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ON a subject which we in Canada have of late been generally discussing—the want of sympathy between teachers and people, the *Ohio Educational Monthly* says:—

“The fact that teachers and people are further apart now than they once were, has been felt and admitted for some time, by many of the older school men of the State. And Mr. Hinsdale is undoubtedly correct in saying that this is one reason for the great difficulty experienced in securing needed school legislation. There was a time within the memory of teachers still living, when influential men not directly engaged in teaching took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the teacher's work. Many of them became active members of teachers' associations and took a leading part in the proceedings. Dr. William Bowen, for example, then a resident of Massillon, later a member of the Akron Board of Education, aided in the organization of the Ohio Teachers' Association, and was one of its original members, though not a teacher; and as long as he lived he took an active interest in everything pertaining to teachers and teaching. In the ‘Transactions’ of the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers, a society

which existed fifty years ago, with headquarters at Cincinnati, appear a good many such names as those of Rev. Alexander Campbell, Dr. Lyman Beecher, Bishop Purcell and Bishop Aydelotte, who not only delivered addresses before the society but also took an active part in its proceedings. There are only examples of what was the general condition of things in Ohio even less than fifty years ago.

“But all that has been changed. The change has come ‘without observation,’ in connection with the changes in the right direction. There has been great progress in the teaching profession in Ohio during the last half century, more especially in the last two or three decades, and teachers as a class have come to feel more self-reliant, more independent. This is good in the main, but teachers are to blame in that, through this growing feeling of self-reliance and independence, they have isolated themselves, and have not sufficiently sought the sympathy and co-operation of the people. The holding of the meetings of the State Association at Put-in-Bay, Niagara and Chautauqua, has undoubtedly had its part in widening the breach. These meetings have been beyond the reach of the people, the secular press not even taking pains to tell the people what took place at them. Suspicion and jealousy have in some measure taken the place of interest and sympathy, in the minds of a large element of community.

“It is surely the part of wisdom to cultivate friendly relations with the people—to invite and secure their sympathy and interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the schools and the advancement of wise and sound education. To this end, may it not be wise to introduce into the exercises of all our institutes and associations more of the popular element? It can hardly be expected that the masses will take much interest in the philosophy of methods or the mere technicalities of schoolmastery. These are important to the teacher; but there is a wide range of topics of common interest to both teachers

and people, which may well receive a larger share of attention. The popular course of evening lectures at the Pennsylvania teachers' institutes is an example of what may be done in this direction. If any of the brethren are moved to speak, they may now have the floor.”

THERE is an inordinate amount of trash written and printed and spoken, says *Education*, about the effect of university education upon the health of women. In nine cases out of ten, when a girl breaks down from over-exertion at twenty or twenty-five, it is because she was not properly restrained and cared for when she was in her last grammar-school and first high-school years. A girl who was never allowed to lie awake over a problem or a translation, at fourteen; one who has not been pushed ahead in her books and kept up at night for study, or play when she ought to be in bed and asleep, is not likely, other things being equal, to suffer with ill-health during her college course.

If the people who discuss the detrimental influence of mental application upon the health of women, would spend their energies in devising means for the preservation of the health, of young girls, they would be in much more rational and philanthropic business. There is usually a feverish element of competition in a child's life at the beginning of the high-school term which is very much more hurtful to her than all the studying which even the most ambitious sophomore or senior in college is likely to do. The higher education of women is no longer an experiment. It is believed by those who see farthest into the relations of things to be vital and necessary to the growing needs of society. That which remains to be done, is the spreading of the gospel of good health for the young girl. There is little danger of college-work proving hurtful to the young woman who has been taught in her preparatory days to sleep and eat and exercise and dress with a reasonable amount of hygienic care.