

demands a corresponding number of teachers. I do not mean a separate teacher for each subject but the means of classifying the work, for even with a few scholars there will be different stages of progress in the same subject, and to expect impossibilities from a teacher, is to lower the standard of the school. This demands money, but people forget that high class education cannot be cheap education. The Young Ladies' Academy is, I am happy to say, a decided success. The teacher possesses ability, zeal and earnestness of purpose, and the pupils are industrious and shew a good result for the care bestowed on them.

On the whole, I think I may report that, considering the limited time which has elapsed since the important changes I have indicated have been made, the result has not been unsatisfactory.

R. W. HENEKER.

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### CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The subject of corporal punishment in Schools is one likely to crop up to the surface from time to time. It has of late been attracting much attention in England, owing to some cases of abuse.

First, as regards its *legality*. The late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn once delivered the following opinion on the legal position of teachers, with reference to the administration of corporal punishment:—

“By the law of England a parent or schoolmaster, who for this purpose represents the parent and has parental authority delegated to him, may, for the purpose of correcting what is evil in the child, inflict moderate and reasonable punishment, always, however, with this condition, that it is moderate and reasonable. If it be administered for the gratification of passion or of rage, or if it be immoderate and excessive in its nature and degree, or if it be protracted beyond the child's power of endurance, or with an instrument unfitted for the purpose, and calculated to produce danger to life and limb, in all such cases the punishment is excessive, the violence is unlawful.”

No doubt the power has at times been abused, and such instances of abuse would be more likely to occur in England than in Canada, because in the former country the office of a Head Master is hedged round with considerable dignity, and he is practically an autocrat. But such abuses are extremely rare.