

PARENTS AND TEACHER.

A Neglected Partnership Through Which Education Suffers.

(From the Sunday American.) We earnestly request the attention of fathers and mothers to this editorial. We demand on behalf of the future generation, on behalf of the school children and the school teachers of to day, that mothers and fathers cooperate willingly and intelligently in the work that the school teachers have to do.

There is much talk, in homes, of the school teachers' shortcomings. There is far too much readiness to listen to the stories of children excusing their own poor work with criticism of teachers. The matter is most serious. The teacher cannot possibly do his best work and give the best results unless the parents co-operate with him intelligently. Let us consider what the duty of parents is, and what the teachers have a right to expect. Fathers and mothers know what an atrocious thing a spoiled child is. You pity the father and mother that must control one spoiled child.

Don't fail to pity the public school teacher who is expected to control, by kindness and intelligence exclusively, a dozen or more spoiled children. The first thing for you fathers and mothers is to see to it that you do not send spoiled children to the schools. Remember that the most intelligent, conscientious, devoted teacher can see all of his work made useless by overpetting of a child or foolish severity with a child. Fathers and mothers in America demand, properly, that a teacher shall not strike a child. They should send to the teacher children that do not require blows. Fathers and mothers demand that in school their children shall be controlled by moral persuasion, appeals to their better nature by intelligence. Let them send to the teachers children that are accustomed to be controlled in that manner. Realize that the father is a teacher's partner in education, and that the mother is the teacher's ally. How impossible it is in a family to bring up the children properly if the father adopts one method and the mother another. How many children are ruined by contradictory orders from father and mother. Think what a task you put before the teachers, when you expect them to control so many children who at home are too often directed in opposition to the teacher's wishes and even encouraged to disobey the teacher. We emphasize this point: Control your children by kindness and intelligence. You have no right to send children otherwise controlled to the public schools. If you say, "I have a boy that I can only control by whipping him," or "I have a girl that must be whipped once in a while," how have you a right to say, "I will not allow a teacher to touch my child."

Nowhere in the world is parental love more highly developed than in America. Nowhere are greater sacrifices made for the coming generation. The sight of a father working himself to death for the sake of his family is so common in the United States that it excites no comment. The mother slaying day in and day out that her daughters may have what she could not have, that her sons may have for their education the money that she ought to spend on herself, is the rule, not the exception. But too indulgent or mistaken affection ruins the child. Never encourage a child to speak disrespectfully of a teacher. Never encourage a child to put blame upon a teacher. There are defective teachers, of course. And it does happen that the child may bring to the father or mother truthful tales of shortcomings on the teacher's part. Investigate these things if you will. But investigate them for yourselves, remembering the tendency of childhood to exaggeration. Don't be made foolish to the fact that it is your own child that talks. Find out for yourself, without encouraging the child to disobedience by listening too eagerly to its story. Then, if you find that your child has spoken absolutely truthfully, take such steps as you may please. Don't laugh at your child when it tells of the "smart things" that it does at school to bother the teacher or to bother other pupils. Never try to influence the child against the teacher under any conditions. You hurt your own child infinitely more than you hurt the teacher when you encourage the child to rebel against necessary discipline. Remember that the work of school teachers is the noblest and the hardest work in the world. Remember that it is infinitely the most important work in the world. You ask of the teacher a devotion that can only be given as a result of the highest possible moral character. Instinct compels us to make great sacrifices to the children of our body. Nature attends to that, the human race would die without it. The school teacher is not the father or the mother of the children sitting on the benches. Yet we ask of the teacher a devotion greater than that of any other public servant. We demand that he give every ounce of his ability, of his interest, to children that will not thank him, whose success he will not live to see or share, exhausting his vitality in return for extremely poor pay. Fathers and mothers, be conscientious partners of the teachers. For your children's sake especially, and for the teacher's sake as well, put yourself in the teacher's place. Impress upon your child the great, noble work that the teacher does. Tell the child how often it has happened that men successful in this world have owed their success entirely to their school teacher. Impress upon them especially the fact that good men and successful men have always been eager in childhood to show gratitude for the work that the teachers do. You can easily impress the child in the right way. Make it your solemn duty to lighten the burden of the men and the women in the public schools, upon whom you depend for your children's welfare. Do not neglect this.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE A CONTRAST BETWEEN ENGLAND'S GREAT UNIVERSITIES.

Various Things in Which They Differ, and Others in Which They Are Alike—Classics or Sciences—Rhodes' Scholars and Ladies—Rival Claims of the Institution—Statement of the Contrasts—The Local Color. There is little doubt but that, so long as Cam' and Isis flow, the rival merits of England's two great universities will continue to afford matter for much-heated discussion to the loyal partisans of both. The controversy has raged for centuries with unabated zeal, and the rivalry which shows itself in the display of dark and light blue on the towpath in modern days, is the counterpart of that which in more stormy times found vent in deeper matters. The famous epigram by Joseph Trapp is perhaps one of the nearest literary monuments of the ancient argument.

"King George, observing with judicious eyes The state of both his universities, To Oxford sent a troop of horse; and why? That learned body wanted loyalty. To Cambridge books he sent, as well discerning How much that loyal body wanted learning."

The return of Cambridge is only less apt than the attack, and is not so well known as it deserves to be. "The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse, For Tories own no argument but force; With equal care to Cambridge books he sent, For Whigs admit no force but argument." It is not our intention, however, to embroil ourselves in any conflict such as that which gave rise to such shafts of wit as those just quoted. We will content ourselves with a few notes on the striking differences between the sister universities, avoiding controversial matters so far as possible. Classics or Sciences?

First and foremost, of course, comes the point of classics and mathematics; and the fact that, whilst at Oxford the best classic of his year is the holder of the highest honor Oxford can give, at Cambridge the senior wrangler, as head of the mathematical tripos, is the first among his peers, is responsible for a great number of points of difference. Oxford, possessing the best classical schools in the world, is naturally the head and front of classical learning. Hence, in the first place, a good deal of rivalry between Cambridge and Oxford classical scholars; secondly, on the whole, a more literary tendency in Oxford life, and also a stronger leaning towards conservatism as regards old methods and ideals. In one important respect, however, Oxford has proved herself much more receptive of new ideas, and the result has been a great improvement—in many ways. The system of inter-collegiate lectures has been very largely adopted at Oxford, whereas, at Cambridge, although it has been introduced to a certain extent, it is not nearly so firmly established as at the sister university. By this system, nearly all honor lectures given by college tutors and lecturers are open to all members of the university, the college tutor being recognized by the university as a teacher in his special faculty. The result is the greater accessibility of the learning of the university, a breaking down of excessive college "clique," and a more organized and united policy.

Rhodes' Scholars and Ladies. The will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes has also given Oxford the honor of leading the way as a centre of learning for the British realms across the sea. The Rhodes' students, being, as they are bound to be, the pick of the colonies, of America and of Germany, and being also by the condition of their election gifted with the faculties of will and command, as well as of study, are certain to have a strong influence upon the social and intellectual life of Oxford. As regards the higher education of women, Cambridge is of course the centre, probably owing to the fact that women are as a rule more attracted by the exact sciences than by classical teaching. At Oxford, on the other hand, there is not the same amount of friction between men and women students as at Cambridge. Possibly it is that the women students keep more to themselves, and again the question of granting degrees to women has not yet been flung into the Oxford arena, where it is quite possible that it might arouse a disturbance quite as lively as that which Cambridge witnessed four or five years ago.

Rival Claims. The question of which university has produced the greatest number of noted men is one which admits of endless argument. It is, however, tolerably certain that in law, in letters and in the church, Oxford has the pre-eminence; in mathematics and science Cambridge bears away the bell; in diplomacy and the service of the state the palm is fairly divided. Oxford may truthfully lay claim to priority in point of age, both as a university and as concerning its individual colleges, although both took rise in the same centuries, the 12th and 13th. From the standpoint of historic interest and architectural and natural beauty, lovers of each university can point to some special world-renowned example of the charm of each. "That sweet city with her dreaming spires" which has inspired so many poets is acknowledged to be perhaps the most beautiful in England, or some say in Europe. The High street of Oxford is unequalled by anything which Cambridge can show. The magnificent university buildings, the beauties of Magdalen with its splendid tower, the imposing range of Christ Church, are among the most striking features of Oxford's concrete side of existence. Against these Cambridge boasts the splendors of King's College Chapel, the

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HUMOR

HOW IT WORKED.

Wife's Scheme to Cure Her Husband of Excessive Smoking. She read about it in the back of a magazine. The advertisement said that it was tasteless, that it could be administered in the breakfast coffee and that it would cure the most confirmed smoker of the tobacco habit without his knowledge.

To be sure Elmer smoked only three or four cigars a day. Still, why should he smoke at all? She didn't. So she wrote for the cure, and in due time it arrived in a plain sealed package with full instructions inside. Unfortunately it arrived before she was up. Elmer opened it, smiled to himself, sealed it up again and said nothing. The next morning she gave him his first dose. "This coffee has a bitter taste, hasn't it?" he asked. "Your stomach must be out of order," she answered. "It tastes all right to me."

"Strange." That night he brought home a large new box of cigars. Usually after dinner he smoked once, but that night he smoked all the evening. The atmosphere was thick. The second morning he complained again about the coffee's bitterness. "Well, no wonder your taste is out of order," she said reproachfully, "considering how you smoked last night." "I've had the most remarkable craving for tobacco lately," he muttered. And at dusk he brought home a costly meerschaum pipe and a pound of Cavendish and, shutting himself up in the library, smoked like a forest fire until bedtime.

"Hadn't we better change the coffee? Surely you must have noticed its odd taste," he said on the third morning. "No, I haven't noticed it," she answered faintly. He brought home from the city in the evening a huge tin box of Egyptian cigarettes, a hookah and a jar of Turkish tobacco. "I never enjoyed smoking as I've done lately," he explained. "I can't keep a cigar out of my mouth." And that night he smoked cigars and cigarettes, meerschaum and hookah till he saw her rise and hurry, with a vindictive look, to the kitchen. Following on tiptoe, he saw her unlock a drawer, take out a bottle that he knew and pour its contents into the sink. He chuckled. And thereafter he complained no more about the coffee and his tobacco appetite shrunk back to its normal proportions.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not His. "Tommy," said the teacher reproachfully, "why didn't you take your hat off to me when you passed me yesterday?" "I didn't have me hat on, ma'am," replied the boy. "Don't tell me that. I saw you." "I know you seen me, but you didn't see me hat. Dat wuz me brudder's hat I had on."—Catholic Standard and Times.

He Had Tried to Please. She—Here we've been married just one month, and now you no longer love me. He—But, my dear— She—Don't try to explain. I'm not blind. You made a mistake—you ought to have married some silly, stupid woman. He—But, dearest, I've done my best. —Le Rire.

Not Caught. Miss Romancie—Oh, I just adore music. Old Baldie—You play, I believe? Miss Romancie—Play and sing both. What sort of man ought a woman who loves music to marry? Old Baldie—Well—er—really, I can't say—a deaf one, I suppose.—London Tit-Bits.

Circus Time. "Oh, see, Tommy," said mamma, "your little baby brother can stand all alone. Aren't you glad?" "Yeh," replied Tommy. "Now I can get him to stand up against the fence while I throw knives around him, can't I?"—Philadelphia Press.

Encouraging Him. "You say Miss Jeerington likes to hear you read poetry?" "Yes," answered the self approving youth. "She says that no matter how serious a poem is it sounds funny when I read it."—Washington Star.

It's a Bald Fact. She—Never mind, dear, bald heads are like kind words. He—How's that? She—They can never dye.—Half Holiday.



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H. H. Miller THE HANOVER CONVEYANCER HAS BEEN 2 BUSY To change his advertisements but now offers some NEW BARGAINS: 100 ACRES Bantnick, near Crawford, brick veneered dwelling, very large barn, frame stables and pig stables, good soil, good orchard, good bush. Price should be \$4000 but will sell for less than \$3000 if sold at once.

50 ACRES near Durham, a good farm, splendidly improved, was asking \$7500, will now take great deal less. 90 ACRES in Glenolch, near Durham, a fine well improved farm, will sell very cheap or trade. 1 ACRE LOT near Durham Furniture Factory. Will sell cheap or trade. A PROFITABLE Blacksmith shop stand, well located.

A large sum of money to lend at lowest rates. DEBTS COLLECTED. INSURANCES placed. Difficulties arranged. C. P. R. and Ocean Steamship Tickets for sale. Everything private. Always Prompt—Never Negligent. H. H. MILLER. Farm for Sale. Being Lots 10, 12, 13 and 14, Con. 2, Glenolch, and 50 acres adjoining, 450 acres in all, four good farms. On the property are three good barns and an extra good brick farm house, containing seventeen rooms, hard and soft water in kitchen, and an abundance of good running spring water on the farms. Three good bearing orchards, farms in good state of cultivation, with excellent grazing lands, well timbered, convenient to church, close to gravel road and within four miles of village and post office. Will be sold in one block or in separate parcels to suit purchaser. The proprietor, George Twamley, has purchased land in the West and has decided to sell at once. Snap to quick purchaser. For further particulars apply to ROBERT TWAMLEY, Crawford P. O. Aug. 4, 1906.—6m.

Strayed. Onto the premises of Lot 7, Con. 3, Egremont, one Tamworth boar, on Tuesday, July 17. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. ROBERT McMEKEN, Varney P. O. Aug. 2, 1906.

For Sale. Pure Bred Jersey Bull Calf, Peabree complete. F. PEEL, Durham. April 24.—tf. For Sale. DURHAM BULL—BRED FROM imported stock—aged 14 mos. 4-year old Clyde mare. Building lot on Bruce St. Brick house on Bruce St. Apply to W. LEGGETTE, Rocky Saugena. Jan. 25th.—tf.

Farm for Sale. CONTAINING 100 ACRES, BEING Lot 14, Con. 4, N. D. R., Glenolch. About 85 acres cleared, balance in good hardwood bush. Well watered, in good frame house, bank barn and employment house. Good bearing orchard, about twenty-five acres ploughed, four acres fall wheat. Possession may be had after Mar. 1st. For further particulars apply to DONALD BEATON, Prop., POMONA P. O. Jan. 20th, 1906.—tf.

Good Farm for Sale. ON THE GARAFRAXA ROAD, about six miles from Durham. Good title. Possession at once. Good land. Must be sold. For particulars apply to J. P. TELFORD, Durham. Feb. 22nd 1906.—tf.

For Sale or Rent. LOT 51, 52, 53—Sideroad 50, 2 1/2 miles north of Priceville. Farm in first class condition. Good buildings with running stream convenient to the barn. For further particulars apply to DUGALD D. MCLACHLAN, Priceville P. O. Jan. 28.—tf.

Park Lot For Sale. PARK LOT NUMBER 13 NORTH of Sadler street in the Town of Durham, in the county of Grey, containing acres more or less. For terms and particulars apply to J. P. TELFORD, Dec. 2.—tf. Vendor's Solicitor, Durham.

House and Lot For Sale. ON BRUCE ST., DURHAM, NEW brick house, 30x32, 2 1/2 stories high; double cellar, cement floor in one half, furnace in the other half. Small barn with stone stable underneath. Convenient to station. Furniture Factory and Cream Separator Works. Will sell cheap to quick purchaser. The owner is going West. For further particulars apply to W. LEGGETTE, Box 92, DURHAM. June 14, tf.

Normanby Farm for Sale. LOT 21—IN THE SECOND Division West of the Garafraxa Road in the Township of Normanby, in the County of Grey. For particulars apply to J. P. TELFORD, Barrister, Durham. Jan. 3, 1906.—tf.

For Sale or to Rent. Good solid brick house of nine rooms, on Garafraxa St., upper town. Heated by furnace; electric lights. First class kitchen and furnace cellars. Good woodshed; hard and soft water. 1/2 acre ground with bearing orchard and good barn. Also some good pasture lots, well watered. For further particulars apply on premises to A. GORDON, Durham. Mar. 15.—tf.

To Rent. Good large frame dwelling on George street. All modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. J. W. CRAWFORD, j 12 tf.

To Rent. Two brick house—with growing gardens—on Queen street. Apply to JOHN CLARK or ED. WELSH, Durham, June 21.—tf.

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