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GOLD CHAIN FOR TOM. The committee appointed by the C.L.S. to secure a suitable present for Mr. T. Flanagan, of the Irish Canadian Athletic Club, in recognition of his kindness to the local organization in connection with their tournament on Labor Day, have decided to present that gentleman with a handsome gold chain.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (By Student of Agriculture)

IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL EDUCATION

A knowledge and experience of rural education gained from many years' contact with rural schools first as a pupil and afterwards as a teacher and inspector, prompted the writer to accept the editor's invitation to supply some "copy" for The Review. This article will attempt to deal briefly with a few phases of a very big question: How can rural education be improved so that it will enlarge and enrich the life of the country child, and at the same time make farm life more attractive? There exists in many rural communities, particularly among the young, a latent tendency to magnify the advantages of urban life and to disparage rural life and conditions. This feeling has been more or less fostered by the methods and spirit of rural education which tends rather to emphasize the urban type of mind, and it is this feeling which has prompted so many young people to migrate to the towns and cities. Rural education in the future must aim at lessening this migration by striving to conserve and develop what is best and richest in a type of mind distinctly rural.

In this country there are two great classes, the urban and the rural, each living in a totally different environment. While they are mutually interdependent, they have different interests and ideals. It follows that the educational methods of each must be adapted to the needs of each. In primary, secondary, and higher education, and in the training of teachers, it is generally conceded that the needs of the urban classes are fairly well provided for. It is not so in the country districts. Here, primary education, for various reasons, has been rather disappointing in the past. Practically no provision has been made for rural secondary education, apart from a few poorly equipped continuation classes; and no provision is made for the professional training of rural teachers other than the few rural normal schools. The course of study for these schools is generally a copy of that of the urban schools, and the girls to a course at the Macdonald Institute or some similar institution.

The school terms should be equally elastic to suit the convenience of the farming community. The school year should extend from September to June, with sufficient vacation periods to suit the seasons of the farm, the time and duration of these vacation periods to be under the control of local schoolboards. Only male teachers should be employed, the preference being given to those who have been reared on the farm and especially to those who are graduates of the O.A.C. This is to insure not only a sympathetic touch with rural conditions, but to enable the boys to acquire incidentally much useful instruction on farm topics. Where it is necessary to employ an assistant teacher, the preference should be given to properly qualified female teachers. The remuneration of these teachers should correspond to that paid to high school teachers in urban centres.

There seems to be no great reason why farmers' sons and daughters should not attend such a school as this up to the age of 18 or 20. The school building might be made centres of local social and agricultural movements. Suitable stabling for horses and rigs should be an essential part of the accommodations of these schools. Since the Ontario Government has control of rural education and also of the O.A.C., why cannot they be made organic parts of the one system? Why should not young men from the O.A.C. who are young men from the farm in close touch with rural life, and imbued with rural ideals, be encouraged to enter the teaching profession? What an influence they would wield in the community! And why should not rural youths look forward to such institutions as the O.A.C. and the Macdonald Institute rather than to urban schools, as on the part of the teachers, the cause of the educational goal? Where possible, consolidation, or a modified form of it, should be effected; teachers' residences should be provided, and salaries should be paid commensurate with the importance of the work. The question is mainly a financial one, but the return would warrant the expenditure. The man who can devise means whereby the liberality of rural ratepayers can be stimulated for better educational facilities will deserve the thanks of posterity.

The improvement of rural education is vitally connected with the question of the training of rural teachers, and we again find that the country child does not get a fair deal. According to the 1906 report of the Minister of Education, 92 1/2 per cent. of those who hold third-class certificates or lower qualifications are teaching in rural schools. This means that the urban model schools exist mainly for the training of rural teachers. For many years our leading educationists have claimed that the training provided by these schools was inadequate. This has recently been recognized by the Government, and they are to be abolished. In their place we are to have the old normal schools reorganized and new training schools established.

Unfortunately, however, the new system does not, so far as announced, make specific provision for the training of rural teachers under conditions which will develop what may be called the agricultural spirit, without which rural education will fall far short of its ideal. The new faculties of education to be in cities in affiliation with universities. All the normal schools, except the one at North Bay, are also to be located in cities in affiliation with city systems, where little of the practical work of the student-teachers has to do with the problems of the rural school. Under the old system, the teachers-in-training at the normal

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The most distressing and irritating of children's skin trouble is Sore Heads and Face. Once these sores begin to spread (for the children will scratch), the poor mother is distracted and tries everything in her anxiety to stop them. The last resort is to CUT OFF THE CHILD'S HAIR. Don't cut off your child's hair until you have tried CUROL.

At the first appearance of a sore the mother should apply CUROL, the greatest SKIN HEALER and BEAUTIFIER the world has known. In long standing cases CUROL goes to the root of the difficulty with a determination that is simply marvelous. CUROL is purely herbal and free from injurious minerals, and should be found in every home. It is the MOTHER'S FRIEND, and if applied gently and regularly on the children's skin, will prevent all ugly and irritating skin troubles which children unconsciously, at school and play, carry to each other.

For RINGWORM and every skin disease CUROL is without equal. SEND COUPON TO-DAY FOR A FREE SAMPLE

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THE RELIABLE REMEDY For Skin Diseases is CUROL. It heals Bad Scalds, Sores and Aching Feet, Poisoned Wounds, Festering Wounds, Running and Cold Sores, Pimples and Bachelids, Children's Scalp Sores, Chapped Hands and Chalkskins, Itch, and all Skin Irritations and Troubles. CUROL is a splendid EMBOCROCAT for Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Neuralgia, and is a positive cure for Blind and Bleeding Piles. All Druggists and Stores sell at 25 cents a box, or postpaid from CUROL SALVE CO., SPADINA AVE., TORONTO, 6 boxes, \$1.25.



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schools had the advantage of previous experience, chiefly in rural country schools. The Journal of Education, Boston, refers to some of his duties thus: "In July and August he has familiarized himself with rural conditions and their improvement. He is expected to be master of the best things so far written on all phases of the subject. In September and October he will visit, in and out of the state, those places in which the new work is done, and for the country there will be seventy county conventions of the boards of education in rural districts. At least one man from each district is required to attend, and his expenses are paid, and he further draws a per diem honorarium for attendance. In this way he will enlighten and inspire some school official in every local rural school in the state. From March to June his work consists chiefly in attending teachers' meetings, visiting schools, etc."

Inspection of rural schools should be men having an intimate knowledge of rural problems and a deep sympathy with rural aspirations. Such men can win the confidence and respect of those whom they serve. The inspector should take an active interest in the Farmers' Institute, and all other movements having for their object the betterment of rural conditions. He should encourage his teachers to do likewise. This, in turn, will enlighten and inspire some school official in every local rural school in the state. From March to June his work consists chiefly in attending teachers' meetings, visiting schools, etc."

"I thought the sparrow's note from heaven. Singing at dawn on the alder bough; I brought him home in his nest, at even. He sings the song, but it pleases not now. For I did not bring home the river and sky."

An attempt has been made to solve this rural teacher-training problem in some of the neighboring states. In Connecticut, the Terre Haute (Indiana) State Normal School, there is a model rural training school situated in a township about six miles east of Terre Haute on an interurban electric road. It is a typical rural school with an attendance of about forty pupils. The teacher in charge is a highly-trained normal school graduate and receives a salary of \$105 per month—\$55 from the township and \$50 from the state. The state normal students use this school for observation and practice, each student during his course spending from one to three weeks there.

There is a similar observation and practice school at Macomb in Normanton school. This, too, is a typical rural school. It is available to all students of the normal school and some practice in it is required of every graduate. Wisconsin and Illinois have established county training schools for the specific purpose of training teachers for the work of the one-room rural schools. State Superintendent Cary, of Wisconsin, says: "It may be said without exaggeration that counties which maintain these county training schools have, as a general thing, a corps of county teachers above the average in efficiency." The training school faculty is able to visit their respective counties while at work in their several schools. As many as thirty-six of these visits have been made in a single year, and in the judgment of the principal no better service had been rendered to the schools of that county. If your own normal staff were to adopt such a practice, it would help to keep in practice, fit with the condition and requirements of our rural schools. These are examples of some of the efforts being made in other places to solve the rural teacher-training problem. While they are utterly inadequate they are serving a good purpose by preparing the way for the evolution of properly-organized and fully-equipped normal schools in rural environment, whose sole work will be the training of teachers imbued with the genuine rural spirit and ideals.

A Magistrate Investigates Zam-Buck SAYS IT IS A WONDERFUL HEALER AND DOES MORE THAN IS CLAIMED FOR IT. No household remedy in existence has won such glowing tributes from people in high places as has Zam-Buck. Mr. Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, tested this famous balm, and this is what he says of it: "The Pavilion, Goldfields, B.C.

"To The Zam-Buck Co. "Gentlemen,—After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buck eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. "I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buck in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the house. Yours very truly, (Signed) "Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for B.C."

Zam-Buck differs from ordinary salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fats, Zam-Buck is purely herbal. It soothes and heals cuts, sores, ulcers, eruptions, boils, eczema, chafing sores, etc. In the household it is the handiest possible remedy for burns, scalds, children's injuries. It instantly cleanses any wound to which it is applied; prevents festering, inflammation or blood poisoning. It cures piles, varicose ulcers, and fistula. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buck Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Col. Hughes Holds Meeting At Kinmount ANOTHER RECORD MEETING FOR COL. HUGHES. Kinmount, Oct. 9.—What was perhaps in many respects the best political meeting ever held in Kinmount, took place here on Thursday night last, under the auspices of Col. Hughes, and though there were three other important meetings, a superior Masonic lodge gathering in Kinmount, a fowl supper, at Burnt River, and an important Orange meeting at Silver Lake, yet the audience was one of the largest ever assembled at Kinmount. The rumor was early passed around that Mr. John Austin was to address the meeting, and a number of local Liberals as well as several from Galtville, joined the immense conservative gathering. The gallery and the floor were both filled and many stood at the rear of the hall. Col. Hughes gave a scathing review of the sins of the Laurier Government, and an outline of the policy of Mr. Borden. Mr. Austin followed and received a fair hearing. The statements were recently made that the Tory party had made such enormous sums of money. He also boasted that only recently they had been able to borrow in England millions at 3 1/2 per cent. Col. Hughes wished to know what such a rich Government was borrowing for. Mr. Austin also taunted the Conservatives by saying the alleged traitor to whisky in Colchester. Col. Hughes drew Mr. Austin's attention to the fact that the case had been called in court this week and been dismissed for lack of evidence. Bayne was not a Tory, but a Liberal and they feared he might expose them. But Col. Hughes asked Mr. Austin why he did not condemn the Liberal revising officer there who maliciously left out many Tory names in framing the voters' list recently.

Again Col. Hughes emphatically opposed Mr. Austin's charges against Mr. Foster and the Foresters, and showed that Foster purchased lands in the open market as any one had the right—not from the Government by secret deal as did the Grit bodie brigade, but from the C.P.R.

COMMENDABLE MOVE. The liquor dealers of Whitley have entered into an agreement not to sell liquor to a large number of habitual drinkers whose names are being printed on cards and will be posted up in each bar-room or saleroom. This is a commendable move, says the Chronicle, and if the agreement is observed there will be much less drunkenness observed on our streets.

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