

Keep up good courage if right, even when strongly opposed.

Have great personal worth as well as learning.

A Teacher should not

Talk much or very loud.

Promise what he cannot perform.

Threaten for anticipated offences.

Be hasty in word or action.

Punish when angry.

Speak in a scolding, fretful manner.

Be late at school.

Attempt to teach too many things at once.

Use a hard word when an easy one will answer as well.

Let his pupils see that they can vex him.

Let a known fault go unnoticed.

Speak evil of others.

Magnify small offences.

Use (when well) stimulating food or drink.

Put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day.

Trust to another what he should do himself.

Believe all reports without investigation.

Indulge in vulgarity or profanity.

Encourage tale-bearing.

Be weary in well-doing.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It is a crime against society to allow any child to grow up uneducated. As the property of all is taxed for the education of all, so every member of the community should be compelled to receive that education which will qualify for the efficient discharge of duty in after-life. On no other principle can free government be maintained, nor the right of franchise be exercised with intelligence for the public weal.

Unless the State educate the children of the State, they will remain ignorant, and the State, in self-defence, must punish at a much greater expense many of those who, if educated, would have been ornaments of society, but uneducated have become the tenants of jails and penitentiaries. New York City pays more to punish criminals than to educate the school population. In England the denominational system was tried for many years, and the result is that to-day one-third of the people of England and Wales can neither read nor write. The violent riots at the recent elections are attributable to this sad state of affairs. Where the people are educated there are no elec-

tion riots. In France one-half the people are ignorant of these subjects, and this half furnishes ninety five per cent. of those arrested, and eighty-seven per cent. of those convicted of crime. In the New England States only seven per cent. of the people over ten years of age are unable to read and write; but this per centage, low as it is, commits eighty per cent. of the crime. In New York and Pennsylvania a person ignorant of the branches just referred to commits seven times as many crimes as one well instructed them; in the United States as a whole, it rises to ten times.

Education, to be general, must be secular. Religious education may safely be left to parents, Sabbath schools, and ministers of the Gospel. However highly the church may be estimated, without the aid of the school-house its influence in restraining crime is quite limited.

As education increases, pauperism also disappears. What is true in Europe is found to be true in America. In Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania one pauper is found in ten illiterate persons, while of the rest of the population it takes three hundred to furnish one beggar.

From crime and pauperism arise the great expenses of Government, whose chief functions are the maintenance of order and the administration of justice; by educating the whole people the former will be greatly lessened, while the latter will be maintained at much less expense. Now that our Government, with the aid of the voluntary self-taxation of the people, has placed the necessary means of education within the reach of every person in our Province, our authorities should go one step further, and require that every person should be educated. This can be attained only by the compulsory system; wherever it has been thoroughly tried the results have been truly marvellous, and it has invariably become a fixed policy.

In Boston such a law has been in existence since 1853, and during the last ten years truancy has been reduced sixty per centum. The same law has been adopted in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Michigan; London the Great has followed this noble example, with this difference that the power is discretionary. In New York State the necessity of such a law is manifest from the fact that the average attendance at the public schools