rural Schools," a synopsis of which follows: We may take some lessons from the educational work of the United States in studying problems of education in this country. The statistics show that at the present rate of influx to the west the population has changed in places so that where there were crowded schools, now the attendance has dwindled to from five to twenty pupils. This is the case in some districts where once there were large schools with literary clubs, singing classes and debating societies. During the years between 1860 and 1895 the rural population of New York decreased from 894,432 to 609,146, or 31 per cent. Although the number of school children decreased there was no diminution of districts. A new system of school distribution became necessary because the small school is lifeless and cannot be graded. When the change to a consolidating system was made this condition ceased. Instead of the section being burdened with expense and anyone who could procure a certificate being permitted to teach, the consolidated schools are large and the class of instructors is first-class. Our country is not so greatly depleted of young men as New York was, but the conditions which prevailed there are to some extent affecting this part of Canada. By consolidating the schools and transportation of pupils, the cost of which is charged against the section sending them, much improvement has been made. In 1869 Massachusetts passed a bill providing for the transportation of children free of cost in a radius of two miles from each school. Since 1904 the practice of consolidation has spread very largely in the United States, and 26 states have adopted the principle. These changes have not been brought about without effort. Mr. Harstone quoted a strange case in Kingsville, Ohio, where a law had been framed just to fit that township and affect no other. The effects have been satisfactory in that township. It is said that the mingling of the pupils has a good effect upon Hygienic conditions are better. There are no truants or tardy pupils. No bad language is indulged in on the way to school, for it is prohibited on the vans. The price of real estate is higher in parts of the township. Special subjects can be treated. There is a larger attendance of pupils for a longer time. By this method of centralization it will be seen that where all the children are instructed in the same school and form attachments, they will be more likely to improve. Questions of reform and improvement adopted in the province have provided by the school board, and the drivers to call at each home. Each van will hold about 20 pupils. The vans are due at the school at 8.45. Some schools have stable built for horses. The cost of the van for horse conveyance, which is paid to the farmer if he drives his own children. The children, of course, many of them, have lunch at the school, and in many cases there is a matron in charge to look after them and see that they are properly fed. The cost of the consolidated school in comparison with the district schools is not always less; in some cases it is increased. However, the faith of the people in the method is growing.

In the older provinces of Canada we have had very little experience with the movement. There are some in the maritime provinces. In Quebec there is some move made in that direction, but no consolidated school has been formed. There is only one in Ontario—at Guelph. In the west the only schools established are consolidated schools. The Macdonald school near Guelph has proved a success, and it engenders love for country life, while the town or city school has a tendency to draw the young away from agricultural pursuits. Consolidation makes it possible to make the development of the child tend to the ultimate aim of life, and not a mere cramming with facts. Mr. Smale: "I believe this will be a live issue in this province soon. The conditions are tending that way." Mr. Broderick moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that the discussion of the paper be postponed until the afternoon at joint session.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. When the joint session again convened in the afternoon Mr. Smale was again in the chair, and the opening item on the program was the chairman's address. Mr. Smale said: "Education is a big subject, the biggest subject with which the average citizen has to deal. For that reason we should insist that our schools be in the last degree efficient. Education is a big subject, the biggest subject with which the average citizen has to deal. For that reason we should insist that our schools be in the last degree efficient. Education is a big subject, the biggest subject with which the average citizen has to deal. For that reason we should insist that our schools be in the last degree efficient." Mr. Smale: "Much depends on the character of the teacher, as to the sympathy he or she gives, and the influence of the school. A teacher must have not only adaptability to the subject, but more than all else, must have good character. I hope one of the results of this discussion will in some way be to stimulate the interest of the fathers and mothers in the work of education, and enlarge their sympathy to the profit of the county in future."

Mr. J. H. Knight gave an address upon the subject of "Public Examinations." He first read the law which provides for public examinations. He did not know of any teachers who had refused to make promotion examinations, but had heard some say they would rather not make them. If a teacher goes to a point where he can promote without them, there is no necessity of holding the examination. But it is like growing potatoes without hoeing. Some years ago it was a common thing to have public examinations at least twice in every year. At these public affairs they had exhibitions of work, besides reading, spelling and geography exercises. Of late this system has gone into disuse. Some gave as a reason for their discontinuance that they interfered with the regular entrance examinations. Another was that they were turned into entertainments

blazing light among the nations of the earth. "The influence and teaching of schools should make the youth serious and equip him for the strenuous times which will come. The work of Canada will be brought more into competition with other nations than it has been. Japan is coming into the competition as well as other nations."

"The idea of the boy generally is to get into a place where there is easy work and large pay. That is the dream of the student. But big salaries are for big services. Big salaries should be taught that little ability with much application brings great results, and if they adopt a true course they will have unqualified success."

"I recognize the opportunities of this organization, and am heartily glad that we have joined forces in this county. In the organization of trustees and teachers we are pioneers and cannot gain much from others. Our influence with the government should be more when our requests are endorsed by trustees and teachers and inspected by the board. I disapprove of the way in which the new educational law fixes the salaries in the ungraded schools. I admit that salaries are too low, and it is to be regretted that the wage of a moulder in the Lindsay shops is more than the salary of the moulder of the thought and character of the future rulers of society. I think it is wrong to make the salary dependent upon the rise and fall of assessment."

He also suggested some scheme of scholarship for the stimulating of practical study, and the handwriting as well as other fundamentals should receive more attention.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. For the next year, Mr. W. H. Stevens was elected president. The vice-presidents were chosen as the presidents of the three sections; J. C. Harstone, secretary, (re-elected); auditors, Messrs. Newton Smale and Duncan McDougall.

The presidents of sections with the president and secretary of the association were chosen as a committee to secure the publication of the papers read at the meetings of last year and this year, so as to have the history of conventions complete.

BAD SPELLERS, BAD WRITERS. Mr. Smale mentioned a motion passed in the trustees section referring to the curriculum being so arranged that the supplementary studies will not interfere with a thorough grounding in the essentials. This awakened quite a lively discussion, for a good deal has been said about the bad spellers, bad writers and bad calculators the schools turn out, particularly in Toronto. Mr. A. H. Leake was asked as a man of experience in both England and America, to say something on the subject. He said it is true that the English boy is further advanced at ten years of age than the Canadian boy, but the latter is better in taking the initiative and consequently better fitted to succeed. He considered that the use of the scribble in schools is responsible for much bad writing. He did not agree with the statement he had heard that the writing is worse now than it was 25 years ago. Mr. Smale, introducing this subject, had referred to the statement of Mayor Coatsworth of Toronto, that the girls and boys coming to their offices to spell and write did not do so well as they could be of any use. Mr. Leake said as a man who resides in Toronto he did not attach as much importance to what Mayor Coatsworth says as the chairman seems to do. Mr. Harvey, of Omamee, agreed with the comparison of the English and Canadian boy, but believed that the writing of pupils was due largely to the transition of the vertical to the slanting writing. He mentioned a good joke of which a lady sitting near him was the author. Mr. Knight had said that he had friends in Toronto who occasionally wrote to him, and their writing, in his opinion, was good. The lady said, "Mr. Knight's friends are good writers not because they live in Toronto, but because they are Mr. Knight's friends."

Mr. Broderick did not think it wise for the association to pass any resolution on this question which had arisen from the trustees discussion. The course of study has been carefully thought out. "It may be overloaded," he said, "but my opinion it is not. I would suggest leaving the course as it is without producing upon it, but take the subject up next year, meanwhile investigating deeper."

Mr. Smale: "A barrister in this town says that he cannot get a young lady stenographer without he has to teach her to spell." Mr. Cornish: "I rise as one of the bad spellers. But I don't believe the employer wants a good speller as much as he wants a boy of initiative." Some of the best men in the country are bad spellers. Children are very inaccurate in many things that they do, and we should not expect accuracy at first. It must come gradually."

Mr. Walks: "I rise as a bad writer. There are better spellers now than there were twenty years ago, but the writing is bad. The scribble and the vertical system have done some of it. But there is a new spelling coming in. Mr. Carnegie has devoted a large sum of money

(Continued on Page 6.)

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