

YEAR—77, NO. 123.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910.

SECOND SECTION

TEACHING TRADES in the PUBLIC

SCHOOLS

By SAMUEL W. HIPPLED



Woodwork Training Dept.



Carpentry Dept.



Mechanics



Printing



Domestic Science

The vocational school idea is rapidly taking root in America. This phase of educational work has met with great success in England and Germany. American educators, not slow to copy any good idea, are rapidly opening experimental classes in large cities.

Vocational school work is yet in its infancy in America. One city of over 400,000 inhabitants, with a school registration of about 35,000 and an average daily attendance of some 25,000 pupils, recently selected a class of 50 boys to compose the first vocational department in the municipality's educational system. The class has been an unqualified success. Its superintendent has this to say:

"The class was purposely made a mixed one. The boys were selected from all degrees. We took some of the exceptionally bright boys who are bound to do well in all things, and we took some of the boys who by their nature and characteristics seemed bound to be failures in anything. Look over the class for yourself. Notice that the young fellow with the dome-like forehead, the unattractive air and the eyes-glasses. He was one of the most bookish fellows in the entire city school enrollment. He read day and night. He could tell you offhand how many cubic inches of cement in the pyramids, and why; but he couldn't tie up a paper bundle so that it would stay together while you walked 16 feet with it. He had the learning, but he couldn't apply it. And there's that other fellow working on the same table with him. That fellow was one of the biggest slugs I think it was ever my disgust to encounter. He was particularly stupid in number work or arithmetic. He is a mighty fine workman with the tools. He did things, but he didn't know why. Now this vocational school work is accomplishing wonders for both boys. It is teaching that bright fellow—who knows a lot—how to apply his knowledge. It is teaching him that the new technical information without the practical experience is no good, and it is teaching the other fellow the reasons for the things he does. It is making him an intelligent citizen as well as a handy workman. We have boys in this class who were picked from the lower element. I mean by this boys who come from low-down families—boys whose fathers and mothers amount to nothing, and boys whose every environment is detrimental. These boys come to school because the compulsory law requires a certain amount of attendance. They study because they have to, but they take no interest in their work and their free hours are devoted to hanging around street corners. These boys lack all initiative and ambition. If left to themselves the effects of their education would be momentary. They would leave the schoolroom. They would never of their own volition learn a trade and amount to anything. Here we are teaching them not only the use of

certain tools, but we are teaching them the delights of working. The boys really learn to like work, and I am happy to say that of the four former 'loaders' three are showing signs of actually leaving that class, and the remaining one is not beyond hope. It seems to suit the average boy as well as it does the special case, and it has been my observation that the boys who are assigned to the vocational classes advance more rapidly in all their studies than they did when they were doing the regular school work in the ordinary way. The idea is equally applicable to girls, and I think that the time is coming when the vocational school will be the only one found in America; but of course, that time may be—and probably is—a great way off."

Manual training in the schools of America is a new thing. Almost every city of any size has its technical high school, where mechanical and architectural drawing, chemistry, machine designing, forging, electrical laboratory work, joining, pattern making, geometry and such other useful industrial and general scientific arts and crafts are taught the pupils in conjunction with other of the high-school studies. These schools do a great deal of good and are of material help to ambitious young men who have graduated from public school and wish to perfect himself along certain lines before entering his chosen field of work. It is the general idea of educators that the technical high school has "come to stay." Its usefulness will undoubtedly be greatly increased when the vocational school becomes more prominent. Hundreds of graduates from the vocational school will taper off with a course at the technical high.

Then there are the regular annual training classes and domestic science classes, which are the part of every up-to-date school system in the United States to-day. For the girls there are lessons weekly or semi-weekly in drawing, needlework and cookery, and for the boys work in the different crafts, such as wrought iron work and woodwork. In many cities there are domestic science headquarters, located in different schools, where the girls gather, in timely appointed, up-to-date kitchens, and with real flour, water, milk, lard, butter and such other necessary ingredients, learn to actually bake pies that are the equal of any that mother used to make. Of course, the technical skill that the boys and girls attain in these classes is not to be compared to the industrial intelligence they acquire which should last them all through life. Regular times in the school hours are set aside for the work in these industrial arts and great good is being accomplished especially in the eighth and ninth grades. Great care is taken in these grades to make the work as practical as possible, and many of the boys, it is safe to say, leave school much better prepared to enter trades than they otherwise would be.

Take the manual training work in Buffalo, N.Y., for an example—and Buffalo is a fairly representative American city in educational matters. In seeing, weekly lessons last year were given to 7,940 girls. The machine classes produced 2,013 full-sized garments in a school and 1,187 at home, a total of 3,200. In the domestic science 35 of the 62 grammar grade schools sent pupils to the city domestic science laboratories. Each eighth grade class had one lesson weekly of one and one-half hours' duration, and each ninth grade had one two-hour lesson weekly. In the manual training department, practically every school in the city had classes. Manual training in Buffalo has ceased to be a novelty. There are 10 manual training teachers and four domestic science teachers in Buffalo. Their work with the thousands of pupils in the city's schools is bound to have the effect of making better men and women of the yearly graduates. Practical as the technical high school

and the modern manual training classes are considered to be, it is generally admitted that the vocational school is a step in advance. The technical high school course and the grammar school industrial work offer great inducements to the ambitious girl or boy. The vocational school, it is claimed, does more, in that it makes the slothful boy ambitious, and so combines book learning with actual experience as to three children, Marcella, Mary and make it easier for all classes to master both branches.

Under the best system pupils from the sixth grade up are admitted to the vocational classes. These include all trades of useful work. Classes are held both morning and afternoon. Those pupils who do their manual or vocational work in the afternoon have their written and mental work in the morning and vice versa. The educational and manual work is arranged in correlation. For instance, if a boy is devoting his morning work to carpentering, his reading work for the afternoon will undoubtedly pertain to forestry and kindred topics, and his writing will consist of work that pertains to the building trades, the names of the tools of the trade being prominent. For the same period his manual work will consist of practical problems in carpenter work. There will be examples, for instance, like the following:

"A carpenter lays a sidewalk four feet wide and 30 feet long. It is composed of boards, running lengthwise, one foot wide. How many feet of lumber does he consume?"

In the same way the boy who is in the electrical class will find his mental work so arranged that he is reading about Edison and his wonderful works about the invention of the telephone, the wireless telegraph, the harnessing of Niagara, etc., and will be puzzling his young brains to find out how many feet of copper wire it will take to connect two telephones one mile and a half apart. Girls, of course, will get work along different lines. Their problems will pertain to pounds of flour and yards of dress goods. Educators claim that this system is superior to the systems now in vogue in that it will give the mind all the training it now gets and will, in addition, centre the education of the different pupils on the topics that are apt to be of most value to them.

Vocational school plans call for the most extensive equipment. Even in

the cities where the work is merely experimental now, the plant comprises a complete printing outfit, with fonts of type and a modern press; electrical laboratories, complete telephone work-shops, and, of course, all the tools and machinery needed in a carpenter shop or a model plumbing plant. The boys and girls are able to be of great help to the school as well as to themselves in these vocational classes.

In one school where the class has really passed the experimental stage, the youthful electricians equipped the entire building with a set of telephones which permit the principal of the institution to talk to any of his teachers at any time. This same school was also short of book cases, and the class in cabinet-making got busy with the result that the deficiency was promptly and amply supplied. The boys are now at work on a desk, chair and small cabinet, which they hope to have completed before the next birthday of the principal of the school. It is the idea of the boys to furnish his office for him as a birthday remembrance. The printing class, besides running off all the notices that the principal wishes to send around to the various teachers, are getting out programmes for class entertainments, etc., and are preparing to print a small weekly school paper, which shall contain news, not only of the school in which issued, but of all other schools in the city. One of the boys is engaged on an apparatus, which in case of fire will not only notify the teachers in all rooms simultaneously, but will also cause every door connecting with the outside to fly open as well as all exit opening into fire escapes. If the invention proves practical it will be patented by the local authorities.

In most cities the vocational idea is being gradually adopted by bringing the regular grade work in closer touch with the manual training classes so that annually a greater number of pupils have the benefit of the combined instruction. Educators all over are making every effort to bring the manual training work into a nearer relation with that of the grade teachers, so that each lesson in the shop or school room will be a concrete expression of the pupil's advancement.

News From Ameliasburg.

Ameliasburg, May 24.—Seedling is quite backward as the rains are holding the farmers back. The pastures are quite forward and fall grain looks well. Apple orchards were never blossoming better. There will be considerable small fruit, also, if the blossoms mature. The schools in the township are only half attended as the months are very busy here. The funeral of

the late Robert Coleman took place on the 15th inst. Deceased was over eighty years of age and held the respect and esteem of all who knew him. The funeral of the late Miss Elizabeth Huff took place on the 18th, from the home of Howard Anderson's, Mount Air View. Mrs. M. Ferguson, Mount Air View, is rebuilding her house. Mrs. Arnold and Parliament, of Ameliasburg, are doing the work. James E. Gleason, is preparing to build a new barn.

Doings at Kepler.

Kepler, May 25.—Mrs. Harry Knapp and daughter have returned home, accompanied by her sister, Miss Amelia Cranston. Mrs. Garratt, Zealand, is visiting her son, Thomas Garratt, John Richmond, Holloford, at J. Donnell's. Miss H. Alma Johnston, Boston, is visiting her brother, Herbert E. Johnston. Mrs. Starnard Guesse is spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. Anderson, Kingston. James Lindsay, who has been laid up with rheumatism, is much improved. John Murphy, Henry Brown and W. Keitch, at Hiram Wartman's. The W.M.S. will meet at Mrs. Herbert E. Johnston's, on June 6th.

Starvation Amid Plenty.

Not Uncommon To-day—The Reason is Explained.

"For a period last summer the thought of food excited feelings of nausea," writes Mrs. C. A. Dodges, of Bloombury. The heat had made me listless and the distaste for food reduced me to a condition of semi-starvation and brought me to the verge of nervous collapse. Tonics were useless to restore an active desire for food. The doctors told me my liver and kidneys were both at fault, but the medicines they gave me were too severe and reduced by strength so that I had to abandon them at the suggestion of a friend who had been cured of blood and skin trouble. I began the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. The difference I first noticed was, that while they cleaned the system, instead of feeling weaker I felt better after taking them. Indeed their activity was so mild it was easy to forget I had taken them at all. They seemed to go right to the liver, making a very brief time not only did all source of nausea disappear but I began to crave food and I digested it reasonably well. Then I began to put on weight until within three months I was brought to a condition of good health. I urge Dr. Hamilton's Pills for all who are in poor health."

Get this best of all medicines today and refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandeville and Butterton. Look for the yellow box. Sold by all druggists.

Piles or Hemorrhoids

This Most Torturing Disease Invariably Yields to DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Piles and Dr. Chase's Ointment are connected in the minds of most people because this treatment is recognized as about the only actual cure for this annoying disease.

Until you have tried Dr. Chase's Ointment you will not believe how quickly it brings relief from the nasty, itching, stinging, burning sensations.

It is just as sure to make a cure if you persist in its use. Naturally and gradually the ulcers in the rectum are healed and cured and life is again made worth the living.

It doesn't matter what the cause, Dr. Chase's Ointment will bring you relief every time, and that right quickly. Put it to the test and you will be able to write just as enthusiastic a letter as this one:

Mr. James Huxley, Rockaway, Gloucester Co., N.B., writes: "I cannot find words of praise to express my opinion of Dr. Chase's Ointment. For thirty years I was troubled with itching piles and tried all sorts of remedies, none of which gave me more than temporary relief. What other treatments have failed to do Dr. Chase's Ointment has done. It has positively cured me of itching piles."

If you can get Dr. Chase's Ointment to-day you can make this your last day of suffering from piles. Should your dealer not have Dr. Chase's Ointment in stock write to us for a free sample box, or enclose 5c. for a full size box, which will be sent post paid.

No substitute will satisfy you if you realize the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment. For sale by all dealers or Ed. Mansson, Baker & Co., Toronto.

Red Rose Tea

"Is Good Tea"

Never varies in quality; every package is good.

PERUNA A WONDERFUL BOON IN MY OLD AGE.



MRS. MAHALA REID.

Heartily Approves of Peruna and Man-a-lin for Kidney and Bowel Trouble

MRS. MAHALA REID, Corbyville, Ont., Canada, writes: "Your celebrated remedies have been a wonderful boon to me in my old age."

"I have not been in so good health for several years as now. I was troubled with constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble."

"A little over two years ago, I completely lost my health, becoming almost helpless, when a dear friend sent me your remedies, Peruna and Man-a-lin. I began to take them, following the directions on the bottle. I very soon began to feel benefited by their use and continued to take them."

"I am now completely recovered from the above ailments, in fact, better than I have been for years past. I cannot praise the remedies too highly and will always recommend them to others."

Constipation is almost sure to set up other derangements. Retained accumulations within the bowels are partly reabsorbed into the system, producing sometimes rheumatism, sometimes kidney trouble.

The blood being surcharged with acids, which ordinarily find their escape through the bowels when they are regular, rheumatism is the result.

Acid blood forms crystals, which accumulate about the ligaments, cartilages and sometimes the bones in the joints.

Such morbid accumulations of blood throw extra work upon the kidneys. The kidneys being unable to perform the unusual labor of excreting these poisons, often give way and kidney trouble is the result.

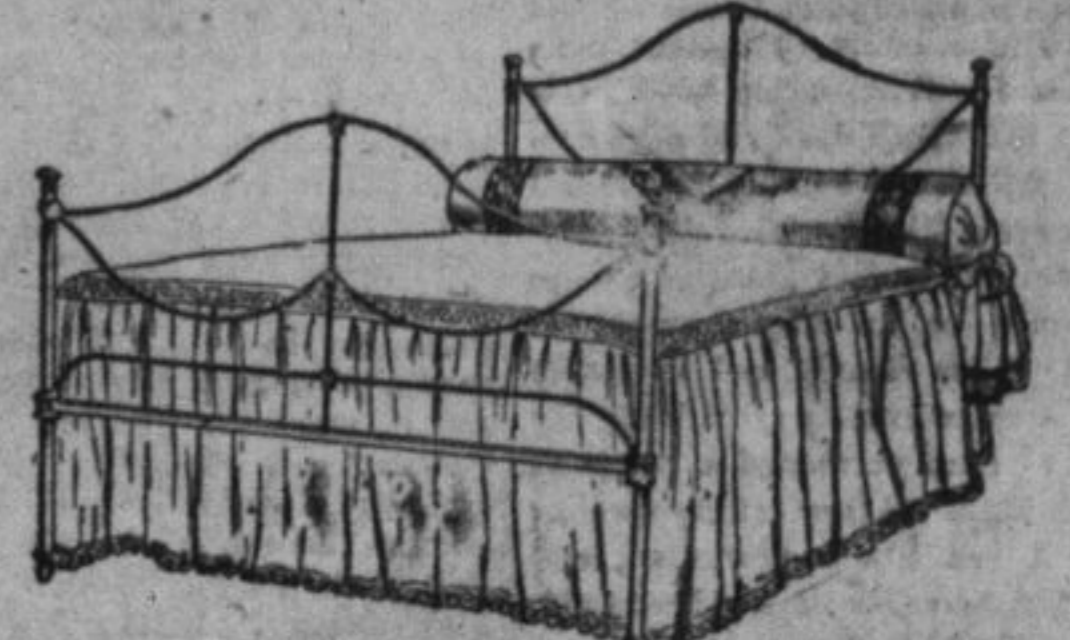
Permanent relief cannot be reasonably expected except by correcting the constipation.

Regular bowels are a great safeguard to health. Peruna and Man-a-lin are unexcelled the world over for chronic diseases affecting the bowels and kidneys.

Mrs. W. W. Lamaster, 3127 McAtee Ave., Louisville, Ky., writes:

"I suffered for twenty-six years with bladder and kidney trouble, and being advised to give Peruna a trial, I did so. Eight bottles of Peruna and three bottles of Man-a-lin entirely cured me."

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