

Our Rural Schools, their Present Status: How can they be improved?

PAPER READ BEFORE THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION BY JOHN BALL, DOW, B. A., BARRISTER, ETC., WHITBY, AND PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

In considering the rural schools, it is my purpose to confine myself strictly to the point of view of a trustee and to carefully abstain from trespassing upon the proper domain of the teacher.

Since the formation of the Ontario Educational Association, a great deal of attention has been given to the consideration of matters relating to our public schools. Legitimate criticism has not been uncircumscribed in recent legislation. It may be safely claimed that most of the defects which have generally existed in the public schools, have been allayed, are to be found in a more aggravated form in the rural schools.

In my opinion, the rural schools are, probably, the weakest and most neglected part. This should not be so. It has been truly said that its system of parish schools was the foundation stone of Scotland's greatness, the secret of the successes and triumphs of her sons.

Principal Grant in a recent paper on the "Schools of Scotland" says: "In several respects the Scottish system differs from ours. (1) The old practice of appointing the teacher for life or for a long term of years is still largely followed. Consequently instead of having young boys and girls teaching for six months and replaced, perhaps after a considerable interval, by successors of the same kind, as is too often the case in Canada and the United States, Scotland has had generations of teachers of the type of 'Domie' whose character has been so lovingly sketched by Ian Maclaren. (2) Far from having any of the dread of overlapping which seems to exist in our system, boys in the majority of parish schools can be prepared for the universities without the necessity of going away from home to a high school. Scotland is thus more democratic in spirit than Ontario. For it costs about as much for a boy to leave home and attend a high school, as it costs him when grown up to attend the university, and this cost does not mean the cost of board and tuition, but the cost of the 'three B's.' Our poor boys have thus less chance of getting a University education than Scottish boys of the same class."

I do not advocate the "life or long term" engagement nor the preparation of boys for the university in the rural schools, and I disapprove of so framing the system as to draw away from agricultural and industrial pursuits, but I would rejoice to see teachers of the highest scholastic attainments and broadest culture of the type of "Domie" abounding in our rural schools. Such, I believe, is the goal at which the Hon. the Minister of Education aims. In order to get at the facts necessary to form an intelligent opinion upon the subject under discussion, it occurred to me that of all men the Inspectors of public schools throughout the Province could best point out the defects (if any) of our rural schools, and suggest appropriate remedies for such defects. Questions were submitted for their consideration, and I now take the opportunity of thanking the inspectors for the very great courtesy, kindness, care and patience; which they have shown in answering those questions. Forty-five out of sixty Rural Inspectors have returned very full answers.

The following are the questions and a summary of the answers thereto: Q. Speaking generally, is the full Public School Programme of Studies taught in the rural schools in your inspectorial district, or does the work end at the entrance examination? A. 14 say full programme is taught, 4 say it is in schools of 2 or more divisions; 24 say "ends at entrance examination"; frequent answers are "full programme taught except in Schools," "ends with entrance except in a few cases."

Q. If the full programme of P. S. work is not taught, what in your opinion is the cause? A. 7 say "Teachers have not time"; 22 say "Drafting into High Schools is the cause"; 4 say "Opposition on the part of Trustees"; 7 say "Indifference on the part of pupils"; 10 say "Incompetency of Teachers"; "Teachers too young and inexperienced also, and are reluctant to attempt work so nearly on a par with their own attainments," "Lack of encouragement from trustees," etc.

Q. Is it true that the number of older pupils to be found in the rural schools has of late years decreased? If so, to what do you attribute the fact? A. 26 say "Yes"; 9 say "No"; 7 say "children leave school too early"; 16 say pupils reach a much higher standing at the same age than formerly owing to improved methods, etc.; 23 say that the disappearance of the "older pupils"; some also say "large boys don't like young girls for teachers"; etc.

Q. What effect has the public school leaving examination had with regard to question 3, or what effect is it likely to have? A. 26 say "Increased attendance of older pupils"; 11 say "Salary effect especially in schools of 2 or more divisions"; 7 say "very little effect"; 8 say "bad effect the advanced work causes neglect of juniors"; The following are also culled from the answers given to this question: "A step in the right direction," "Regarded in the light of a bad not taken," "All nonsense," "Likely so, have less effect as examination counts for nothing in the new H. S. Curriculum"; "Abolish the entrance and the P. S. L. will be still more useful"; "Make the P. S. L. the entrance to H. S." (With very few exceptions the answers are highly commendatory of the P. S. L.)

Q. Do you consider that the present arrangement of Public School and High School work, in practice, makes the rural schools dependent upon the high schools for the work beyond the entrance examination? A. 18 say "Yes"; 15 say "No"; others say "Not now," "Not necessarily," "Not as much as formerly." The P. S. L. has diminished such dependence. "Not if P. S. L. is continued." There is only one place in this province for a pupil to get a thorough public school education and that is in the public schools.

Q. In the present status of our rural schools satisfactory? If not, what do you consider the chief defects? A. To the former part of this question 27 answer "No," 7 "Yes," 4 "Not quite satisfactory." To the latter part 24 answer generally "Incompetence and frequent changes of teachers. Too many teachers trying their 'prentice hands,'" "Double the number of trustees," "Too many subjects"; "Irregular attendance," "Curse of uniformity," "Poor equipment," "Sections too small," "Too much cram," "Smallness of Government grant," "Bad teaching of reading and arithmetic," "Too little permanency in teachers (Sometimes there is too much permanency)," "No, never will be," "Of course the Inspector is all right."

Q. How in your opinion can the frequent changes of teachers of rural schools be overcome, and greater permanency obtained? Under this question please state your opinion as to the desirability of teacher's residences, enlargement of School Sections, and increase in salaries of teachers. A. 17 answer "Better Salaries," 7 say "build teacher's residences," 8 say "Create township boards and levy a uniform rate over the township," others say "a difficult question to answer"; "Have a minimum salary fixed by the Department"; "Make teachers' position more secure"; "Raise the literary standing age and professional training," "Classify schools into 3 classes and confine inexperienced teachers to 3rd class schools," "Fewer high schools," "Lengthen model term to 9 months," "Increase minimum age of teachers to 21," "Turn out fewer teachers annually," "Enrich the farmers," "Educate the people to getting better teachers," "Teachers' residences would be of little use unless more male teachers could be kept in the work. Female teachers will marry and do not need residences," "There are few who are married in the profession in this county would be improved by the absence of these," "Employ married men," "The one school" and (wait for) the covered wagon?

Q. If there is any point beyond the scope of the foregoing question which you consider important in the discussion of the question, please state it. A. "Too many model schools make section 9 moot." "Abolish these schools and increase the number of normal schools." "Better training in model and normal schools." "More life in the model and normal schools, it is the teacher who lacks." "Teachers badly prepared for their work." "It is obvious that to increase the power of the Inspector would conduce to the efficiency of the school." "Entrance to model schools only after passing P. S. L." "A thorough reform in teaching and examining English." "Would like to discuss it with you in Toronto." "Give interim certificates to model students for 1 year, after that their certificates if successful." "A good superannuation fund." "Lack of good premises." "Ask me to write a book." "Let school legislation have a rest."

Keeping, then, within the scope of my inquiry, it would appear from the answers given that the chief defects in these schools are: (1) Youth, inexperience, insufficient scholarship and frequent changes of teachers. (2) Illiberality of trustees and rate-payers, and consequent inadequate maintenance of the schools, and remuneration of teachers. While these defects continue to exist it is idle to expect satisfactory results. The remedies which I beg respectfully to suggest are: (1) Abolition of third class certificates at a date in the near future, to be fixed in advance. (2) Increased legislative aid, the formation of township boards of trustees, and the levying of a uniform rate over the township. (3) Enlargement of sections, where possible, so as to have graded schools, and erection of teachers' residences, to encourage permanency in the teaching profession. As to the first proposed remedy, it seems useless to limit the duration of third class certificates, as year by year the fresh supply expects, and as long as these certificates are granted will continue to exceed the places. According to the minister's report for 1895, there are already two hundred and sixty-two first and 3,184 second class teachers in the province, the number of public schools being 5,649. A sufficient number of second class teachers would quickly be obtained if their prospects were improved by removing the competition they now meet from third class teachers.

As to the second: Township boards having larger and more important duties under their charge, a better class of men would seek appointment as trustees, resulting in— (a) Greater liberality and breadth of view on the part of trustees. It is noticeable with regard to our municipal and legislative bodies that the smaller their powers and functions, the more narrow, illiberal and petty is the exercise of them, and this characteristic holds good as a rule with respect to school boards. (b) Less directness in the mode of taxation. (Members of section boards can count up to a cent what they will have to pay out of their own pockets when engaging a teacher.) (c) A degree on the part of sections to get full value from the uniform township rate. (d) Employment of better teachers at more remunerative salaries. As to the third: Better work appears to be done in graded schools, and in the older parts of the province distance from school is not now so great an objection as formerly, while a better school is a sufficient set off to any inconvenience of distance.

How can more permanency in the teaching profession be obtained more readily than by erecting teachers' residences? It may be worthy of notice that provision for a teacher's residence was originally inserted in the Public Schools Act, but has been omitted in recent legislation. It is still retained in the High School Act. If desirable in localities having high schools where residences are easily procured, it is surely more useful in rural parts where they are not to be had. Besides the public can afford to erect residences and would receive a fair return for the outlay, while to the teacher it might, and probably would, be impossible to do so.

In the hands of teachers holding nothing lower than second class professional certificates receiving salaries sufficient to induce them to follow teaching as a life calling, governed by township boards composed of trustees giving a true estimate of the value of education, our rural schools should accomplish the work that is properly theirs to do, and the sons and daughters of our farmers could obtain at their own doors all the education that is required by those not seeking a profession, and thus avoid the necessity of leaving home to attend a high school. The "public school leaving examination" and the "continuation classes" are important steps in advancing the status of the rural schools but raising the standard of qualification of the teachers, improving the conditions of their employment and amending the system of control and maintenance of these schools, in the directions above pointed out, are their necessary and logical accompaniments. April 8th, 1896.

Funny Things. I made a bet, Bill, that your eyes were black. Well, you've lost; they're blue. I know a way to get out of it, and if you agree, I'll divvy up. All right; go ahead. Come out in the alley and I'll give you the finest pair of black eyes you ever saw in your life.

Miss Kissam—You seem depressed tonight, Mr. Dexter. Mr. Dexter—Yes, I am. I went to a fortune teller to-day to find out my fate, and was told that the girl I loved would not marry me. Miss Kissam—But, Mr. Dexter, no fortune teller is authorized to speak for me.

Gent—If you insist, mein Fraulein, on breaking off your engagement, I will publish the letters you have written to me. Lady—As you please. There is nothing about those letters I need be ashamed of—barring the address.

Proprietor (to editor)—Well, the first number of our new paper looks well, but there is one thing I don't like. What? Why, this communication signed "An old subscriber."

Customer—What can you give me for a modest lunch? Waiter—Well, there's veal with dressing. The man who stole a ladder pleaded that he had only taken steps to make a little money.

HAMPTON. Mrs. A. T. Elliott and daughter Helen, of Beaverton, are visiting at Mr. John Elliott's. Several farmers in this locality have started to cut their hay, which is a light crop. The anniversary of the Methodist Sabbath school on the 1st of July in this village, will be the event of the season. Mr. C. Everett Brown, teacher, Solina, has resigned, and will attend the School of Pedagogy, Toronto, during the next term. Mr. A. E. Cryderman is busy training the Sunday school in music for the 1st of July. Miss Ethel Cryderman has returned from Sutton, after a pleasant visit with friends. Mr. John Robbins took in the excursion to Guelph last week.

MISS LAURA SALTER visited friends at Enniskillen Sunday. Mr. John Robbins took in the excursion to Guelph last week.

Who Keep Every Promise—Rheumatism Banished; Kidney Disease Takes Wings; Dressed Indigestion not Known—The Great South American Remedies. We can get at the heart of this matter by letting other people tell the truth of what these wonderful South American Remedies can do, and have done. John Marshall, of Varney, county of Grey, suffered as only those can suffer who have been troubled with sciatica. A relative suggested that he try South American Remedies. Result—within three days he was able to walk a distance of nearly 4 miles to Durham for the purpose of procuring another bottle of this remedy. He continued its use, and to day he testifies that he knows nothing more of the troubles of this painful phase of rheumatism.

Some disease consists of the gathering of solids and hardened substances in the system. The trouble cannot be permanently removed, except as these particles are dissolved. A powder or pill will not do this. South American Kidney Cure possesses the particular elements that got at the seat of this disease. John G. Nichol, one of the best known farmers in Wallace township, suffered from kidney complaint, carrying with it awful pains. Nothing did him any good, until he tried South American Kidney Cure. His words are—"After taking only two doses the pain was entirely gone, and I have never been bothered with it since. I feel as well as I ever did. Let any one write me to Shipley Post Office and I will gladly give them particulars of my case."

If the world looks blue to anyone it is to the dyspeptic. For ten years David Reid, Chesley, Ont., suffered much from liver complaint and dyspepsia. He says—"At times my liver was so tender I could not bear to be pressed or touched from the outside. I tried a great many remedies without any benefit, was compelled to drop my work, and as a final resort was influenced to try South American Kidney Cure. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to go to work again." Sold by J. E. Willis, Whitby.

Mr. THOS. EBERT, Port Barwell, Ont., says: "I had been weak and debilitated for years. I took Miller's Compound Iron Pills and never felt better. They I believe cured me." A. H. Allen, druggist, Port Barwell, Ont.

SANDFORD. Mr. F. A. Dale is visiting friends here. Mr. Wm. Oxtoby has purchased a new wheel. Mr. Perry Davis has finished painting his house. Mrs. Brown is slowly recovering from her illness. Some of our Sandford boys have not much respect for the Sabbath. What is the matter with our football team? Why don't you challenge Uxbridge? The S. of T. had a picnic up to Jackson's Point on the 18th, and report having a good time. The public school intend having a picnic on the 1st July. Zephyr band is to be in attendance. Everybody come as the "Chummies" are going to run a tent.—Times.

To Build Up both the flesh and the strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the best thing known for a wasted body and a weakened system. It thoroughly purifies the blood, enriches it, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing and nourishing the system. In recovering from "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to bring back health and vigor. Cures nervous and general debility.

All diseases of lower bowels, including rupture and piles, radically cured. Book of particulars free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Legal. JOHN S. FAREWELL, Q. C., Barrister, County Crown Attorney, and County Solicitor, Office—South Wing of Court House, Whitby.

JAMES RUTLEDGE, Barrister, etc. Office formerly occupied by Farewell & Rutledge, next Royal Hotel, Brock St., Whitby.

DAVID ORMISTON, B. A., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc. Office—The Office south of the Post Office, near McMillan's Block, Brock Street, Whitby.

G. YOUNG SMITH, LL. B., Barrister, etc.—Money to Loan. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office—Smith's Block, South of Market, Brock St., Whitby.

DOW & McSILLIVRAY, Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, etc. Office in Mathison & Hawken's new block, Brock St., Whitby, south of Ontario bank.

Medical. Drs. Warren & Moore. J. J. Moore, M. D., F. Warren, M. D. Brooklin, Whitby. Office hours 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. Office hours 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Private Telephone Communication.

D. P. BOGART, M. D., L. D. S. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, etc. Office and Residence next to All Saints' Church, Dundas Street, Whitby. N. B. Dental Surgery in all its branches promptly attended to.

Dr. H. Wightman DENTIST. Over Gross & Granger's, Whitby. Open every Saturday night.

Miscellaneous. W. E. YARNOLD, D. L. S., County Surveyor and Drainage Engineer, Port Perry, Ont.

WM. CALVERLEY, HARNES MAKER, WHITBY. Having moved into our new premises, we are prepared to extend the range of business. All work pertaining to the harness-making and saddlery business will be done to satisfaction. Callers a specialty. Call and see my shop and stock.

W. CALVERLEY, Second door west of old shop, Dundas Street, Whitby.

JNO. NOBLE, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Turning and Fret-Sawing.

All orders or information can be obtained from JOHN NOBLE, Dundas Street, Whitby, opposite Mr. A. C. Wilson's residence. Whitby, April 4th, 1894.

Whitby Chronicle, Established 1856. \$1 per annum in advance, otherwise \$1.50. Subscriptions always payable at the office of publication. The publisher does not undertake to deliver the paper at any post office but Whitby. Any paper which fails to reach its destination will be replaced upon notification as a matter of courtesy. Advertising rates unless by contract, 10 cents per line, nonpareil, first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Locals, 10 cents per line.

AGENTS For the PEOPLE'S COAL CO., TORONTO. Office and Yard just East of Uptown Station. Whitby, Oct. 26th, 1894.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR SPARTICA THE NEW WRITING PAPER AND TAKE NO OTHER. August 21st 1893.

CHAS. SCOTT, AUCTIONEER, WHITBY, ONT. The undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a license for auctioneering, and will be glad to fill orders for this class of business. His book will be kept at J. H. Lovell's office, where all information may be obtained. C. SCOTT. Whitby, Nov. 29, '94.

RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE For Sale by Druggists. Merchants will be allowed rebate on prices for what they have in stock.—THE S. S. Ryckman Medicine HAMILTON, ONT. House and Lot for Sale.

FRANK BONE and 3/4 acre of land, situated with choice fruit trees and a well, and a good water supply. Situated on a high and healthy corner. Call on J. B. POWELL, Agent, Whitby.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. Warranted pure, soft ground and well cleaned, giving fine bread and excellent quality. Write for particulars. D. W. GIBSON, Whitby.

Sittings of The Division Courts. COUNTY OF ONTARIO 1896.

Whitby—D. C. Macdonell, Whitby, Clerk. Jan. 3; Feb. 3; March 3; April 3; May 3; June 3; July 3; Sep. 2; Oct. 3; Nov. 3; Dec. 3.

Oshawa—D. C. Macdonell, Whitby, Clerk. Jan. 4; Feb. 4; March 4; April 4; May 4; June 4; July 4; Sep. 3; Oct. 4; Nov. 4; Dec. 4.

Brougham—M. Gleeson, Greenwood, Clerk. Jan. 5; March 5; May 5; July 5; Sep. 4; Nov. 5.

Port Perry—J. W. Burnham, Port Perry, Clerk. Jan. 29; March 9; May 15; July 20; Sep. 28; Nov. 18.

Uxbridge—Joseph E. Gould, Uxbridge, Clerk. Jan. 30; March 24; May 19th; July 14; Oct. 14; Dec. 16.

Cannington—George Smith, Cannington, Clerk. Jan. 31; March 26; May 20; July 15; Oct. 16; Dec. 17.

Beaverton—Geo. F. Bruce, Beaverton, Clerk. March 26; May 21; July 16; Oct. 16; Dec. 18.

Uptown—F. J. Gillespie, Uptown, Clerk. March 27; May 22; July 17; Oct. 17; Dec. 19.

By order, J. E. FAREWELL, Clerk of the Peace. October 7th 1895.

New Livery and Sale Stables. Dundas St., Whitby. J. T. NEWPORT, Proprietor. Commercial men liberally dealt with. Teaming done at reasonable prices. Freight and baggage handled at reasonable prices. A call solicited.

C. H. RIGGS, DENTIST. Cor. King & Yonge St. Toronto. For the next three months I am giving special attention to patients from a distance. Am still making plates in rubber, \$8, celluloid \$10. Gold and silver filling work crowning by first-class operators at the most reasonable rates in the city. When in the city call in and let me examine your teeth. I make no extra charge. C. H. RIGGS, Dentist, south east corner King and Yonge Sts., Toronto. Nov. 8th, 1892.

W. H. WARNER. DEALER IN COAL, LATH, LUMBER, SHINGLES, CORDWOOD, SLABS, ETC.

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Result of a Neglected DISEASE. Which Doctors Failed CURED BY T. AYER'S CHERRY PILL.

Consulted a Doctor who found, on examining my upper part of the left eye, that it was diseased, but it did not seem to be cured. Fortunately, I happened to read of Ayer's Cherry Pills, and I gave it a trial. After taking a few boxes was relieved, and I noticed the bottle I was cured. Watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

And is Given Particulars Years' Suffering From From Which He Has stored to Health When Was Looked On as Hopeless. During the past five years Williams' Pink Pills have into a household word, and in cases that have come under personal observation, there is least doubt in our minds but are a boon to mankind, and of instances have saved everything else has failed.

Mr. Sharp, whose case was some time ago, was one of the remarkable that we have. To-day he is as well as ever his life, and is daily knocking all weathers attending to duties. Recently another Pink Pills came under our observation, and after interviewing cured, he gave permission to facts public, and we will give in his own words. Mr. John

THE BOWMANVILLE INTERVIEWS MR. HAWKENS.

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