THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Report of the Montreal Catholic School Delegation to Dublin Exposition in July and August, 1907.

1861 1871 1881

1891

1901

are Catholics.

sioners is a salaried officer, and given the title of Chairman. He generally a Catholic. The member of the Board are appointed by ti

Lieutenant-Governor, and are not elected by the people; neither are the members of the Superior Council of

NON-RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

To the members of the Roman Catho-hic School Board, Montreal.

entlemen: We beg to submit our report on the soult of our visit to the Dublin Ex-osition, Ireland.

result of our visit to bubbin lak Generally speaking, expositions are taken advantage of to exchange views on systems of education. On this occasion of our visit to Dubbin, there were no educational convention there. Nevertheless we desired to put ourselves into oom-desired to put ourselves into oom-dis why we journeyed to Paris. One is why we journeyed to Paris. One is why we journeyed to Paris. One of us went even to Brussels to study on the spot the working of the sys-fem which undertook to put into practice the well known axiom: "The School as a preparation for TION. In Ireland primary instruction is given in the National schools. These schools are entirely supported by funds from the Imperial treasury, the local authorities not having to contribute anything to their support. The Board of Education is compos-ed of twenty members, of these six are Catholics. One of the Commis-ingeneric a subject officier and is

PARIS. Having arrived in Paris in the last Having arrived in Paris in the last days of the month of July, we were enabled to attend a distribution of prizes, which is one of the means still employed in France to excite emulation. The officers of Primary Instruction were still in the capital, and Mr. Bédorez, Inspector of Acado-mies, and Director of Primary In-struction in the Department of the Seine, kindly permitted us to visit some of the schools of the city of Paris, and explained to us the work-ing of the same. One of the superior primary schools

of the same. e of the superior primary schools h we visited was the Lavoisier ol No. 19, Denfort, Rochereau which School No. 19, Denfort, Rochareau streets. Then we visited several ele-mentary primary schools, among others the School No. 39 Arbalete street, of which Mr. Chemin is the Director. In this group of school buildings there is a school for boys, and, adjoining it, a school for girls and a kindergarten. In France the kindergarten has takon the place of the old infant school whose legal ex-fistence has been established by royal ordinance on the 22nd December, 1837. School No

1837. By the decree of the 2nd August, 1881, it is desired that the free, pub-lic kindergarten be educational in-stitutions where the obilitren of both sexes will receive the care which their physical, intellectual and moral de-velopment requires. requires. se institutions children are

NON-RELIGIOUS the national The principle of the national schools is to separate secular from religious teaching. In all the schools during ordinary class hours, a large card is hung up with the words "Se-oular teaching only." Nevertheless,

veroplant, require the statutions children are and, in admitted at the age of two years, and may remain up to the age of schools is a school canteea. The were and a school canteea. The schools is a school canteea. The schools religion religion reached a high degree of efficiency in religion fears, but not without much discussion and many controversies.

Professional teaching into the results is controversies. Some still pretond that the results obtained are far from corresponding with the sacrifices made. Others, it may be said that all is for the best. However this may be, it is admitted, without tifficulty, the expenses incurred by the orther of social teaching only." Nevertheless, in 'practice, it may be said that all is for the best. However this may be, it is admitted, without tifficulty, the entry of Paris for professional teaching, in regard to grifts, has not produced the same successful results. The proportion of girls has not produced the same successful results. The proportion of girls has not produced the same successful results. The proportion of girls has not produced the same successful results. The proportion of some the profession for which and ferom a scholastic point of the school is a mixed one, the second principle is ignored, the Presbyterians and the Cathelics formally refusing to submit to it. Second principle is ignored, the Presbyterians and the cathelics formally refusing to submit to it. Second principle is ignored, the presbyterians and the cathelics formally refusing to submit to it. Second principle has survived motwithstanding the socheak of the itst. To-day, even in the schools of the pupils, or to any econy to the from Frame and its eduction obtained both from Frames and the schools are religious instruction to speak of the isse. To-day, even in the schools of the pupils, or to healing of Ireland in particular, we could not but admire the activity of the Belgians, and their sense of what is eminently practical, a condition which makes them succeed so dition which makes them succeed so the of social organization, but they must be covered with a veil during the hours of secular instruction went religious instruction the inst. To-day is and the is covered with a veil during the four optical in particular, we could not but admire the activity of the Belgians. and their sense of more in the schools there are religious instruction w <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

"Considering that the compulsory law of the 28th of March, 1892, has not been observed; and that many children de not go to school at all; that a large number go only at in-regular intervals, or for too short a period of time; "Considering that such a state of affairs threatens the French demo-cracy with the gravest dangers; "Besolved, that the Convertion duarges the General Council to in-algurate and maintain a constant public agitation on this question of oconpulsory attendance; and it ex-presses the desire; "That this question remain perme-nently on the order of the day for future conventions until it is de-initely solved." The authorities have been obliged 5,788,836 5,412,377 4,704,750 4,704,750 4,456,546

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The authorities have been oblige to admit that the palatial school to admit that the paietial school-houses erected at great cost are not filled. Besides, statistics might am-moy the promoters of a theory which has failed in practice. One may, for instance, extract some significant de-tails from a report on the general instruction of a contingent of mili-tary men organized in 1906. It was shown that elseven thousand asid forty-four (11,044) recruits were entirely illiterate, and that, too, in the face of compulsory education. Among the literate, properly so-called, that is, the young people whoo knew how to read, there were fif-

lanew how to read, there were fif teen or twenty per cent of them who took Austerlitz for a French General Waterloo for an armed cruiser, Waterloo for an armed cruiser, and who, when interrogated regarding the personality of Napoleon I., replied that he was a general who conquer-ed the Germans at Woerth, or at Reinschoffen, in 1870.

But it is no less true that sohool attendance is somewhat irregular everywhere, and it is always a prob-lem to be studied and considered. If, for instance, one consults the end-of-the-year reports in Belgium (August 1907) several school inspectors primary instruction point out the deprimary instruction point out the de-plorable vacancies which take place in the school population on the oc-casion of works to be done at cer-tain seasons of the year. In Ireland, fishing and working in the fields keep a large number of children out of the schools.

members of the Superior Council of Public Instruction in France. This Council, presided over by the Minis-ter of Public Instruction, is com-posed of 57 members, 13 of whom are appointed by the President of the Republic, and the 44 others are elected by their peers for a term of four years in the different grades of superior, secondary, and primary in-struction. Among the six actual re-presentatives of primary instruction, superior, solution is a single for the six actual re-f presentatives of primary instruction, there is one lady, the Director of the Normal School for Girls at Douay. Im Ireland, all questions concerning-teachers and schools are decided by the Board of Education. Every mational school is under the control of a trustee appointed by the Board, and belonging to the re-ligions of the majority of the child-ren frequenting the school. Generally the trustee is a member of the clergy and, in the case of Catholic schools, the 'manager' is the priest of the f parish.

This abuse is very hard to be rooted. In Belgium, the Department of Arts and Sciences invited, during vacation, the principal Inspectors to find out, acting with the Inspec-tors of cantons under their control: 1. What are the works which, at certain seasons, in their section,



Leinster ... 452 79 Connaught 775 165 940 9659 956 3594 Besides these schools there are good number of others receiving good number of others receiving a subsidy. There are about 301 con-vents (religious) where the pupils pay so much each; 29 others where a personal salary is paid to the tea-chers. Communities of men are also upunder the control of the Board Education. The teachers i teachers in 49

Ulster Munster ...

Leinster

tion. These schools in opera-modate \$19,809 pupils. The aver-age number of pupils on the lists was 742,457; the average attendance 500,489.

SCHOOLS IN IRELAND DEPEND-ING ON THE BOARD OF NA-TIONAL EDUCATION.

in in the Trustees. Com'rs. ... 583 326 ... 848 386

vinces. Vested Vested. Total

889

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531

Education. The teachers in 49 monasteries receive a salary from the Commissioners of Education.

boys and girls, with two practice schools for boys and girls annexed. We also visited "Richmond School" We also visited "Richmond School" —a very important primary school founded by the great O'Connell in 1828. Conducted by the Irish Chris-tian Brothers, it is well equipped and well furnished. It is a very successful school; the children of the best families go there to receive their elementary education, and to pre-pare for the University; for second-ary instruction is also imparted ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL

Diefe. ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE. One of the things peculiar to in-struction in Ireland is what we saw at the Central Normal School in Dub-lin, and at the practice schools an-nexed thereto; it is what is called "Elementary Experimental Science." The object is, not so much to im-part to the pupils of the primary schools scientific teaching properly so-called, as to form accurate habits of observation, exact work, and ac-curate reasoning:—a process of train-ing which will ensure success in most conditions of life. This sort of teaching, however, is

This sort of teaching, however, is not peculiar to Ireland; it is based on a report of a British Associa-tion Committee. Here is what it onsists of A small laboratory is constructed for measuring. The pupils have to come into contact with all these income into contact with all these in-struments and accustom themselves to handle them, and perform the various operations. In the first three degrees, this instruction is given in the form of object lessons. In the five other grades a real prac-tical course in the elements of chem-istry and physics is followed. The laboratory is approached by instrucistry and physics is followed. The laboratory is approached by instruc-tion of this kind absolutely based on experience. The pupils are then re-quired to give a synopsis, in writ-ing, of the lesson given them; and this accustoms them, at the same time, to the practice of literary com-position. (See Rules and Regula-tions of the Commissioners of Na-

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907.

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The proceedings at this reamon of the parents, at the opening of the same of the reamon of the parents, at the opening of the same of the reamon of the parents of the parents of the reamon of thereamon of the reamon of the reamon of thereamon of the

ly twenty spacious playgrounds for the use of its children.

the use of its children. The American cities, especially New York, absolutely force themselves to supply play grounds and sport equip-ment for their children. Even pri-vate initiative has done much to remedy the great evil of insufficient neans of recreation for the children of the great city. Mr. Schwab has been the means of

Mr. Schwab has been the means of affording health and happiness to many thousand children. At a cost of three millions of dollars, he bought 65 acres of land on a bay of Staten Island. There he erected baths and Istanto. There he erected baths and bathing places, equipped with the ap-paratus required for every kind of amusement imaginable. He had a boat built by means of which 1000 children are brought out, every day, from the city to the island free of over

A system of education well equipped ought to include gymnastics, or gamized school sports and athletics. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. The school system of a country is not considered complete until it em-braces all kinds of teaching, from the infant school and kindergarten up to the highest degree of superior edu-cation. But before reaching the top cation. But before reaching the top of the ladder, there are many de-grees, even in primary instruction it-self. At Paris, we find, besides the primary schools properly so called, superior primary schools, there are the Chapital College, the Arago, Col-bert J. B. Say, and Turgot schools for boys, and the Sophie-Germain and Edgar-Quinet schools for girls. The elementary primary schools is not sufficient for all. As for the children of the working classes, their

The elementary primary schools is not sufficient for all. As for the children of the working classes, their studies generally end with the end of their school years. The same thing may be said of shop-keepers, employees on low pay, and modest ar-tisans. There is, undoubtedly, the college of secondary education. But the disappointment and the encum-brement of the professions are to be feared. There must be an aim with-in nearer reach, and one which can be attained with surety and with-out much expense. Over there peo-ple have decided that the superior primary school realizes admirably these moderate aims. primary these mo school rea derate aims.

In reality, the superior primary chool is only a prolongation or engthening of the elementary pri-mary school.

It is not yet special secondary teaching that Mr. Gerard has defined in these terms: "Its object is to fur-nish chiefs to that army of workers, mish chiefs to that army of workers, educated only in the primary school, in trade, in banks, in workshops, in the management of large companies, in that wast field which is called the business world." In order to be well filled, these employments of direction (Continued on Page 3.)

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Report of Delegati in July a

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basis for a bij cretary for Ire mitted to, and British Parlian in Ireland a 1 ture and Tech This departm nual credit of hundred and pounds sterling Irish money, sources.

This Departm sources. This Departm two controlling ricultural Boar Technical Instru-This recent w difficulties. At qualified teache ing was keenly to be instructed as the pupils. much behindhan uplifting. In th there was alm there was alm everything was could a system be established fi fad not yet any Nevertheless, i themselves to be of these obstacles schools were ope Clonanel, the Iris with the co-oper ment, insurured. ment, inaugurate amidst an enthu to bring back ho

the young people down beneath t worthy of imitat has already made Irish Christian B

initiators of ing. In Dublin we w industrial schools worthy of the at cupied with educa Irish Industrial S law on the 20th Bill was introduce Bill was introduce the O'Connor Don The first Indust girls, authorized in Lamelands, Sandyn under the start

Lauclands, Sandyn under the direction ters of Charity, boys was opened a Dublin. Both we On the 9th of Ju quis of Hartington Artane school was receive boys, it wa a certified industri this school which this school which The rules for the m industrial school at the Chief Secretary One

It breaks up colds-stops the cough-heals the throat and inugs, never fails to cure, onic broachitis. Largest and best as cent cough remedy is the workt. Used in Casseds over too years. Prepared recommended and guaranteed by NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMPTED . LONDON, Owr.

matter of primary teaching. On the day of the opening of the schools, the school of the propies of

a Cough or Cold IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT or LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.

It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Ping Surger will store with wood's Norway

Threat and Lange. A single does of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the shreat, and if the oough or cold has be-properties of the Norway Pine Tree will prodain it i great wirthe by promptly ordicating the bad effects, and a persist-ation to complete ours. Do not be humbugged into buying so-called Norway Pine Syrups, but be sare and insist on having Dr. Wood's Mr is but up is a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 ots. Mr. Henry Seabrook, Hepworth, Ort., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway plans and I consider it the best remody and Midnen and mysell."

One must not schools with reform latter presuppose latter presuppose latter presuppose the presuppose the schools of which we are strictly religiou been established exx tholies, or exclusi-the industrial school one for Protest orthree for Protest one and would we than a passing ment one than sixty the order. We shall a more than sixty the order. We shall a ing, Cart and Wheels smiths, Talloring, Fous Ca ing, Cart and Minest smiths, Talloring, Fous Ca inge of beaching sense out gardening in partic