

to respect authority. Eli having learned that his sons had died in their wickedness, fell over backward and broke his neck, and died. Well he might. What is life to a father whose sons are debauched? The dust of the valley is pleasant to his taste, and the driving rains that drip through the roof of the sepulchre are sweeter than the wines of Helbon.

You cannot scold or pound your children into nobility of character. The bloom of a child's heart can never be seen under a cold drizzle. Above all, avoid fretting and scolding in the household. Better than ten years of fretting at your children is one good, round, old fashioned application of the slipper! The minister

of the Gospel of whom we read in the newspapers that he whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers, will never come to canonization. The arithmetics cannot calculate how many thousands of children have been ruined forever either through too great rigor or too great leniency. The heavens and the earth are filled with the groan of the sacrificed. In this important matter, seek divine direction, O father, O mother. Some one asked the mother of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield if she was not proud to have three such eminent sons, and all of them so good. "No," she said, "it is nothing to be proud of, but something for which to be very grateful."

LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF TEACHERS, PARENTS AND PUPILS.

BY A. J. FALKNOR.

WHAT is the limit of the teacher's authority? Does his jurisdiction extend beyond the immediate school grounds? The rule, that when the parents' authority is resumed the teacher's ceases, is true only with exceptions. And, again, the line that marks the boundary of their respective authorities is often like the line that marks the beginning of day and ending of night—shadowy.

This question of jurisdiction has come frequently before the courts, and a careful study of the decisions discloses no conflict in the findings of the various courts. A reasonable construction of the decisions would seem to support the general rule, that whenever a pupil is guilty of an offence out of school which directly affects the government and welfare of the school, the pupil is liable to reasonable punishment from the teacher.

In 1885 this principle was enunciated by the supreme court of Missouri. Several boys on their way home quarrelled, used profane language and fought. On the following day the boys were whipped by the teacher, who in turn was arrested for assault and battery. The supreme court in deciding the case used the following language: "If the effect of acts done out of the school room, while the pupils are returning to their homes and before parental control is resumed, reach within the school room and are detrimental to good order and the best interests of the school, no good reason is perceived why such acts may not be forbidden and punishment inflicted on those who commit them." It would seem from this decision that when parental authority is once resumed, no act of the pupil falls within the teacher's jurisdiction,