

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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AUGUST 20, 1898.

EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

It is gratifying to note that a medical gentleman, writing for the Canadian Home Journal corroborates fully the opinion recently expressed by THE EXAMINER respecting our methods of education. He says:

"The training and development of the mind and the laws of mental health are probably less understood and more neglected, by teacher and parent alike, than any other branch of sanitary science. Why such apathy and indifference exists in regard to a matter of such vital importance, can only be explained by the assumption that the people have every confidence in the educational system, and take it for granted that the modernized methods of the educators, built as they are on the system formulated, is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

There is a morbid desire on the part of parents to have their children pursue an extensive course of studies, many of which are not of the slightest benefit from a practical standpoint. This system, as carried out, too often leaves the mind in a muddle of confused ideas not one of which is clearly comprehended. If this were the greatest fault allowance might be made.

The first seven or eight years of a child's life should be spent in play, or occupation free from worry and care, devoted to the growth of bone and muscle. The nervous system has quite enough work thrown upon it in preparing for those functions of life which are performed automatically. The power of keeping one subject entirely clear of another subject, is not in a child's mind. Even for an adult to concentrate his mind on eight or ten different subjects in the course of a school day is a difficult matter. How much more brain fatigue would be produced in a child's developing brain?

The child grows in physical strength and stature, and during that time the brain constantly unfolds its latent powers, makes continual progress into higher and higher life. Anything in the form of worry or undue strain, or any condition which interferes with the proper nutrition of the brain during this period of life, will interfere with its growth and development and must impair its further usefulness. The infant has only the instinct to provide nourishment, but in time the senses develop and then the knowledge acquired is altogether through the senses of sight, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling. This being the case it necessarily follows that the education he receives should be through perceptions for the first ten or twelve years. His senses should be used, and his power of attention not unduly worried. The memory, one of the lowest faculties of the mind, or as psychologists tell us it is merely the result of the registration of impressions, should not be overtaxed. He ought to see some tangible result of his effort to acquire knowledge, and this will result only from teaching him facts that he understands and recognizes to be facts.

At the present time, at the pupils are made to conform to one uniform standard of cast-iron rigidity. The prescribed examination must be passed by all alike. Studies are crowded upon them far in advance of the capacity of the child's development. "A sound mind in a sound body" it often quoted to mean the mind must be developed with the body, forgetful of the fact that physical development must and always does precede mental development, and that the body cannot long remain sound if the brain is kept in a constant state of exhaustion for severe mental strain and overwork. The precocious five-year-old is dotted upon and lauded by parents and teachers as if held up as an example before its class when 'were better far he should be making mud dainties, etc., even at the extreme annoyance of his nurse or mother.

Too many subjects are crowded into the curriculum. Many of our eminent men obtained their early education in the village schools where little else than the three R's were taught, but they learned these well. They were generally well-grown children before they entered school, and were in robust health. They obtained a thorough knowledge of the branches taught, not because of any superiority of their brain power over the children of today, but because they were not confused by the numerous subjects to be learned, and were not goaded by the system of competitive examinations now in vogue. When they arrived at the age at which their predilections were formed they entered heartily into the course of study they had selected.

Competitive examinations must also produce dire results as now conducted. The monthly report sent home to the parents, showing the graded standing, is injurious to a degree. What the brightest pupil can accomplish is made the standard for the rest. Brain exhaustion is the result. More harm may be done in one month at this pressure than by a year's careful study. Unfortunately the strain comes hardest where it is least capable of being borne, upon the anxious, earnest, ambitious and sensitive children, the very ones who would do all they ought without such stimulation.

The question arises, will reform come in our day? One writer says: "The fault lies almost wholly with the parents. They want their 'pound of flesh,' and educators are merely furnishing what the public demands. The vast majority of parents aid the forcing process. As soon as the children return from school they are urged and often compelled to apply themselves to their studies until late at night, and the early morn finds them bending over their books. Little regard is had for either their physical or mental welfare, just so long as they stand well in their classes." Can we have a sound mind without a sound body? Must one be sacrificed for the other? Is it necessary that hollow eyes, sunken chests, weakened nerves, and a miserable state generally be acquired ere intellectual greatness be attained? Or should the mental and physical be equally developed to make the truly great.

We commend these remarks of a physician, who evidently knows what he is writing about, to the attention of parents, teachers, school trustees, and the Board of Education in this Province. The subject is of vital importance. The existing system is ruinous to physical and mental health.

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An Ontario Farmer Rescued by Paine's Celery Compound.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO. GENTLEMEN:—It is with very great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion and kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your compound. Before using it I was so low in health that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back, and it was only by resting on my elbows and knees that I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound. Yours sincerely, G. J. SMYK, Sheffield, Ont.

Seaweed.

The longest plants in the world are seaweed. One tropical and subtropical variety is known which, when it reaches its full development, is at least 600 feet in length. Seaweeds do not receive any nourishment from the sediment at the bottom or borders of the sea, but only from air and mineral matters held in solution in the sea water.

The most offensive thing you can say to a Tuscan is that he is ignorant, or ill bred. You may call him a fool, or a thief, or a liar, and he will only grin at you, but every peasant considers himself a gentleman and desires to run a knife into any one who questions his manners.

Baby Eczema and Scald Head. Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr Chase made a special study of Eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and puts the little sufferer to rest.

CLOSE TO DEATH.

THOUSANDS OF MARITIME PROVINCE RESIDENTS WERE IN DEADLY DANGER.

Most of Them Would Have Perished but for Dodd's Kidney Pills—Kidney Diseases Vanish Before this Great Remedy.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—The list of names of Maritime Province residents, who have been recently cured of Kidney Diseases by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and which was published a few days ago in the leading newspapers of these provinces, has created deep interest and has been the one great topic of conversation ever since. "You think the list is large!" said a leading Halifax druggist to one of his customers, who was speaking of the matter "of late. "Well, so it is."

"But look at this," he said, taking a number of sheets of foolscap paper from his desk. "Here is a list of names of some of those among my customers who have been cured of Kidney Disease, in one form or another, by Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I am compiling this list just for curiosity," I have already fifty names and I have spoken to only about half my customers yet."

"It is really the most remarkable thing I ever heard of," went on the druggist. "Here are the names of fit persons. Some had Rheumatism, some Lumbago, others had Disbetes, others Bright's Disease; four had Paralysis, three had Heart Disease, one had Stone in the Bladder; five had Gravel and so on. They all state here, in writing, that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them."

"Consider that every other druggist can make a similar list. Count the number of druggists throughout the country, and you will see the startling large number of cures Dodd's Kidney Pills have made."

"It goes to prove beyond all dispute, that Dodd's Kidney Pills are simply infallible, in all Kidney Diseases. I never yet heard of a case where it failed to cure."

Old England's Flag, vs. Dr. A. W. Chase.

The virtues of Dr Chase's remedies are known the world over and like Old England's flag the sun on them never sets. Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney Liver Pills, Catarrh Cure, Syrup of Lasead and Turpentine and Liver Cure enjoy the confidence of everybody. They have won their way into the public favor on merit. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word all round the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

It is strange to notice how many old classical expressions still survive in Tuscan. The people still swear "By Bacchus!" and "By Diana!" just as we do "By Jove!" but when they talk of "Tom, Dick and Harry" they say "Titus, Caius and Sempronius."

MARITIME PROVINCES AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Eleventh Annual Championship Games.

Of the Association will be held on the Grounds of the CHARLOTTETOWN A. A. Association,

In Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the afternoon of

THURSDAY,

SEPTEMBER 8th, 1898

The following is the List of Events.

Open to bona-fide residents of Maritime Provinces.

100 Yards Run, Putting 16 lb. shot 220 Yards Run, Pole Vault, Half Mile Bicycle, Throwing 16 lb. Hammer, 880 Yards Run, Running High Jump, 1 Mile Bicycle, 440 Yards Run, Running Broad Jump, 1 Mile Run, 3 Mile Bicycle, 120 yds Run, Hurdle.

Events will be contested in the above order. Intending competitors will govern themselves accordingly.

Bicycle Races under sanction and rules of C. W. A.

Entries will close with the Hon. Secretary at Halifax, N. S., on Thursday, September 1st at Midnight, and should be made through Secretaries of Clubs, on official entry blanks. In the case of individuals not so entered, satisfactory evidence must be produced of amateur standing. Blanks may be obtained from any affiliated club or from the Secretary at Halifax.

Fee in each event Fifty cents, to accompany entry. Any further information will be furnished on application.

Halifax, N. S., R. T. MACLREITH, Aug. 8th 1898. Hon. Secy. M.P.A.A.A.

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FOUND.—At Grand Tracadie Beach a ladies cloak. Owner may have the same by Applying to Wm. Bingley, Grand Tracadie Lot 55. weekly lin.

Advertisement for F. Perkins & Co. featuring Men's Shirts, Neckties, Socks, Underwear, Bedding, and Table Damask. Includes the slogan 'IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS' and 'HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS.' The ad is framed with decorative floral borders.

Advertisement for Scientific American magazine, highlighting 50 years of experience and offering a subscription for \$1.00 per year.

Advertisement for MONEY TO LOAN, offering loans on farm property and real estate with favorable terms.

Advertisement for Just Received BLOUSE SETS, featuring the latest designs in sterling silver and rolled plate, sold by W. N. Tanton.

Advertisement for HENRY R. LORDLY C. E., a Graduate College of Civil Engineering and Consulting Engineer for General Work.

Advertisement for CHEESE, mentioning 'At latest advices, cheese was selling in London, Ont., at 71-8 cts per lb.'

Advertisement for P'ant Line To Boston, commencing May 10th, featuring the S.S. 'HALIFAX'.

Advertisement for The Ch'town Steam Nav. Co., listing steamers and departure times to various destinations.

Advertisement for F. W. HALES' Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., with a sailing schedule from Montreal and Charlottetown.

Advertisement for 'STR. CAMPANA' sailing schedule, listing dates and destinations.

Advertisement for McGill University, Montreal, detailing the Session 1898-9 and matriculation examination.

Advertisement for W. N. TANTON, opposite Crabbie's Hardware Store, offering a variety of goods.

Advertisement for M'CONNELL & MARION CIVIL ENGINEERS, located in Montreal.

Advertisement for HENRY R. LORDLY C. E., providing contact information for engineering services.