

year and that during the year in question there were 200 teaching days and that he taught during 153 teaching days. The teacher would receive \$5 for every teaching day or \$765 in all. This question has been an exceedingly fruitful source of litigation.

(4) A teacher cannot be compelled to sweep the schoolhouse, etc., unless there is a provision to this effect in the agreement.

Special days; Arbor Day, Empire Day and Teachers' convention.—The school law says that these days shall be observed in a certain specified manner but no penalty is attached in case of violation. This allows the teacher an alternative. He may observe the days as specified or ignore the regulations and teach as on ordinary school days. As a rule local sentiment is strong enough to enforce the law in reference to the requirements for these days.

Registers.—(1) Registers should be marked accurately every school day for two reasons at least:

(a) School grants are at present in proportion to attendance,

(b) Registers must frequently be produced in court and sworn to in support of the efforts of truant officers.

(2) A teacher on leaving a school can be compelled to complete his register as far as possible up to the date of his departure.

Punishments—(1) Punish judiciously and as a kind parent.

(2) It is safest to administer corporal punishment by applying the regulation strap to the hands of the pupil. More violent punishments have been permitted by the courts on the ground

that the pupil resisted constituted authority and hence was not amenable to milder treatment. It is morally and legally a good policy to always administer the least punishment that will likely be effective. This paragraph deserves careful consideration, as the realization of general or individual ideals depends to a large extent upon the teacher's attitude to this subject.

(3) Administer corporal punishment always in private for very good moral and legal reasons. A case in court falls flat without witnesses.

(4) Punish only on school days and on the school premises.

(5) A pupil cannot legally be detained after 4 p.m. as a punishment. This point has been settled by an important case. The pupil may, however, be detained to make up for lost time or for negligence on his part in reference to his studies. Give him something to do if you detain him for any length of time. A pupil may, however, be detained for a few minutes after four until his teacher has time to hold a private conversation with him in reference to his studies, conduct, etc.

Interruptions, etc.—(1) The teacher has certain duties to perform and must not be interrupted in the performance of these duties. The ordinary visits of inspectors, trustees and ratepayers are not considered as interruptions in a legal sense.

(2) Where the interruptions are of an improper and unusual nature, the teacher may if he wishes, state calmly and clearly that he has not time just then to consider the grievances, etc. set forth. The interruption, if continued, may then be punished as a trespass.