

(3) When the interruption takes the form of physical violence to the teacher from any source whatever, he is justified in repelling the same by just as much force as the circumstances require. The teacher must not exhibit a spirit of retaliation but merely of self-defence, leaving the punishment of the miscreant to His Majesty's courts. Good people, as a rule, believe that there is a force called muscular Christianity and that it is not an unmitigated evil, especially in self-defence.

Accommodation, etc.—The school rooms should be free from foul odors, etc. and properly heated in winter. The health of children will be impaired when they are required to sit in a room whose temperature is below 65 degrees F. Even in the best schools, Boards are too often negligent in the matter of proper heating, etc. Excellent teachers have lost a good reputation by being too timid to act properly in reference to this matter. Have a thermometer in the room, notify the Board of the facts and then dismiss the pupils if necessary until the accommodation is satisfactory. The teacher is acting strictly within his legal rights and can only thus keep his school mentally, physically, etc. up to ideal requirements.

Suspensions, etc.—(1) The teacher is to a limited extent a guardian of public health. A pupil suffering from a contagious disease must be dismissed from school promptly by the teacher. All members of the same family attending school must also be dismissed. These pupils must not be re-admitted until a doctor's certificate is presented stating either that there is no contagious disease in the family or that the

danger of infection is now past. This rule illustrates nicely the necessity of perfecting the real in order to realize the ideal.

(2) Serious breaches of morality or school discipline may be punished by suspension. The teacher should report the matter in detail promptly to the chairman of the Board. The principal is the proper person legally to suspend.

Nearly all the points indicated above have been laid down in important cases or by direct legislation. Until these cases have been overruled or until the existing law has been changed, the legal position of the teacher in Ontario is briefly summarized for most practical purposes in the above condensed statements.

The writer of the present article will always be pleased to advise the students of the O.N.C. confidentially when they engage in practical work and when they are confronted with any legal difficulties as teachers. Care of T. H. H. James, Esq., Galt, Ont., will always be a reliable permanent address. Inclose an envelope, stamped and addressed, to save our time as much as possible.

The report of the Minister of Education for the year 1901 is now ready for distribution. It contains much valuable information on the working of the educational system of Ontario. Dr. McLellan's report on the Ontario Normal College is a model of concise and complete statement of the history and present condition of this very important institution. The staff of the college deservedly receive very honorably mention. "Possessed of an acute