

be driven to school, day by day, and who were made miserable, while there, because of this fear. The teacher may not always suspect this, as the offending ones are on their guard before her, and the abused children are too timid, or too fearful of being thought cowardly, to complain to her. The best thing that was said of a teacher just resigned, after a long and faithful service, was, that mothers never feared to send their delicate, nervous children to her, for she watched over them with the solicitude of a mother, taking care that they were not over-worked, or over-excited, and so inviting their confidence, that she knew every slight physical ailment, and could act with wisdom. Seldom would a pupil ask to be dismissed, on account of illness, for it was so comfortable to stay, be excused from study, and rest in the improvised bed that the teacher knew so well how to arrange on the settee, with the willingly loaned wraps of the scholars. A hot brick to the feet, a small dose of some thing, it mattered little what, and a very large dose of sympathy, usually put the patient to sleep, and worked a perfect cure, whether the ailment came from nerves, an indigestible breakfast, or was a childish freak. "Now what was the use of all that coddling?" Well, what was the harm

of it? It satisfied the parents; it will be a pleasant memory to the children but more than that, the danger of walking a long distance to their homes, in inclement weather, at a time when, being slightly indisposed, a severe cold, or epidemic will easily gain a foothold, is obviated.

Do teachers care, as they ought, for their pupils' lunches? Are they kept where they will be warm at noon, or are they left to freeze out in the cold entries? Are children allowed to eat nearly all of their dinner at morning recess, without a protest from the teacher? Who of us that were ever pupils of a country school do not remember the grand rush of the dinner-pails at recess, the quarter of pie, first, then the sections of cake possibly the plebeian bread and butter might rest until noon; how they disappeared in a twinkling, that no time be lost for play! And, alas! who does not remember the "aching void within," long before afternoon school closed. Times have not changed. The rules of hygiene need to be enforced nowhere more than in the ungraded school, where the long walks and vigorous plays, whet the appetite to access. The teacher in the country school, can never be too old, nor too wise, to learn yet more and more.—*School Journal, N. Y.*

## NOTES FOR TEACHERS.

GEE VS. THE TORONTO PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.—This action was brought by a father and son claiming that the son had been refused admittance to a Public School in the City of Toronto. The child had been suffering from a swelling on the neck which was discharging offensive matter and which by the testimony given at the trial was pronounced to be tuberculosis of the glands of the neck

and a contagious disease. The Certificate obtained from Dr. Noble who had attended the boy was presented in October 1892 to the head master of the school and was in the following terms:

"The Gee children can attend school, nothing contagious."

On the refusal to admit to the school the action was brought. The defence set up was that the teachers