

## THE

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## TABLEOFCONTENTS.

EDUCATION.
Sorewing Down Teachers.
The Advantanes of
Me Advantages of Great Cities for Professional Study
Why is Mechanical Labour Objectionable?
Prepower of Attention..

## LITERATURE.

Poetry,-The Children (Dickens)
The Mystery of Editing (Dickens)
Arotic and Commons Ongland
The Whipe Antarctic Oceans..

## science.

On the Physical Constitution of the Sun,-A Paper by Cap. Ashe, R. N.,
The Muebec. Materials of the Universe.
ART.
$\mathrm{H}_{0}$ Chromos are made.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Appointments :-Sohool Commissioners. Diplomas Granted by Boards of
Examiners..............................................................................

## EDITORIAL.

To Our Readers.
An-Art Readers. Amend the Law Respecting Education in the Province of Quebeo
Efays by Messrs. A. Duff and Todd, Muntreal...
edqeational Reports.
MONTHLY SUMMARY.
Fducational, Literary, Scientitic, Statistical, and Meteorological Intelligence.................................................................................

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

ADportionment of the Supplementary Grant to Poor School Municipalities for 1868.

## EDUCATION.

## Screwing Down Teachers.

Some parents go to a school, as they would to a shop, to purchase a certain quantity of education, as they would food or elothing at the lowest possible price. They enquire the amount of the fce, and whatever that may be, a guinea or a half-crown, they object and propose an abatement. Their arguments are Amusing: "Schooling' is very dear to what it was when they
were young-Mr. So-and-so charges far less-teaching is but little trouble," \&c., Others, we have heard, claim a reduction because the pupil is very young or very little, quite forgetting that there is at least as much trouble in teaching a very young child as one more advanced, and that a greater amount of professional skill is requisite in the former than in the latter case. Parents of a third variety may be found demanding a discount because they have three or four to pay for; and they quietly hint, that if the teacher will not give education to four for three fees, he shall have none. Would these parties admit such a practice in their own trades or professions? Would a banker lend four hundred pounds for the interest of three? Would a landlord let four houses for the rent of three? Would a baker sell four loaves for the price of three? Again a fourth class will advance many pleas to the same purpose; such as"The boy joined the class a week after the quarter day; now; there are twelve weeks in a quarter, and the fee is six shillings, therefore sixpence must be deducted !" These people would be astonished, were they informed that the teacher, instead of granting a deduction, would be justified in charging doulled fee, as a trifling compensation for the extra trouble caused by his urging the laggard pupil on to overtake the class. They will also plead, "The boy was unwell for three days and a half!" In short, each economical father or managing mother believes that every shilling kept off the teacher is a shilling justifiably gained.

Besides these attempts at reduction, which every independent teacher shnuld resist, there are others to which the benevolent must yield. A widow struggling to give her child a good education-a professional brother having a family to bring up on limited means-a merchant, suddenly unfortunate, whose children may have been with the teacher for years - all have claims upon his gratuitous services. Thus, if even those who are the most successful, and hold the most lucrative situations, realize far less than calculators suppose, how great must the privations be to men of very limited incomes, thus cruelly diminished!

In one word, let parents economise every where, that they may be generous, or at least just, to the most laborious and worst remunerated of all professions.-Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

