

Translated from the French by T. M. Reynolds,

To the Members of the Montreal Ca- tennial Exhibition of 1876 was the tholic School Commission.

Gentlemen :

We have the honor to make our re port to you on our visit to the St. Louis World's Exposition. THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

The city of St. Louis is the largest city west of the Mississippi, and the fourth largest in the United States in populationf

In the year 1800 it had scarcely 1000 inhabitants; the census of 1900 howed it to have 575,238, to-day it has a population of 800,000. The city was founded on the 15th stitute of February, 1764, by Pierre Li- Moreove

leste Laclede, in the reign of Louis XV., King of France. In 1765 it forth unceasing efforts, if not was made the capital of Upper Low tain the supremacy, at least islana with St. Ange de Bellerive as

Founded by Frenchmen, we everywhere find traces of the hardy pioneers who explored those regions. A great number of French names are still preserved, and conspicuous among them appear such honorable mamos as Laclede, Joliet and De La

The first Catholic Church was built in 1770. To-day there is a Cathedral and forty Catholic churches. The city occupies an extent of 623 square miles, or 40,000 acres, and follows the side of the river to an

extent of 21 miles. ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The World's Exposition of 1904 is officially known by the name of the paper and intended "Louisiana Purchase Exposition." One hundred years ago, President Jefferson purchased the region of Louisiana Consul of the French Republic, for the sum of \$15,000,000. The transfer took place on the 9th of March 1804. To-day this immense extent of ground is divided into 14 states or territories, and has a population of 15,000,000 inhabitants.

EXPOSITION GROUNDS. The Exposition grounds are 13 miles long, one mile wide, and cover an area of 1240 acres.

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS. The Exposition buildings, which white marble, are in the Renaissance style, and the buildings of foreign countries are often but reproductions of well-known build-Thus France reproduces the ings. Trianon of Versailles; Eng-Grand land, the Kensington Palace in London: Belgium, the Antwerp City Hall

THE EDUCATION BUILDING. For the first time, public instruction was given the place of honor, and the scholastic exhibits were installed in a special building well to the front, and covering an extent of five acre

THE SCHOLASTIC EXHIBITION. In every scholastic exhibition, as in every ordinary examination, or competition, there is an extremely portant part which is never seen: the education part properly so called. The results of instruction are visible and tangible, but the results of edu cation are invisible and intangible.

It naturally follows that the tea cher who has spent all his time exclusively in preparing visible school work, will obtain a much greater apparent result than he who devotes an

use of the introduction of manua work in the schools of the United States: The reorganization of primary instruction in France was the resul of the Paris Exhibition of 1878; th rapid increase in the teaching of manual work and industrial art was due to the Chicago Exhibition

1893: and the Paris Exhibition 1900 was the determining cause he resolution taken by the French Government to send, every year, to the United States a certain number of pupils to study those industrial and commercial methods which con the wealth of a country Moreover, by special instruction every nation is continually putting tain the supremacy, at least to oc cupy an honorable standing in the industrial and commercial world, EXPOSITION OF THE CITY OF

ST. LOUIS. The Exposition of the city of St.

Louis itself was the one which at tracted most our attention, and the one to which we devoted most time. The hall containing the objects exposed was 140 feet long by 27 feet wide.

The facade was composed of colored glass, painted by the school mistresses or by the most advanced pupils, and representing historic scene and primitive methods of education among different nations.

In the inside we found again the same colored drawings, executed on for windowglasses, carpets, oilcloths, wall-pa pers, hangings, crockery ware, etc. all of which shows the importance from Bonaparte, First which they attach to the teaching of drawing. Pupils begin drawing in the kindergarten, and continue, dur ing the eight years of the course drawing in pencil, with ink, or in colors.

This branch of instruction, which is completed by the manual work exe cuted by the pupils of the 7th and Sth years, is intended to accuston the eye to discriminate, the hand to perform, and to impart to the pupils habits of attention, order, accuracy and perseverance; to increase their dexterity, exercise their judgment and skill, and, finally, to develor their taste and sense of form.

Drawing is also found in the various compositions of the pupils, even in the most elementary classes. Suppose, for instance, one puts a question in arithmetic, such as the following : "How many do one apple The pupil and two apples make ?"

writes down the data, then draws the picture of one apple at one side. and of two apples on the other side. Answer, "one apple and two apples are three apples." And pictures of the three apples are again drawn in a group. It is easy to understand that this system cannot be applied to

in the working of fractions and in other subjects. Literary compositions, compositions in geography and the history are also illustrated in same manner.

shelves making a volume for each class. Above these shelves are cupboards, or closets, to the number of twenty-eight. These closets contain upright, movable sheets to each of upright, movable sheets to each of which are attached four samples of work from each subject taught. These uparticity of water to fail every fit-



on this subject in a lecture delivered | The two yards are sufficiently large and are paved in hard brick. One thousand pupils are in attendbefore the High Schools' Association

ever.

only one school.

Each member

FINANCES.

of Chicago. He is not only in favor of having a larger number of meet em-ployed in the teaching of boys, but ance at this school, and there are twenty-two female teachers und he is absolutely opposed to the prin direction of Mr. J. B. Hall, Princiciple of co-education. The result of this common education is to give ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS. common character to both sexes. It The School Commission of the city makes girls boyish, and the boys of St. Louis is composed of twelve girlish-masculinizes the girls and fe-minizes the boys-and inevitably leader members who give their services with out any salary or compensation what

to race degeneracy. THE WYMAN SCHOOL.

term of six years. Four members re In the Exhibition Hall at St. Louis tire every two years and are replaced by the election of others. there was exposed on a table a re-production in plaster of the Wyman production in plaster of the Wyman school. As this was the most re-signation are filled by the Mayor of the city, the most beautiful, and the best equipped, we went to see it.

The total revenue of the Commis-sion for 1902-03 was \$2,229,518.68. On arriving at Tresa street, the edifice appeared in view in all its im- The amount of collectable tax. was educe appeared. After having pass-limited to four mills on the dollar, ed the malleable iron fence, with but, as this amount was insufficient posts of rough granite, we reached to maintain the schools and build the building by going up three terthe building by going up three ter- new ones, the Commission was races covered with yerdure and flow-thorized, in November, 1902, ers. Going in by the principal door, raise a tax not to surpass six mills the corridor is suddenly blocked by a on the dollar.

partition, and the public is obliged to go up to the first floor by two stairways placed one on each side. The class-rooms are all on the fromt side of the building, and the part on the yard side is an immense corridor twenty feet wide. The cen tral corridor, with class-rooms on both sides, seems to have been sys tematically abandoned.

The glass surface of the windows is ecual to a fourth of the floor sur ace, whilst our regulations require only a sixth. The windows are place ed three feet six inches from th floor and go up to within six inches of the ceiling.

The class-rooms are canable of seat ing 60 pupils, each with his own desk, and are large enough to give 200 cubic feet of air to each pupil whilst the law here requires only 150 cubic feet.

The blackboards are of slate and there is a cupboard in the wall in each class-room. The glass-pannelled doors opening on the corridors 814 very wide, covered in black leather with copper plaques along the bottom and on the left hand side.

The floor of the corridor is border ed with marble, and the wainscotting is of burlap dado. The stairways ar of iron and the steps are of asphalt. There is a large hall for the pupils of the kindergarten, another for gymmastic exercises, and a third . for various other us

The system of heating and ventilaall kinds of problems, but we find it tion combined is perfect. By means of this system every pupil receives 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, the effect of which is to completely renew the air of each class-room ev The work of the pupils is placed on ing is provided with a smoke-consu The system of heat

The walls and ceiling of the base ment are whitened in water colors. The water-closets and slate urinal



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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

NY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba on the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to extent of une-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on ap-plication to the Minister of the In-MENBELY BRLL COMPANY

OCIETY DIRECTORY T. PATHIOK'S SOCIDTY-Éstau lished March 6th, 1856; incorpos-ated 1868; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-def street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last West-needay. Officers : Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Mr. F. J. Ourran; 1st Vice-Presi-Report of the R Delegation to the Exposition Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-Presi-dent, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, E. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; (Translated from the Fi Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Crowe: Recording Secretary, T. R. (Continued from P

BOR 28, 1905

ATTENDANC T. PATRICK S T. A. AND B. SO. Instruction is not con the State of Missouri, a school is voluntary. there are 86,484 pupil the schools; 82,459 i schools and 4025 in the

schools

SCHOOL DISTRI

SALARIES.

The city is divided int

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are not permitted to fro

In each school there is

and a certain number of

male assistant teachers.

who comes immediately

Trincipal is called "Head

and he takes the princip

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there are a certain numb teachers who, by their

and indisputable merit,

higher rank and salary others, and these are c

In every large school th

ally three first assistants

others are called second

The maximum salary o

assistants is \$700, that

assistants is \$800, and t

the Sub-Principal is \$10

Principal of a first class

ceives a salary of \$2400.

teachers commence with

salary of \$420. At pre

are in the public schools

1018 second assistants, 1

sistants, 49 sub-Principal

Principals and 35 female

altogether 1356 incumber

The School Commission

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history, were illustrated

pil. Literary compositions

different industries were illu

the same way. Sometimer pils, in order to make the

tions, had recourse to pict

they bought, or took from

cent reviews; but the major pecially the more advance

In Boston, elementary co

ience are given in all the

Pupils also make geograph in relief and in colors, and

drew them themselves.

DISCIPLINE

CITIES.

Assistants."

schools of another.

MONTREAL, DE

-Meets on th day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Manage 8.80 p.m. Committee of Manager ment meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 9 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kil. loran; President, J. H. Kelly; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Vallee

Tansey.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY established 1863.-Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhall; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quina, 625 St, Dominique street; treasure er, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.80 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, Branch 26 -Organized 13th November, 1883. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, ep every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 3 o'clock p.m. Officers: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. F. Wall; President, J. M. Kennedy; 1st Vice-President, J. H. Maiden; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. Dooley; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Ave.; Assistant Rec. Sec., W. J. Macdon-ald Financial Secretary, J. J. Costigan, 325 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J. Walsh; Guard, M. J. O'Regan; Trustees, T. J. Finn; W. A. Hodgson. P. J. D'Arcy, R. Gahan, Ta Stevens; Medical Advisers, Dr. H. J. Harrison; Dr. E. J. O'Connor. Dr. G. H. Merrill.

is a thing which is left a tirely to the judgment and of the Principals, who use ately but never abuse it. Be Sure ver make use of it at all SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS : We have also visited and examine a copy of our catalogue if you have any idea of taking a pre paratory course for a tions of other cities in the States, especially those of Chicago, Philadelphia a GOOD PAVING POSITION but as all these exhibition each other pretty much, t We believe there is no school equal to ours for methodical business train-ing and for producing good results. We solicit investigation and comthem now would be to indu less repetition. Everywhere we found dra abundance and very mu work. The four simple

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OHUROH BELLS MCSHANE'S BELLS Over 20 000 ringing round the work MANE BELL FOURDRY, Baitimere, Bd., th. B. A

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very well executed. Much is also given to the teach ntary music In New York civil law od every class is provided shelves c ary of three

me hundred volumes.

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and material made use of to

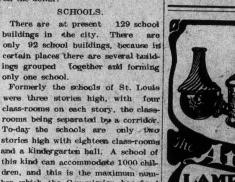
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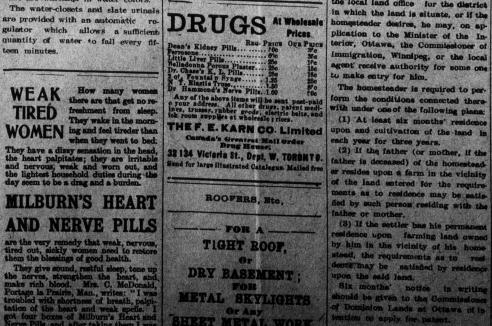
ber which the Commission has fixed for each school. MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS. There are 1795 male and female teachers in the schools of St. Louis. All appointments are made by the

local Superintendent and ratified or rejected by the Commission. The male and female teachers, as well as the substituting teachers, are first appointed on probation, and receive their permanent appointment only when they have given proof of their competency and effectiveness

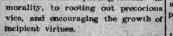
CLASS HOURS. The class hours are from 9 to 12 n the morning with a recess of minutes, and in the afternoon from 10 minutes past one to 25 minutes

past 3. The schools open on the first Monday of September and continue in operation for forty weeks. The semiannual holiday begins on the eve of Christmas and finishes on the day after New Year's. The summer vacation begins about the middle of June and lasts from ten to eleven weeks.

(Continued on Page 7.)







It is, therefore, impossible show by an exhibition, what has been the moulding of the heart, the training of the will, or the acquisition of those virtues essential to the formation of good citizens, acquirements which constitute the happiness of a people. Happily we can do without this information, because on the grounds of regular conduct and morality, we have no reason to envy any other people.

any other people. Nevertheless, it does not follow that an exhibition is without use-fulness. The comparison of methods, the difference between various sys-tems, and the greater or less impor-tance attached to the teaching of a

ular branch, are all of a nature to interest and instruct the visitor. It is in this way, says Mr. Howard

It is in this way, says Mr. Howard Bogers, chief of the St. Louis Ex-sition department, that the Crys-palace in London in 1851. Tought about the establishment of e School of Industrial Arts at the outh Kensington Museum: the Cen-

samples are selected from the best teen minutes performed work.

Vertical writing is in use in all the schools and affords very satis factory results.

Pupils begin to write letters in the second year, and in the third to write compositions. Before reaching the 3rd year the only book they have is a reading book.

FREE EDUCATION.

There is no charge made in the way of monthly fees for tuition; the com mon schools and the high schools at absolutely free. Formerly text books

were given to indigent pupils only, but from September, 1908, all class requisites were provided free of cost.

CO-EDUCATION.

The schools are mixed, that is to say, boys and gris occupy the same class-rooms in the kindergarter, in the primary schools, in the high schools and in the Universities. They

METAL SEVEIGHTS

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Cominion Lands at Ottawa of i for to apply for patent. B.-Unauthorized partners BHEET METAL WORK



out interest. STATE OF NEW YOF al Expense for Con 1850 to 1904.

PATENT SOLICITORS

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