

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED BY TEACHERS

Biennial Session of New Brunswick Teachers' Institute Came to a Close Wednesday.

SOME OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME

Mr. Peacock Makes An Able Reply to Critics of Vocational Work in Public Schools.

Fredericton, N. B., June 30.—The Biennial Session of the Educational Institute concluded yesterday afternoon in this city with addresses by Miss McClatchy of the Educational Review, A. C. Gorham, Director of Elementary Agriculture and Prof. Sinclair Laird, Dean of the McDonald College School for Teachers.

Miss McClatchy gave a stirring appeal, on behalf of the Educational Review, for the co-operation of the Educational Review. The Review had gone as far as they could and now sought co-operation for their future work.

Prof. Laird was the next speaker on the programme delivering a splendid address. He chose as his subject: "Are children going to school to learn or to be taught?"

Several purposes of education and instruction could be emphasized, the speaker stated, but above all the understanding was required. Children should be taught in proportion to their amount of activity and thus be able to get along alone without further instructions.

All differences in imagery affected learning to a large extent. Individual differences also played a large part in learning. The custom was growing to take account of these differences and help the pupil along as much as possible.

Promotion in many schools was not made by grades but by the progress of the individual pupils.

Inductive teaching was the proper method which students should adopt. Examples would help them more than the using of the rules by heart. If inductive teaching could be absorbed unconsciously it would have needless labor.

Pupils should be given some idea of just what the teacher's questions would take on their assignments as exact and definite problems and instructions to do the work economically would be a great help to them.

The speaker then discussed methods of study and time of study. The groups was a good thing as each pupil had a different idea of the work and a different problem which would help the others of the group as much as himself.

Racial prejudice in histories should never be emphasized as this had a bad effect upon pupils which reflected upon their teachers.

Children should be taught how to think independently. In practical subjects it was better to let the students associate the things in their minds by applications systems.

The speaker described the instruction in various institutions in Canada, the United States and France which he had visited, showing how much time was given to instruction and how much to recreation.

A. C. Gorham, Director of Elementary Agriculture of Sussex, was the following speaker, giving the justification of Agriculture appearing on the curriculum of the rural schools.

The significance of agriculture in the rural schools had been commonly acknowledged, the speaker stated. The farmer little thought that success in the city was for few and he threw himself recklessly into city life neglecting opportunities at home.

Leadership was subtracted from country life in some places and agriculture had declined. The national welfare demanded that adequate care and education must be given to those who remained on the farms. The farmer was the corner stone of the national prosperity and without prosperity from the farmer there could be no prosperity in the nation.

During the last 30 years the city population had increased two and a half times the rural population and some of the causes of this were lack of organization in community, lack of social life and the unprecedented rise in wages with the short hours. The impossibility to get help at exorbitant prices was a large and controlling factor in country life.

Many people because of lack of ag-

ricultural opportunity had removed to cities. The boy and girl were being educated away from the farm rather than to it.

At present the system was being adjusted to promote social spheres in the rural centres. Of all who enter schools only 7 per cent graduated from high schools and half of one per cent had graduated from college.

The farmer was often against agricultural instruction in the rural school and it was found hard to overcome the prejudice. To farmers getting an education meant to take up a profession in cities.

The speaker stated he did not offer agriculture as a panacea for all educational and rural problems but he thought it would go a long way towards rectifying the rural poverty. Nature study methods must be used as the farmer was the world student of nature study.

Nature study must be termed realistic and useful as it taught through experience using the concrete and not at hand rather than the abstract and remote.

An opportunity was given the farmer to help him understand this study. One impediment in the education of agriculture was the lack of competent teachers. Text books were too meagre and not altogether applicable.

School gardens could not be successful without the specially trained teacher. When agriculture was put upon its proper level and properly appreciated the nation would be happy and prosperous.

At the close of the address Dr. Carter stated that he would like to hear a discussion start as the public school has been hit right and left. The farmer he said was becoming unsatisfied with his local conditions as they were all the time changing and brighter futures seemed held out for him.

The summer school, he stated, should include other courses of training besides agriculture. A man had a right to train his children as he desired and he had as much right to have that subject taught as a farmer agriculture.

Dr. H. S. Bridges stated that what was wanted was a basis of education which was the foundation of everything. He had been brought up on a farm and after his education in college he had returned to the farm and given encouragement. One gentleman had said agriculture must be taught in a special school and that it could not be taught correctly in the public school.

Dr. C. C. Jones stated that all were sympathetic in vocational education, but at the same time those in charge of vocational education had to be instructed not to build up these theories at the expense of general education. He did not think it was necessary in carrying on the work to criticize the public school system. While perhaps not out of place, the people become suspicious of existing conditions and condemned them without hearing. Very little emphasis is laid on the preparation of pupils for high school in the rural schools. He stated that with regard to a statement made yesterday that engineering graduates could not be used in the province, that this was to be looked upon as a betterment as engineers from other provinces were always interchanging provinces.

Fletcher Peacock stated that there was an evidence of too much thinness of skin on the part of school men when they were thinking of their own line of subjects. He had no fear that the foundation subjects would be deserted by learned thinking persons. He stated that people thought too much of general education today. Without vocational work proper progress could not be made, and up to this time pupils were unprepared for any special work. After this conditions were different. A kind of work fitting for a man was the kind that was sought by the boy after fourteen years of age. Groups that dropped out were doing so because of no such training. Boys and girls in the Province of New Brunswick given a supplementary work would succeed.

There was no thought of taking students from High School, and he stated that it was their right to go after the other 90 per cent of the youth.

Dr. Carter stated that none had denied that right. Mr. Peacock and Mr. G. Gorham had hit the public schools repeatedly and a house divided against itself could not stand. He asked who Mr. Peacock meant when he said "We."

Mr. Peacock stated again that there was too much thinness of skin on the part of public school men.

Dr. H. S. Bridges of St. John stated Mr. Peacock was simply trying to commercialize education.

Dr. G. J. Oulton of Moncton arose and stated that today Canada was known to have some of the best men in the world and those had sprung from the public school system. Mr. Peacock himself had gotten his education there. Public school men had fought Canada's battles in the great war and had been called upon at every crisis for the dangerous work. Their spirit had arisen in the public schools and was to be commended. The system might be improved, but it must be done so carefully.

Dr. Carter stated that the fact was to be deplored that so many boys had left the school at early ages. The system needed a satisfactory compulsory clause which had never been obtained in the province. He was a member of the vocational board and he believed in the work, but did not believe in the building up of the vocational work by the tearing down of the public school. Mr. Peacock and Mr. Gorham would find it better to work out a careful plan for the vocational work than to attend the institute meetings and tear down the public school system.

F. J. Patterson of the Fredericton High School stated that one reason why the boys left High School was because of the system of teaching.

Dr. Carter stated that he was very strongly in favor of vocational work, as manual and intellectual work should go hand in hand. Dr. H. V. Bridges stated that vocational education would have to stand upon its own legs and show its good by its results.

Mr. Peacock stated it was not impossible to keep boys and girls into High School without a compulsory law as this could be done by readjustment. Other members of the institute took part in the discussion which followed.

Inspector Brooks of Kings county stated that one must not think his little hobby the only one.

Mr. Gorham stated he could not see the reason for all the agitation over

"It Gave Me New Lease On Life"

That is What Mrs. Robertson Says After Tanlac Freed Her of Nervous Dyspepsia.

"I feel like I have a new lease on life since taking Tanlac, and I'll never stop praising it for what it has done for me," declared "Mrs. C. A. Robertson, of 189 Agricola street, Halifax.

"I had no appetite whatever," said Mrs. Robertson, "and I was in such a nervous rundown condition that I could hardly drag myself about the house. My digestion was so poor that what little I did manage to eat caused me to suffer with indigestion and bloating, and simply made me feel miserable. I had violent headaches and such dizzy spells that at times I just had to sit down or catch hold of something to keep from falling. I was so nervous that the least little noise would upset me, and could not even stand the children playing about the house. I was so restless that I could hardly sleep and many times heard the clock strike every hour, and became so frantic that I just had to get up and walk the floor. Although I tried everything I heard of nothing did me any good, and my condition was becoming almost unbearable.

"I heard so much about Tanlac that I decided to try it, and the way the medicine fixed me up was nothing less than wonderful. I have only taken four bottles now and am enjoying as good health as I ever did in my life. My appetite is just splendid and I can eat anything and everything without being bothered with indigestion. I never have headaches or dizzy spells, my nerves are so calm I can stand any amount of noise, and at nights I just sleep like a child. Tanlac has built me up until I have gained twelve pounds in weight and now weigh a hundred and eighteen pounds. I believe Tanlac is the best medicine ever made for troubles like I had, and I'm glad of a chance to recommend it."

Tanlac is sold in St. John by Ross Drug Co., and F. W. Munro under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative.—Advt.

Session Gratitudes For M. P.'s.

(The Veteran, Ottawa.)

Members of the federal house who are advocating increased sessional indemnities—for themselves—should remember that their \$2,500 (plus the perquisites of stationery, free travel, franking privileges, pen-knives, fountain pens, trunks, etc.) does not represent salary. It is merely an indemnity for about six months' attendance at Ottawa. Any member who cannot make ends meet is at perfect liberty to resign. If membership is to become a livelihood the entire house should be reclassified at a general election. Members must not forget the country's financial condition—which is said to prevent many returned men from securing re-establishment. Members of parliament should feel honored in sharing the soldiers' personal sacrifice for Canada.

Herbert Rowlinson in "Passers-By."

Herbert Rowlinson, one of the better known of our young screen actors, was selected by J. Stuart Blackton for his Pathe production, "Passers-By." Rowlinson, although one of the greatest screen favorites, is also well-known on the speaking stage, having appeared in leading roles with many of our biggest stars. As Peter Waverton, the London clubman, he is perfectly cast and should triple his already large following.

the question and he thought it had been too personal.

Dr. Carter remarked that there was nothing personal at all in the discussion.

OUCH! CORNS!
LIFT CORNS OFF

Doesn't hurt a bit to lift that sore, touchy corn off with fingers.

Why wait? Freezone sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, with out soreness at all.

Extract form letter written by Rev. E. Bertram Hooper, "The Soldiers' Padre" and published June 30th, 1920.

"SHIMMY SHAKE" AND "JAZZ" CONDEMNED

American Dancing Master Wants the Modern Dances Toned Down to Respectability.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.)

London, July 2.—M. Maurice, the American dancing master, is leading the fight here against the "shimmy shake" and the "jazz."

Modern dancing can be as graceful as the old style, he says. The fox-trot

can be as stately as the minuet. All it wants is standardizing. Let the dancing masters of England, resolve upon certain basic steps, and then dancing will be rehabilitated, and all the best people will dance instead of holding up their hands as high as the legs of fox-trotters.

"Mr. Maurice," a friend explained, "gave his views purely because he loves dancing, and because he hates the ugly dances that are to be seen in dance-halls and ball-room today."

"The jazz and shimmy-shake are names which originated in the Bowery. They are ugly names, and naturally the dances are ugly. The jazz, in fact, is not a dance at all. The name was first given to a cacophony invented and 'improved' by the Bowery boys on a basis of negro noises, and the jazz dance was like unto it."

Pearl White, one of the most popular woman stars on the screen, has re-

STOCKS NOW A PURCHASE

New York, July 2.—"If my experience of 20 years in Wall Street has taught me anything," says Jesse Livermore, in American interview, "it has taught me that stocks are now a purchase. I have now purchased stocks for a campaign of rising prices. I don't care what happens, stocks simply have to go up, because they always do rise under such circumstances. There has been a drastic decline, loans are reduced to a minimum and nearly everything bad one can imagine has come to pass. I think it would be folly to sell stocks now."

turned to this country after a vacation abroad, and has gone South, to start work on her third feature for William Fox.

TOBACCO HABIT DANGEROUS

says Doctor Connor formerly of Johns Hopkins hospital. Thousands of men suffering from fatal diseases would be in perfect health today were it not for the deadly drug Nicotine. Stop the habit now before it's too late. It's a simple process to rid yourself of the tobacco habit in any form. Just go to any up-to-date drug store and get some Nicotin tablets; take them as directed and the pernicious habit quickly vanishes. Druggists refund the money if they fail. Be sure to read large and interesting announcement by Doctor Connor soon to appear in this paper. It tells of the danger of nicotine poisoning and how to avoid it. In the meantime try Nicotin tablets; you will be surprised at the result.



Here Is a Man You Know Read What He Says---

"I have found by experience that the present Prohibition Act, as administered, for the purpose of promoting temperance, has been tried for two years, and has proved a failure. I have seen more intemperance than ever before. I have seen men resorting to lemon extract and other things, yes, even to shoe polish, in order to get something with a 'kick in it.' My own judgment is that this Act has failed in its purpose. I am, D. V., going to vote against it, and for 'light wines and beer.' If, this latter should be tried and it, too, fail after fair trial, then by all means throw it out.

"I am led to make this statement of my own views, because I want to make it clear that such views may be held by one who at least may claim to be regarded as a decent man."

When You Get

up "tired as a dog" and sleep is full of ugly dreams you need

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Fatigue is the result of poisons produced by exercise or failure to digest food properly, and eliminate it promptly with the aid of liver and kidneys.

Learn more about Beecham's Pills in the World.

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