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Apropos of teachers' salaries the following remarks made by the *New York School Journal* are well worth noting: "A great deal has been written about better pay that had better have been unwritten, because with it there has not been an effort made to make the quality of teaching better. Poor pay comes from poor appreciation. When any school-girl is considered able to teach school the people will not pay more than school-girls' wages. They don't appreciate the work furnished, and they will not pay for it. All reforms must commence with the people. Here is the source of power. Out of their pockets comes the money. The most stringent prohibitory law could not be enforced in a community where the people were generally opposed to it. If the majority wanted whiskey they would have it—law or no law. On the other hand, where the people are opposed to liquor selling, whiskey has small chance under any circumstances. The people must be educated. This is

the most important work of progressive teachers to-day. They must show the people how immensely superior *teaching* is when compared with the humbug recitation. It is useless—foolish—to scold ignorant people into paying for what they don't want. In thousands of districts the people don't buy good teaching because they don't know what it is. How can they be expected to pay for what they have never heard of?"

On the following page will be found two excerpts from different writers touching on the intimate connexion between diet and conduct. In these days when physiology is hourly encroaching upon psychology, this is no vague or visionary field for research. We are accustomed daily to read homilies on dietetics by distinguished physicians, but their immediate bearing upon health, upon habits, upon conduct, upon education, is not sufficiently brought home to us individually. The very close relationship existing between mind and body we do not properly recognize—at all events not until comparatively late in life. In youth, when the assimilating powers are strong, and when the capability of indulging in long and arduous physical exercise is enjoyed, we think little or nothing of the necessity of regulating our diet according to the nature and quantity of the work we have to perform.

This is by no means a subject to be discussed purely in the abstract, and yet it is a subject very difficult to deal with in the concrete. Upon one's pupils it is difficult to impress its importance; their parents it is almost impossible to reach. And yet something might be done, and should be attempted, in case of both pupil and parent, more especially, too, upon this continent. Medical men, we believe, agree that the character of the diet peculiar to the American people is inferior to that of England. We do not speak of the lowest classes in the British Isles. These, no doubt, suffer from the inferiority of their diet and general deprivation to a far larger extent than is ever witnessed in Canada or the United

States. But the middle classes here, we think, owing to a large number of circumstances—the lack of boarding schools; the lack of nurseries, the inferior methods of cooking; and, by no means least, the taste for all that unwholesome class of food known by the name of "cakes"—the middle classes here do not sufficiently attend to the proper feeding of their children.

That this must have some effect upon the health, habits, conduct, and, therefore, upon the ability to learn, and the whole life of the schoolroom, cannot be gainsaid. That the effect is not appreciable does not invalidate our position. Had we sufficiently accurate statistics thoroughly scientific in character it would doubtless very soon be appreciable. At all events it is not a subject to be lightly considered.

In connexion with this topic the article on "The Public Schools and Nervous Children," taken from *Education* to be found in our "Educational Opinion" columns, will be of interest. The writer points out very forcibly many of the causes of nervousness in our children, but he strangely leaves out of view that which, in our own opinion, is one of the most prevalent and virulent—innutritious and stimulating diet. Nature in all cases suits the food to the habit of life: the slow-moving, patient ox is graminivorous; the lithe and agile panther is a carnivore. So, too, man, if he is to use to their utmost perfection the very complicated powers he possesses, must take note of how to supply those powers with nourishment best suited to them.

DR. NOAH PORTER'S resignation as President of Yale College has been accepted by the Yale corporation. Prof. Timothy Dwight was unanimously selected as his successor, and will be inaugurated on July 1st, the day after commencement. His grandfather, Timothy Dwight, who was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards, was President of Yale from 1795 until 1817. President Dwight was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1828, and graduated from Yale in 1849.