

### ETHICS IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

A Paper Read by Miss Badgerow, Eugenia, at the South Grey Teachers' Institute Oct. 17th, 1902.

In dealing with this subject I am aware of the fact that it is not directly a subject on our Public School course, but even so it is the foundation of all school life, for it was Bright who said, "There is no permanent greatness to a nation except it be based upon morality." As nations are built up of families, and families of individuals so the hope of the nation lies in the individual. Who are these individuals? They are the boys and girls of today, and the greatest power, and the richest treasure of Canada are the children of our Public Schools. Knowing that every thing we do to minister towards building the right kind of character in these children means that we will have higher-minded and more intelligent citizens I shall endeavor to point out a few of the obstacles which lessen the high status of deportment which should be found characteristic of them.

This moral training of which I shall speak has three agencies at command, namely the parent, the Sunday School and the Public School. Of these the first should be the most potent for good, but generally it is the least, as the majority of parents have no idea how to go about this work, and often lack inclination being content to get the children to school in the morning and to rest at night. The Sunday Schools do their best, but that is nominally about thirty or forty minutes a week and hence the whole burden falls on the teacher in her school work. This work should not involve mental training, neither should it be the product of superior scholarship but it must be reinforced by the power "force of character," for by the teacher's life she reproduces her moral characteristics in the life of those under her, and projects this "force of character" far into the future through the lives of those unconsciously under her influence. It has been said "Teaching is an art, the true teacher an artist, childhood material, the school room the studio, incidents in childhood the tools, and human life the finished picture," and all the agencies of school life should be directed to the development of character.

This character which is to be the finished product, is made up of three stages—Physical, Mental and Moral. Some people never reach higher than the first stage; they eat, drink, sleep in a hum drum way eking out a miserable existence. The greater class belong to the second stage, and are educated in so far as they have good intellects but deadened consciences; among this class may be found the swindler, the adroit thief, and the race that live by their wits. The minority of people are found in the last stage, and it is our duty to lead our pupils to a high standard, that will bring about the beneficent results of a fully developed character—mentally, physically and spiritually.

Some may contend that this is too high a standard to expect us as teachers to reach, and that it is beyond our power to accomplish. True it is that we seldom are permitted to know results or what the years of maturity owe to faithful care of youthful days for the teacher's time is always one of seed-sowing—never of harvest. To endeavor to bring about desired results we should unconsciously do so by our actions and lives—not by preaching—nor by continually having pupils draw morals from stories for this practice soon becomes distasteful to children, and like the boy with the bee and its sting, he avoids the sting, they—the moral.

Having brought before you the aim of true teachers can we truly say we have such a state of affairs in our profession. In this province we claim one of the best educational systems to be found anywhere; but its wisest provisions deal with the intellect, and so engrossed do we become with their mental natures that their moral faculty is not given primary attention. This is clearly proven for we well know that cramming is the greatest weakness of our present system. The body and mind are being urged forward at great speed and many to-day have no higher conception of education than to fill the memory with rules, dates and facts, as a farmer fills the bin with grain and then suppose an educated person as a result. Thus the moral nature is left to contend with adverse influences and we are reversing the logical order, and not following the thought of the poet when he says, "The child is father of the man." Along with these drawbacks the school places too high an estimate on smartness and ignores the failure that results from honest work, though the latter may often rank higher in the moral scale than the former, but no account is taken of that—for success—no matter how won—is the chief aim of this age.

Let us now consider how wrong becomes apparent in a child's life, from what it is due, and thus consider means of remedying this wrong. In the first place misconduct is hereditary, and due to environments. In the schools of our country many homes are represented, where coarseness, profanity and dissipation make their impression. The children who come from these homes, are the ones most in need of all the teacher can do for them, and to cope with such cases, is the hardest work he is called

ed upon to do; yet just here is the opportunity for the true teacher, with its demand upon that infinite love, tact, patience, without which no amount of education will make him successful in his chosen work. In such homes the parent has vague ideas of right and wrong and we can almost justify them in relegating the children to our care. Again in some homes, the parents plead on behalf of their neglect to train their children—"Lack of time." Of course in many cases this appears to be true, and what is the result? Simply this—that children being left to themselves mingle, as is the tendency of human nature with many types of children, adopt their habits and customs, till finally they are led in the ways of profanity, selfishness and willfulness. We have not to go far to be convinced of this fact, for almost any day, especially in towns or cities we meet with those children who are said to live on the street, and how many of us are there who have not been shocked at the vilest and evil of these once innocent children. After some time of neglect these parents come as it were to their senses and are astonished at the result, but then it is a fact to be remembered that repeated acts form habits. How can such a condition be changed? School influence minus home influence is not enough; nor is home influence without that of school sufficient to undo the wrong and tend to future right. Therefore parent and teacher by hearty co-operation should earnestly try to train the powers of the children, by showing them the errors of their ways, and influencing them for good.

Secondly we may find misconduct arising from continual persistency in wrong, and this too is mainly due to home training, for an outcast at home wants to be an outcast at school. The most prevalent type in this class which we as teachers meet with are lying, idleness, rudeness, selfishness and dishonesty. Such things when seen should be quickly conquered for here again is our duty, and it is, or should be, a greater factor than intellectual training, for does not character far transcend everything else in human nature? Allowing such conduct to continue, is like putting a premium on wrong-doing, and thereby incurring a moral plague in the school room, which will pull down and shatter all previous work or thoughts of subsequent labor. How effectual then would be our motto "To do right because it is right."

Thirdly, if the above mentioned evils are allowed to continue they will become a habit. We have physical laboratories and gymnasiums well equipped for the benefits of pupils, but do we preserve an equilibrium with respect to all their powers. A child who becomes accustomed to take physical exercise as provided for him receives increased vigor and strength, and similarly, a child starting on the road to evil, receiving no check, so moulds his will that he who was once in the embryo of wrong, becomes an adept thereto. Here again, our powers shall be brought forward to determine the course for reformation. For if we neglect this one ruined life which has contaminated others. We therefore should have him think naturally, repeatedly and accurately to train a child to act and speak rightly, he must be trained to think rightly. Pursuing this course the child will unconsciously tend to right, and at the same time be receiving moral instruction. In this case I think the primary teacher has especially and emphatically great influences over a child's life. In the early life of a child there is shown remarkable power of imitation and a desire to adopt whatever is exhibited in the conduct of those by whom it is surrounded, and, in the first stage of school life there is not that moulded and fixity of character which there will be in after years, and it is easier to form a character than to reform it.

Lastly, a child's conduct in school, largely determines his future life, and the pupils of to-day are to become the future citizens, who will have to undertake the enterprises and responsibilities of our country. This being recognized what is the maxim of all civilized governments but "That moral education is essential to good citizenship, and not only this, but it is more important that intellectual training in its power to make for the safety and prosperity of a country." Our motives and powers should be used to their fullest extent, for Miller says "The teacher leaves his everlasting imprint on every child placed under his care."

Let us therefore be encouraged by the poet when he says:

"He serves his country best  
Who lives pure life and doeth righteous deed  
And walks straight paths however others stray,  
And leaves his sons an uttermost bequest,  
A stainless record which all men may read."

Let us therefore be encouraged by the poet when he says:

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether his invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Mum & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the  
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies 10c. Sold by all newsdealers.  
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### EXCHANGE ECHOES.

The Dundalk Herald says that a young lady of that place, tired of the hum-drum life of everyday household duties, resolved to make some change and the opportunity offered when the gypsies arrived and camped on the commons. She decided to throw in her lot with them and will, we understand become the bride of one of the members of the camp. Is there not something enticing about this roving life, everchanging scenes housework reduced to a minimum, no rent, no taxes, no fear of a coal strike, etc.

When in Hanover the other day we met the Rev. John Garner on the street, and considering his advanced age, were surprised to find him looking so well. Mr. Garner has a recipe for keeping young, and the medicine consists of but one ingredient, namely, work. He says he has noticed that when old men retire from labor, they begin at once to go down hill, and soon die. In his own case, he always keeps pegging away at something. Though on the superannuated list he still preaches regularly once every two weeks, and oftener when there is occasion for it. Mr. Garner is eighty-four years of age, but he looks as young and active as the majority of men do at sixty. After all there is no doubt a good deal of truth in his contention that hard work goes a long way in keeping people from becoming prematurely old—Telescope.

One of the sadest events in the history of Mulmur township occurred last week at Mansfield and the whole community has been plunged into the deepest gloom in consequence. On Thursday evening last Mrs. Hzekiah Gilbert, wife of the merchant there, was attending to her household duties in the residence at the rear of the store. Two little children, Cecil and Lois, were playing with a slate. In a struggle for its possession the lamp was accidentally upset. The oil caught fire and Mrs. Gilbert, in her endeavors to subdue the flames, allowed her dress to come in contact with the blaze. Almost instantly she was a mass of flames. Mrs. Gilbert ran screaming into the store, where her husband, with the assistance of Andrew Stinson, succeeded in quenching the fire, but not before the unfortunate lady was terribly burned. Mr. Gilbert also received severe burns on the hands. The deceased received the best medical attention from Drs. McCullough, of Alliston, and Alway, of Everett, and the services of a trained nurse from Toronto was secured. She lingered until Monday afternoon when death released her from her suffering.—Shelburne Free Press.

**The Cause of Deafness.**  
Deafness and impaired hearing are due almost entirely to catarrhal inflammation of the eustachian tubes. Permanent cure is guaranteed to all who inhale CATARRHOZONE as directed. This vegetable antiseptic is inhaled at the mouth, and after traversing all the air passages of the respiratory organs is exhaled through the nostrils; it completely eradicates catarrh from any part of the system, clears the ears, nose and throat, and allays inflammation, congestion and soreness. For Deafness, Earache, Ringing in the Ears, Head Noises, Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis, medical science can devise nothing as beneficial as CATARRHOZONE. Complete outfit for two months' use, price \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

**Who Struck Billy Patterson?**  
This is a question that is often asked, and one that has various and widely different answers according to circumstances. The answer this time is "Cupid." Or to be exact he was struck by Cupid first, and by Constable Briggs next. This statement requires explanation. We have an old gentleman living here who is familiarly known as "Billy Patterson," but whose full and proper Christian appellation is William Osborne Patterson. Well, for some years Mr. Wm. Osborne Patterson has been living all alone, although it is said he has a lawful wife who resides in the village of Hanover. Recently Mr. Patterson became enamored of an old lady, a Mrs. Elliott by name, and on Monday last week the twain were made one flesh. The ceremony being performed in the town of Kincardine. So far all was well, but on returning home Constable Briggs waited upon Mr. Patterson with a criminal subpoena, requesting him to appear before Magistrate Miller to answer to a charge of bigamy. This is a serious charge, but Mr. Patterson claims he has a good defence. He was left off on providing bail in the sum of \$200, the further hearing of the case being adjourned until Friday of this week. He is said to have been married the last time under the name of Wm. Osborne, not Wm. Patterson, but that does not mitigate the offence. Later—There will be no trial. Just as we go to press word comes from Durham that the poor old man is no more. On Tuesday afternoon he left home taking his trunk with him. Next day he was found near Durham leaning up against a telephone pole stone dead. His clothes were wet and this leads to supposition that he had fallen into the river but had managed to pull himself out again. It is probable that he died from cold and exhaustion—Telescope. This explains our item last week referring to Man found dead on roadside.

### CONSUMPTION Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

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Do your lungs pain you?  
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The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.  
Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.  
Persons in Canada seeking Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

### Retiring FROM Business

As I am giving up business and have leased the People's Mills for a term of years, all Accounts owing me must be settled up by Cash, Note or Wheat not later than October 4th, 1902.

ALSO PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that any flour or offal owing on Grists must be taken out of the mill by that date.

I have a good team of horses, a double wagon and a heavy set of working harness which will be sold at a bargain.

### R. MCGOWAN

### W. D. CONNOR

Manufacturer of And Dealer in  
**Pumps of all Kinds.**  
Galvanized and Iron Piping; Brass, Brass Lined and Iron Cylinders.  
Pumps from \$2 upward.  
SHOP open every afternoon.  
All REPAIRING promptly and properly attended to.  
W. D. CONNOR.

### Wool Wanted.

Highest Price in cash or Trade for any quantity of wool.

CUSTOM CARDING and Spinning promptly attended to.

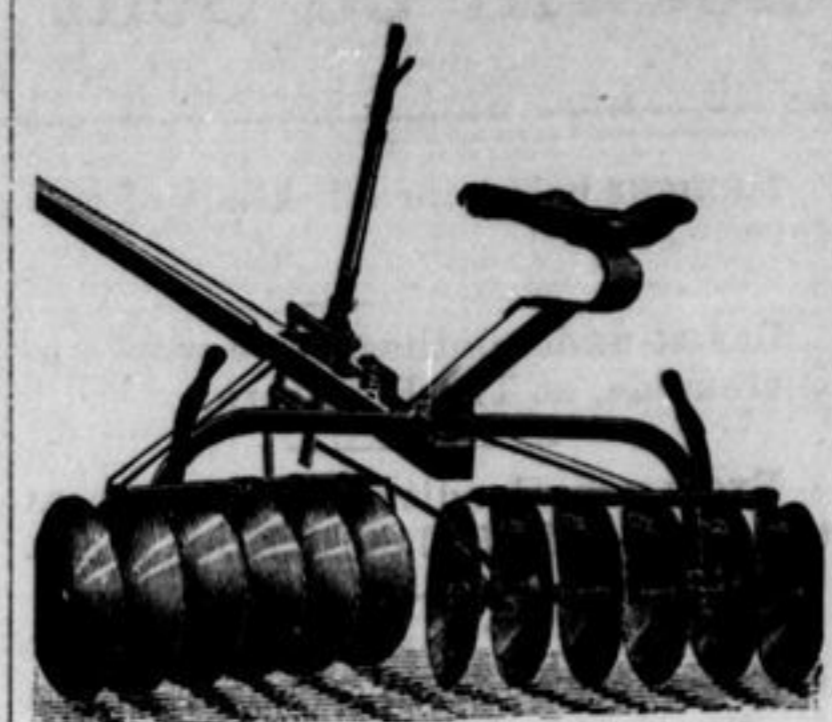
WE KEEP AS USUAL a large assortment of Blankets, Yarns, Tweeds, Worsted and Flannels. Ready-Made SUITS always on hand. Suits to order on shortest notice.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

### DURHAM FOUNDRY

Call and see the Disk Harrows and Steel Rollers made by T. E. Bissell, of Elora, Ont. We handle them.

### DISK HARROW



For Summer Fallows or Fall wheat ground or on Stubble fields. The most perfect implement for working Sod, Fall Plowing or Prairie.

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Built in 6, 8, 9 and 12 foot lengths with many real good improvements. Full particulars will be given, so don't hesitate to inquire.

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**H. H. Miller . . .**  
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### OFFERS FOR NOTHING

The First Chance to Buy:

The T. O. Stewart Farm, lot 16, con. 2 W. G. R., Bentinck, 100 acres with about 30 cleared, frame house and other buildings. Said to have a lot of five hardwood timber.

100 Acres in Bentinck, in excellent state of cultivation, good buildings and fences, good soil, school and church close at hand. Post office on the farm. Owner getting up in years and bound to sell.

The Malcolm Cameron 100 acres above Durham on Garafraxa Road.

Money to Loan at very low rates. Debts Collected, no charge if no money made.

ALL KINDS of business deals negotiated quietly and carefully. 22 years experience. "Always prompt, never negligent."

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Farms for Sale

**THREE HUNDRED ACRES.** BEING Lot 11 and 12, Con. 1, and Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, Con. 2, and Lots 13 and 14, Con. 3, N. D. R., Glenelg. Mostly cleared and in first class state of cultivation, well watered, all. Will be sold separately or in block on reasonable terms of payment. For further particulars apply to  
A. C. BEATON, Business P. O.,  
October 20th, 1902. tf.

### Farm for Sale.

BEING LOT 9, CON. 14, GLENELG, containing 100 acres—50 acres cleared and in first class state of cultivation, well fenced, well watered, with good frame dwelling and good out buildings. Frame barn 34x50 on stone foundation, another frame barn 25x20. Good bearing orchard of nearly 100 trees. Will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. For particulars apply to the owner,  
GEORGE LAMB,  
Dafer, Mich.

Or at this office,  
July 1, 1902.

### Building Lots for Sale.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE desirable building lots would do well to take a look at John A. Warren's plan of subdivision of Park Lot number Four, north of Chester street, in the Government Survey, of the Town of Durham. Plan can be seen at the office of J. P. Stafford, Durham, or at the office of the undersigned. For further particulars apply to  
ARCHIBALD DAVIDSON,  
Clerk Division Court,  
Jan. 20th. 1901—pd. DURHAM, ONT.

### Farm for Sale.

BEING LOT 63, CON. 3, SOUTH Durham Road, Township of Glenelg, 50 acres under good cultivation. There is a neat brick house. Post barn and stable, well and pump, small orchard. Convenient to school, church and post office. For price and further particulars apply to  
MRS. MARY MCULTY,  
or to D. MCCORMICK,  
JOHN MCARTHUR,  
Priceville P. O., Ont.

### Farm for Sale.

THE 200 ACRE FARM, KNOWN as the "McRae Farm," situated in the north end of the Township of Glenelg. There are about 11 acres cleared and suitable for running machinery on. The balance is hardwood bush and supposed to contain over 200 cords of cordwood. Good frame house and cedar post barn on it. The farm is situated about six miles from Berkeley and ten miles from Durham. This farm will be sold during the next 60 days, and at a bargain. For further particulars or terms of sale call or write to  
W. CALDER,  
Durham.

### House & Lot for Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT ON QUEEN Street, the property of Mrs. J. L. Browne. The house contains 12 rooms, conveniently situated, and quite new. Will make an excellent boarding house. For particulars apply to  
J. L. BROWNE,  
July 10th, 1901. tf. Photographer.

### Building Lots for Sale.

IN THE TOWN OF DURHAM, seven buildings lots on the west side of Albert street, being part of Lots 10 & 11. Also building lots on the east side of Garafraxa street, being part of Lots 10 & 11. Now is your time to secure building lots. For further particulars apply to  
J. M. HUNTER,  
Durham.

### Boar for Service.

THOROUGH-BRED TAMWORTH—a prize winner at both Toronto and London Exhibitions. For service at Lot 41, Con. 3, E. G. R., Glenelg.  
GEO. STAPLES, Edge Hill,  
Sept. 23rd. 2m—pd

### Boar for Service.

THOROUGH-BRED YORKSHIRE Pedigree applied for. For service at Lot 56, Con. 2, N. D. R., Glenelg.  
JAS. ATKINSON, Prop.,  
Oct. 27th, 1902. tf.

### Short Horn Bulls for Sale.

FOUR YOUNG BULLS FROM 12 to 20 months old. Two reds and two roans, choice bred.  
H. PARKER, Durham.  
April 14th. tf

### Teacher Wanted.

FOR S. S. NO. 8, BENTINCK, FOR 1903, male or female, stating salary. Applications will be received up to the 10th of November. Address:  
THOMAS CROSS, Sec.-Treasurer,  
Oct. 21, 1902. 4pd. LOUISE P. O.

### For

Machine Oil, Harness Oil, Axle Grease and Hooft Ointment, go to  
**S. P. SAUNDERS,**  
The Harnessmaker,

4th—Insist upon obedience.  
Be sure that you

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

South Grey Educational Association, Oct. 17th, 1902.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To me it has been a difficult thing to decide upon a subject for the President's address in connection with our Institute to-day also been confronted with a ledge that I am going to be frequently heard and heard as it may, I have framed from incorporating address ideas discussed at sessions of this Convention all if a statement be any it can bear repeating. I have chosen "School Management and School Management" and has many times of attention, I have decided few things about it to-day because I know so much about the reason that I think it is the most important item. I shall give me the benefit of your younger teachers at least.

Discipline is the first claim our attention and an important item. It lies at the foundation of our labors, we have right views and measures on this point it is less for us to hope for teaching, for without good teaching there can be no true learning. One may be an earnest school and yet not to teach the same; but the highest and truest school unless he can also True teaching implies discipline. But you may ask why by perfect discipline. I believe that I do not consist in rigid and strictness, in exact and movements, nor in constraining, positively, that I school in a good state in which the pupils at their duties, perform all their duties, and regard all elements of the school with alacrity and with an constant desire to cooperate the teacher, studiously refrain from every thing that tends to disturb the school. The best of them who seem to be save by the inward right: and the best discipline who govern without govern. If we would must not attempt to much, we must lure on the right path by kindly friendly acts, and thus effect control over their should possess, and at have their obedience prompt.

In the first place we ourselves. Unless we a good degree of self we can hardly expect others. It will not be a easy matter for us to self-control, but we must so; and if we can not our own feeling appear angry or annoyed have no difficulty in pupils. I do not think should be entirely responsible for the conduct of our pupils that we should not allow to cause us to lose of exhibiting some sad of passion.

2nd—Let circumstances views of order and cure it.

Some teachers form a discipline, and certain plans for securing it, tending circumstances. The act is just itself, entirely independent motives which led to course, must be would govern successfully, we must study all bearing upon a transparent act, in itself divested of all actual circumstances are. In a certain school a boy of very order and studious had whistled, no less to him than that of he was called out by he asked if he had whistled had excited honesty of heart. I whistled little fellow had been his lessons, and persisted in overcoming some forgetful alike of the circumstance, he expressed an unpremeditated school was interrupted but no sensible teacher with such a lad as culprit. Precisely reprimand would seldom pupils will often be actions in act when entirely correct. So carefully to describe willful wrong and error. Only a guilty of the form good one may be of

3rd—Do not talk loud.  
I think, ladies and all talk too much a talk too loud. We rulous and noisy to have disorderly school says but little remark in a plea "The still, small, 4th—Insist upon obedience.  
Be sure that you