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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. 1.

We have in previous issues, to which we again respectfully call our readers' attention, analyzed the great increase in the annual public school expenditure.

We have in the first place shown an increase of \$110,000 per annum in five years, while the total amount of the public schools for the year 1894-95 was \$1,100,000.

In the next place, that there is a decrease in the junior forms and an increase in the senior form. In the next place, by comparison of the work performed for the fifth form in the Public School, and that of the first and second forms in the High School, we have shown that the same work is done in both, which is quite wrong. We now take some of the examinations papers of the year 1889 to 1894, the same period, and will ask our readers if they consider that such work as is implied by these papers should be required in the Public Schools. Wherever there is management by a department or bureau there is a constant tendency to magnify the work of the department. In reason the spirit is a good one, and is perhaps better than that of business. Most people prefer a house which requires the curb to one which needs the spur. But we think the seal of the School Board officials outruns their discretion.

It would be a very fine thing if we could all pass our lives in culture, and the public school as far as the upper forms go is too elaborate altogether. Parents complain bitterly that their children are overworked. Mothers complain that they cannot see their daughters to help in household, or to assist the struggling labor of the family by taking outside situations. We have heard, too, of cases where children were sent home because their shoes were not good enough—too full of holes. The authorities forget or fail to ignore the fact that the Public Schools ought to be open to even barefooted children in the first place. The fact that the schools were inaugurated and not for the children of prosperous tradesmen or mechanics, earning \$2.50 or \$3 a day. While it is all right to have a lot of children, it is not right to have a lot of children of the poor. The fact that the schools are not to lead to the schools being turned into public nurseries, which is pretty well what these classes are now. There has been a great deal of talk about sentimental rubbish allowed to go uncontradicted. The report for 1893 contains several pages of nonsense, which might suit Utopia, but does not suit a city where the rate is 15 mills the dollar, of which three and a half are for school tax alone. If the results to be derived from the lavish expenditure we have had were satisfactory the city might not complain. But the results are not satisfactory. The writing is bad, the spelling is bad and the grammar is terrible. Who is to blame we cannot say. We do say that no attention was paid to the three R's and less to the others, we would have no more sensible system. Promotion is often a local calamity, for which the school board cannot be responsible. For other defects the system they allow certainly is to blame.

It is treading on delicate ground to say that a curriculum which says that in morality no course is prescribed is defective. That is not primarily the fault of the board. It is the fault of the public, and it would be unfair to hold the board or its officials responsible.

Now, read these questions, selected as fairly as possible from papers sent to the Public Schools, and say if you can answer them yourself, or if you think they are necessary or proper for a system intended to make ordinary people fit that station in life to which he has pleased God to call them.

JUNE 1893: COMPOSITION—Write the "Story of the Dyer" under the following paragraph heads: (1) The King's offer and its acceptance by the youth, and so on for five headings.

HISTORY—Show that the history of England throughout is emphatically the history of progress, morally, intellectually and physically.

Poor young candidates!

GEOGRAPHY—What is the result of stripping a country of its forest? What measure was recently passed by the Legislature of Ontario to prevent this? Do you know?

ENGLISH LITERATURE—Quote about 16 lines, exclusive of the prologue, of any poem, or poem, that you have read, and say that you admire for its words, or for its thought, or for its picturesqueness. Point out in each quotation you give, and the above named qualities it is marked by.

The next time the plumber mends your gas pipes ask him this question: "What diameter is dropped into a conical wine glass 2.49 inches in diameter at the top and 2.4 inches deep, how many cubic inches of water will it take to fill the glass?"

We wonder how many the examiner took himself before he concocted that question?

ALGEBRA—In this paper there were 11 questions. The pupils were to take the first four and one of section A and any two questions in section B. The whole paper would do very fairly for junior matriculation. It is ridiculously hard for a public school paper.

ARITHMETIC—Ten questions out of which pupils must take seven, also a fair junior matriculation paper.

We have selected these questions fairly enough. We appeal to educated men to examine the rest of the questions in the report for 1893, and also those printed in previous reports, and say whether they will not agree with us that it is no longer education we are paying for but education run mad.

ANOTHER REASON FOR CIVIL CONTROL.

The Toronto Electric Light Co. offer to renew their contract for lighting the streets at a rate that is \$24 less per lamp than they are now receiving. This offer was made after the present contract had been in existence three and one-half years, so that the price of the new lamp has dropped \$24 per lamp within that period. (These are the figures of the Electric Light Company,

but if we accept the evidence of other people, another ten or fifteen should be added to the \$24, making the actual reduction of the lighting within three and one-half years close on to \$60 per lamp. The question naturally arises, whether we may look forward to a proportionate reduction in the cost of this service during the time the proposed new contract will run. Arguing from general principles, we should say that there is just as much likelihood of a possible reduction in the future as there has been of actual reduction in the past. In the matter of fuel, it is safe to say that the future will give us devices to make coal more economical, and that will enable us to purchase it cheaper. The recommendation of the City Engineer in regard to smoke-consuming devices shows us what a great saving can be effected if these appliances are used.

One of the largest items in connection with electric lighting is the supply of carbons. The City Engineer estimates it will cost us \$10,400 yearly for carbons to a 1800-light system. In addition to that it will cost \$7500 for trimmers, whose duty it is to take out the burnt carbons and replace fresh ones. It is only natural that we should look forward to great reductions in these items of expense. As a matter of fact, an inventor has now perfected a lamp which will burn two weeks without trimming and will consume only one set of carbons during that time. The details of this invention are given in The Buffalo Express of Saturday last, and they are well worth our consideration. The inventor of this lamp is Mr. J. W. Barlow, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is claimed for this lamp turns out to be correct, then we may expect to see the \$18,000 that has been allowed for carbons and trimming reduced to four or five thousand dollars at the most, making a reduction of \$13,000, or \$10 per lamp. The following particulars in regard to the lamp will be of interest:

A new lamp is now being tried which promises to make the long life of an electric lamp a reality. This lamp, which varies in a number of essential features from the lamps in common use, is the invention of a Cleveland man named William J. Barlow. Mr. Barlow first began working out his idea in 1886, but it was not until last year that the patents were finally granted covering the main points of his invention. Since that time he has been engaged in manufacturing the lamps.

The new lamp, which is called the "Mantleless" lamp, is based on the principle of the exclusion of oxygen from the heated carbons, thereby preventing their combustion. It is closed nearly air-tight at a combination of the incandescence and air-tight principles. This exclusion of oxygen is accomplished by means of a nearly air-tight globe, one inside the other, in the inner one of which the air is forced out by means of a pump.

The inner globe is of fine-ground glass, six inches high and nearly cylindrical in form. It is closed nearly air-tight at the bottom by a metallic band, which holds the negative carbon, and at the top by an iron cap, which holds the positive carbon. The outside globe, which may be either of clear or ground glass, is closed nearly air-tight at the top by a similar band, which holds the positive carbon. It is the distinction, however, of being sealed at the top by an ornamental iron cap, which holds the positive carbon. The bottom of the same material.

But the particular feature claimed for the lamp, and the one which, if true, marks another great step forward in the progress of electric lighting, is the claim of the inventor that the lamp is claimed to be a pair of half-inch carbons of the ordinary length will burn 100 hours, or, as the inventor claims, the lamp are ordinarily used, two weeks.

It is claimed that the current required to operate the lamp is from four to five amperes, as distinguished from the 7 to 10 commonly used by arc lights. The lamp is claimed to be operated by burning the lamp at 70 to 80 volts instead of 50, as usual. This means that the lamp can be put on an ordinary incandescent circuit instead of in pairs, as arc lamps are now operated. The lamp is claimed to be necessary for the lamps to "feed" about one-tenth as often as the common type of arc light, hence the much greater steadiness and absence of flickering in the light.

The claim is made that the saving in cost of carbons alone is \$15 a year for each lamp, which would amount in an ordinary arc lighting installation to a saving of about \$1000 per year. The saving on labor and attention is as great, or about 90 per cent. of the usual cost.

If this discovery turns out to be bona fide, and we have no reason to suspect that it is not, the cost of arc lighting will be reduced to \$50 per lamp, and the cost of the electric company should get the benefit of this and other discoveries that are sure to be made within the next year or two.

SURVEY THIS PARTY.

"Whether the people vote yes or no, they must understand that it is the law of the land that Sunday street cars shall not run, and we must get a declaration of the court to that effect."—J. A. Patterson at the Ministerial meeting yesterday.

Perhaps you know Mr. Patterson. He is a lawyer. If you do know him, even by sight, fellow-citizens, pray take a good look at him as he comes down town this morning. We have seen him occasionally, but we have never been able to distinguish him from the other members of the Napoleonic despotism that apparently dominates his intellect. As a matter of fact he seems to be an unassuming, meek-like man. To look at him you would never dream that this meek-like party is not satisfied with regulating himself, but he is furious because he cannot regulate everyone else as well. He is an interesting study, and, therefore, we quest our readers to approach him this morning and ask him if he is any one in particular. We would not like to make a mistake in regard to Mr. Patterson. It may be that he is someone in particular without our being aware of it. It is for this reason we request our readers to take a survey of the meek-like man to-day and to let us know the result. It will be well to caution our readers that appearances are often deceptive. Therefore we advise them to be on their guard to intercept any signs of indignation or withering scorn that may escape from his terrible eyes. Take a close look at him, fellow-citizens.

The World has received from the Bryant Press an elementary text book for schools entitled, "Short Studies in Ethics," by Rev. J. O. Miller, M.A., principal of Bishop Ridley's College, St. Catharines. It consists of 125 pages, divided into 24 lessons, under the headings of duty, obedience, truthfulness, etc., and ought to be, as no doubt it will be, of great assistance to the parents and teachers in their endeavor to mould the character of the rising generation. We are glad to notice that several of the chapters are

devoted to bodily exercise, to industry, to self-control, and other such subjects. Any father who wishes to know some good common sense into his boy had better get a copy of it, read it himself and then try it on the boy.

Complete Visitation.

The appearance of Mr. Barker's report on the Grand Trunk Railway accounts has been something of a sensation to those who are interested in the company. For days before the report was published rumors had been current as to what it would contain, and the directors and managers. What it did show has already been indicated in the extracts from The London Times, published on other days. The line taken by The Times has been generally followed by other English authorities. Here is the substance of Mr. Barker's report, as given by the London Times. The report is a great deal of a surprise, and it is not surprising that it must have proved a great disappointment to those who hoped to make capital out of it. The only thing that is not surprising is that the report is a great deal of a surprise, and it is not surprising that it must have proved a great disappointment to those who hoped to make capital out of it.

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