

proposes to do for them, and not until the nine hour day is generally accepted can large numbers of our citizens command the leisure for these generous efforts at culture.

Professor Palmer thinks that university extension might utilize in many cases the best of the college graduates for the two or three years during which these men are casting about to see what they shall do; but even these men, fresh from the university and fully acquainted with the latest

methods of teaching, would not be a fair substitute for their own professors in this kind of work. The result of the present effort for university extension is that its promoters need to be cautioned lest they shall attempt too much, and proceed too strictly upon the English plan and methods. There is no question about the need of university extension, but it must be carefully adjusted to the popular demand if it is to have any large measure of success.—*Boston Herald.*

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

I SUPPOSE there are few, if any, rational people who will not admit that, human nature being what it is, we must have some kind of punishment both for youths and adults, and that, for punishment to be of any value, it must be something that the person on whom it is to be inflicted will dislike and seek to avoid. In England we have abolished flogging in the army, and experienced military men say the effect of this will be that in time of war certain offences, which have hitherto been punished by flogging, will be punished by death, as it is impossible to preserve discipline and protect the army from serious peril without severely visiting breaches of discipline and duty, and no other punishment is possible in the field. So with respect to children: If we are to train them up to habits of reverence and respect for guardians and instructors; if we are to instil into them habits of industry and application to studies to which they are disinclined, there must be in reserve some power of compulsion which they will be afraid to invoke, and that power must be punishment. The boy who will say to his father, when threatening to box his ears for being

disobedient or impertinent, "If you do, I will summon you before a magistrate," will soon set all parental authority at defiance, if his threat is allowed to prevail, and the natural consequence will be an undisciplined life, estrangement between father and son, probably a vicious youth and a miserable old age. For the sake of the child, of the family, of society, of the country, there must be some deterrent punishment, both at home and at school. The question is, What shall it be? Whatever it is, to make it effective it must be well and wisely administered, with a single desire to amend the child, and not under the excitement of anger or irritated feeling. Moreover it must be proportioned to the offence, and not an indiscriminate application of the same treatment, whether the wrong doing be great or small—a casual neglect or thoughtless disobedience that has to be amended, or a serious moral delinquency that has to be cured. For purposes of discipline there ought, therefore, to be drawn a sharp line between grave offences which denote serious moral obliquity, such as dishonesty, drunkenness, treachery, and such like, in an aggravated form,