

THE HIGH SCHOOL COURT.

In the first week of school, one day
A wonderful event
Took place, of which the pupils all
Asked what was the portent.

A page out of a scribbling book
Was stuck upon the wall,
A meeting of the High School court,
Immediately to call.

Among the officers of court
The first illustrious name
Was that of Calverley, the judge,
Who gets there just the same.

Ed. Clackson is the first Q.C.,
And although he did not
Succeed in winning the first case,
His name won't be forgot.

Sip Kennedy's another one,
And his familiar face
Will as of yore, still beam with joy
When'er he wins a case.

The next upon the famous list,
Is Walter Lundy's name,
In summer on the football field
He earns the greatest fame.

Next come our valiant constables
Who take the greatest care,
To bring into safe custody
As many as they dare.

Fowlie and Beatty, though they've not
Attained to great renown,
Will, if they do as well as Steele,
Be famed throughout the town.

A name which everybody knows,
Is that of Colin Beggs,
'Twas he who at the last debate
Took Barnhart down a peg.

Does it not strike you reading this
Long list of famous men,
That the High School is pretty safe
If it does not, why then
You cannot know their stirring worth,
Nor what great deeds they've done,
For these the men of our high court
Are just the ones to hold the fort
Against the most atrocious sort
Of villains 'neath the sun.

By a Pupil.

COST OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The question of how far the state should assume the cost and responsibility of secondary education is daily becoming more pressing. The public school inspectors are clamorous in their demands for what they consider a more equitable apportionment of the educational fund. Many citizens of our town, too, seem to hold the opinion that High School pupils should pay more and the gene-

ral public less for their education. Those who take the extreme view, and there are a considerable number, claim that the state has no right to provide for High School education at all; although some of these latter take the curious ground that state universities should still be supported. Our space forbids us entering into the discussion at any length, we only desire to make the suggestion that the efficiency of the public schools is dependent upon an excellent High school system such as the state alone can maintain, for it has been demonstrated that secondary private schools are inefficient in almost exact proportion to cost of attending them. To have good public schools we must have good teachers, to have good teachers we must have good High schools, and it is well known that almost half of the high school work lies in the preparation of public school teachers. If on the other hand our public school teachers were prepared at expensive private schools the cost of education would increase the salaries paid public school men, whilst it diminished the numbers from which to select.

Again, in a land where the barbarism of caste superstitions is almost unknown, where the educated and the uneducated are on a footing of equality in the every-day relations of life, secondary education is of advantage not only to the high school graduate but to the community at large.

Will Visit Orillia.

The people of Orillia and vicinity will be pleased to learn that Dr. Jebb, the renowned Optical Specialist, who had such remarkably good success with very difficult cases will again visit Orillia. Dr. Jebb's reputation as a successful Optician is too widely known to make further comment. He will be at the well known jeweller store of J. B. Thompson on Tues. Feb. 3rd, and remain till Sat. Feb. 7th, where he will examine the eyes and test the sight, free of charge. d.w

MR. JNO. LOWES, has after a prolonged absence, returned to this seat of learning.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

M.K.—Are teachers allowed visiting days under the present regulations? No. They are not allowed any except for the purpose of attending Teachers' Institutes, but as we have elsewhere stated they would be benefitted by taking a day occasionally for this purpose.

C.A.—Is a teacher allowed to keep pupils after 4 o'clock as an imposition? No! But the general usage sanctions the practice to such an extent that we do not think a teacher could be cashiered for so doing.

ANNIE.—What means would you adopt to cure a stubborn boy? Write again and tell us the cause of the stubbornness. In most cases do not notice it at all unless it is actually aggressive. What is taken for a passive form of stubbornness is often nothing more than an inability to comply with the order given. Be careful not to make a nervous pupil into a stubborn one by harsh treatment.

MUSKOKA.—Do you think it advisable under any circumstances to punish a whole class of pupils? Most certainly not. Select the most actively mischievous or the laziest; but do not run the risk of losing the sympathy of your school by harsh general punishments.

CHARLES K.—A parent insists on withdrawing his little girl from school after recess in the afternoon on Mondays and Thursdays, her music lessons coming at that time. What shall I do? You could we think object to receiving her altogether on the days mentioned, but it would be injudicious to do so. Explain the matter to the parent, show him how much it hinders the pupil, point out the inevitable consequence of de-gradation at the next examination and we think he will try to arrange the hours so as not to conflict.