

"THE REVIEW"

Every Thursday.

At the Old, Gasfaka Street, Upper Town Durham, - - Ont.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year in Advance.

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Ordinary notices of births, marriages, deaths, and all kinds of local news, inserted free of charge.

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Builder, Durham, keeps on hand a large stock of Sash Doors and all kinds of building materials.

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The Grey Review.

Vol. II. No. 37. DURHAM, Co. Grey, OCTOBER 23, 1879: Whole No. 88.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Farm for Sale. The Subscriber offers for Sale Lots 4 and 5, on the 6th Con. of the Township of Gresham.

House and Lot for Sale in Durham. THE Proprietor wishes to dispose of Lot No. 3, on Albert Street, one Range East of Gasfaka Street, Lower Town, Durham.

House and Three Acres of Land For Sale. A GREAT BARGAIN. THE Subscriber wishing to leave this part of the country offers for sale his property in the

Money to Loan. ON Real Estates at 8, 9, and 10 per cent, according to privileges granted.

Loans Repayable. BY Instalments, or Otherwise. To Suit Borrowers.

Notice to Farmers. IN THE South Riding of Grey.

500 Men Wanted. Kelsey's Gallery to Stand or Sit for their Photos.

First-Class Photographs. Cabinet Sizes a Specialty.

ROBT. BULL. Builder, Durham, keeps on hand a large stock of Sash Doors and all kinds of building materials.

Alexander Robertson, TAILOR, Residence at the Old Post Office, Lower Town, Durham.

W. CALDWELL. Boot and Shoemaker, SOUTH END, Durham, near Cattle Yard Hotel.

J. TOWNSEND. PROPRIETOR.

POETRY.

For the Review. DEATH OF SAINT PAUL.

Then hast thou fought the good fight: Thy warfare o'er, Now peace is thine in realms of light For evermore!

Then hast thou finished thy course, Hast nobly striven, And gained the promised rest Rejoiced for those With Christ in Heaven Who have His name confessed.

Then hast thou kept the faith—thy life is done! Thine armour now laid down, The Land of Life through Christ, is won, Also the promised crown!

Address by Mr. J. Reid, B.A., to the South Grey Teachers Association.

At the Friday forenoon Session of the South Grey Teachers Association held in this town on October 9th and 10th, Mr. J. Reid, B.A., Head Master of the Mount Forest High School, gave the following Address, which we have been requested to publish for the benefit of the Association.

THE honor of addressing you, which your President has conferred on me, is one I did not expect but one in accepting which I could hardly desire any powers equalled my solicitude.

To originate thoughts which may edify teachers of experience as old as I older than my own, and at the same time to furnish with things useful in their art, these just entering the field—men who are here not to be amused but instructed—is a difficultly in grappling which I shall be best aided by your recognizing the position, and most cheered by your attributing failure, rather to the nature of things than to any lack of skill or attention on my part.

I suppose you will agree in considering that if the present convention be not a profitable enjoyment of which we should be responsible and shall be indebted, the fault will be our own. We are here to exchange experience; to discover new and improve old methods; to set instruction on a more uniform and, if possible, a more effective basis; to search in body for results and stamp them with the force and value of united deliberation; to give the public and each other a pledge that we are sincere, that neither pastime nor salary forms the motive, that in our work is our heart, and that we believe it adequate to engage the co-operation of our entire rational and sympathetic powers. If this object be commendable and wise, all should contribute to its attainment. You that are bashful or timid, nervous or ignorant, must speedily divest yourselves of such objectionable qualities, for why should an excuse be pleaded now that would not be received as a public written examination.

Such a resolution rules of conduct will be easily deduced. Discretion and common judgment at all times the basis of good etiquette, will be particularly so on this occasion. To conceive our thoughts with pure intention and express them with good will, to speak when the subject or occasion require, and refrain from debates likely to prove vexatious or fruitless, to convey nothing useless and retain nothing useful to others,—these are duties of the first magnitude, for the performance of which all should brace themselves. With sincerity in our motive, generosity in our opinion, earnestness and promptness in our conduct, we can scarcely fail of success, backed, as we are, by a comfortable room, a well arranged program and an able President.

In order to introduce a few thoughts that merit consideration I divide the sphere of the teacher's action into two hemispheres—one in the care of his pupils, the other before the world. Next to obtaining a certificate of average standing, the essential requisite to succeed in either of these is a proper sense on the part of the teacher of the dignity of his position. That he should indulge this feeling he must know that his is a calling of dignity. A single reflexion demonstrates this to be a fact. Skill and usefulness are right merits by which to measure professional excellence of any kind. If, then, by this measurement society is indebted to the doctor for repairing and prolonging physical life, if his claim be just that in determining the symptoms of disease and compounding medicine for its remedy, broad scope is offered for ingenuity and judgment, is not the teacher's claim to these qualities in as high a degree equally valid? Is less judgment needed to direct, stimulate and strengthen the mental faculties, to grasp their uniformity and weigh their tendencies so as to invest them with power to endure difficulty and to strike systems into chaos? If skill assists the lawyer to preserve the rights of property, or the minister to ensure the wise and discreet behaviour of men, can we suppose a man void of who rears the horse, nerve and muscle of which character is built. If man, is it less valuable that they possess the MATTER—the principles of knowledge and the skill to use them? To unburden society of crime and ignorance is the teacher's duty, for the performance of which he is held responsible; for his faithful discharge ought he not to be esteemed? Why our calling has stood on low footing—speaking relatively—many reasons can be assigned.

It has never been clothed with the prestige of wealth. Opinion regarding it, moulded in an unfavorable period, has not been remoulded. Education—the instrument which it fashions—is not self-acting, a crime in the eyes of many, but merely capable of the most exquisite uses. Its effects are not palpable to the senses for immediate. The architect who rears his structures has his effort appreciated, because it embodies itself in what can be seen and felt, but the student upon whom a large amount of severer toil has been expended, is still the other man; nor is it until in the counting-house, tunnel, or even wrong causes are assigned. Who, after writing a good book, delivering a telling argument, or striking an advantageous bargain, halts to analyze his success, and should he do so, is not human nature, with its feeble recollection, prone to attribute much to the individual, much to the occasion, much to fortune, but little to the teacher of early years?

These are not the only causes of our receiving the "cold shoulder." Behind them, and underlying their operations, is another, for the eradication of which we to-day unite in earnest counsel. I call it FEELBENESS in our own ranks. Of that feebleness which arises from a deficient educational and normal training I have nothing to observe. Its remedy has speedily followed its recognition. But that feebleness generated by a misapprehension of the dignity of our position I cannot too strongly urge. If you lack this god like gift your movements are shackled worse than those of any prisoner. If you have it in your lion grasp, your most granite difficulties crumble to sand. This sense of dignity can be better reached by a process of thought than by a formula in words. All that is commonly termed pride must be excluded; all that is thoroughly earnest embraced. Forbidding undue familiarity on the one side and a cold reserve on the other, it bases its pretension on works—not words; despising the selfish and quibbling, it advocates the generous and true. Unmoved by flatterer's smile or faint flatterer's frown, it acknowledges thoughtful opinion and punts for that "fame" which last infirmity of the noble mind—that the clear spirit darts through to scorn delights and live laborious days." Success among blockheads will always be the best measure of teacher's efficiency. To gain this is certainly the hardest task for the young master to learn, and the easiest for the old one to forget. It is the end for which both should struggle. True self-interest and high born duty point to it as the SUMMUM BUNUM. It, if we find a foundation for our dignity,—an honor badge for our toga,—a star for our chaplet. Its immediate effect is an approving conscience, its remote one an enduring fame. The millionaire who lives for himself may be forgotten, but time will sweeten the memory and burnish the character of him, the highest ambition of whose soul was to strengthen the weak, direct the doubtful and instruct the ignorant. Even if spared the ordinary of a life he may receive a portion of the meed of his toil. Long after examinations have lost their interest, what more pleasant thing than to enjoy a happy symphony from the hand of a veteran whose sympathy you gained and success you guaranteed when a timid lad! In school a teacher endowed with this sense of dignity will neither allow haughtiness in his own bearing, nor will he cramp his pupils by extending a mean submission in theirs. Believing that to open no chasm between himself and his class would be impolitic he does not consider it the best thing to always keep it open. No sooner, therefore, does he show, by solving a few well framed difficulties, his qualification to be their master, than he hastens to demonstrate, by well timed acts of kindness, his willingness to be their brother. Thus he commands the seniors' respect and the juniors' love. Thus he avoids the two very greatest calamities that can befall any school—despair among the dull, disdain among the clever. At this point I suggest a principle, and with all the force in me, press it home upon your attention. I give it as a command,—ALLOW NO PUPIL TO BECOME DISCOURAGED. You may never make it unexceptionable in practice, but reflect and think of it in this form as the best motto to inspire your conduct. No principle do I know to which so many good practical rules of teaching can be traced, and it might be hard to find one from which more can be made. The first thing, therefore, after organizing his school, that should engage the teacher is to determine carefully what pupils are likely to become discouraged. Experience points to three classes. First, the boy of vigorous, quick mind, but weak body. Eccentric temper, he is sometimes marked by peculiar likes and dislikes, often sensitive; usually towards the end of a term he passes into such a sluggish state that to rouse him you talk and swing your laws in vain. Then there is the intensely brilliant, but alas! inattentive, heedless, lazy pupil. He frequently does well in the class, but, lacking diligence to review, he rarely exhibits that comprehensive grasp which alone ensures success at an examination. Lastly, the home pet, he is it whose cleverness and good parts in general roll in torrents from any conversation had with the parent. With him you must frequently stoop to conquer; but if properly handled he may be made a pillar in your school, for on his side, whether right or wrong, will cluster all blood relations. Beware of a quarrel with such!

With these three classes; be sympathetic

but prudent; commit yourself to no course which cannot if need be carried out to the letter. Treat them kindly. Remember that to gain the citadel of the heart is the teacher's great first step, and there are few hearts to which kindness will not open an avenue. Love is the strong right arm of discipline. It often triumphs where bludgeons or straps would purchase, at last, but a rebellious settlement. Short, well defined lessons, with the EXPANDED BUT UNDEFLECTING that all excess is out of the question will largely promote the common weal and general peace of a school. During recitation excite such interest, ask so many questions, provoke so much honorable competition, that entire surroundings shall be forgotten, then, while all minds are intent, drop a weak member an easy question, accompanied by an encouraging word or look. Let him feel that in your esteem, at least, he has some power,—is of some importance. You may in such a melting moment have the honor of launching a boy on "the tide that leads on to fortune." You may raise and set a chord in his heart which all the thumpings of after life shall not untune. In rendering explanations guard against a sacrosanct tone of voice. A single sneer on the part of a teacher may inflict a pain which a month's good conduct won't alleviate. If you expect a continuous, thorough progress, select questions on the subject in hand and give honest answers. If necessary defer for time to consider, but be honest. An honest teacher, though feared,—

Washed whiter, but not shaken by the shock; Leathing pretence; he does with ready will, What other talk of while their hands are still."

So much then for the teacher's conduct in school, now for a point or two on his conduct out of school—a conduct necessitated by the nature of his employment. It will hardly be denied that real success and a good reputation are co-related—the one being an index to the other. Now a good name may be taken as the product of three factors. 1st. The statistics of his school, such as results of examinations, Inspector's reports, government grants, &c. 2nd. Reports of his work disseminated by his own pupils. 3rd. Impressions of himself formed by his immediate intercourse with the people. As the first two radiate from the school, I dismiss them with what has already been said, and turn to that part of his reputation which arises from a direct contact with the public. I deny not that the school is the great mirror in which can be traced at any time not the teacher's face but his character, habits of thought, system of discipline, amount of night work, the very striking peculiarities of his person; but to do this requires an expert. People have recourse to a different basis for their judgment. However much prepossession may do for or against a man, it is only with a face to face that he is thrown into the balance of judgment and his complete calibre chalked down. What part, then, of our conduct is most scrutinized and how must we shape it so that it be favorably regarded, are pertinent questions. A straightforward, sober, polite, gentlemanly bearing contributes much to their answer, but conversant with the great medium between mind and mind—furnishes the true solution. The conversationalist who always carries about with him a goodly amount of ready-cash knowledge and rarely fails to pay it out neatly on current topics will receive attention and respect in cases where life has been exhausted, if lacking in this respect, would obtain but an indifferent notice. Conversation is a staple employment in which we should be ready to engage at any time. I would not advise equipment for any particular occasion because a change of the tide might lead to a ridiculous result, but a vigorous previous preparation for conversation in general cannot be esteemed too highly. Hence a careful perusal of a few leading journals and magazines would be advantageous to all, but by him who would combine in his words matter and elegance a course of reading in poetry, history and biography must be pursued. Read as if inflation may direct, keeping in mind that fluency and excellence are best owed not so much by the amount read as by the amount concocted into judgment. If you converse as a gladiatorial exercise, content for victory with firmness, then "let decision follow judgment as the thunderbolt pursues the flash" but if your object be to increase the fund of idea and thought speak with moderation and listen with deference. As people generally mind their own business most you may expect to fall in company with those who care little or think little about your business. A knowledge of the principal trade operations and manufacturing processes will give strength for the occasion. The point I drive at is this: be ready to convince a man that your judgments are sound in matters which he understands and he'll the more readily consider it sound in matters he does not understand. This is a fruitful thought. Prove your judgment in a parlor conversation to be good. Discuss successfully the qualities of the lever with a builder, or the classes of grain with a farmer, and you create for yourself an auxiliary force, the very existence of which will render its need unnecessary. To sum up my admonition in a single utterance, be cheerful, read good books, talk with wise men and take plenty of exercise.

And now I charge you beware of the

dangers to which, as a class, we are peculiarly liable. The repetitive nature of our work and the necessity of always commanding unconditional obedience are favorable to the growth of pedantry. This may be checked by self-meditation and a fair portion of that wholesome clash of thought found in cheerful society. The infatuation of little troubles that arise day after day to fix the attention, is apt to produce a peevish, ill-nature; remedy such by airy strolls, friendly letter-writing and humorous reading. The invidious distinctions sometimes drawn between schools and the numberless little cutting remarks that accidentally are dropped in our hearing fester the heart and unless nipped in the bud, will develop that worst of all carkers—jealousy. To combat this, summon all the attributes of your manhood, all the moral forces of your christian character. It is the greatest sorrow of our nature. Far from us be that eye that sees a rival in a friend, far be that passion which has "nour its hour of thought."

Young man, if you suspect any parent in your section, consider the thought moral you have no time to indulge petty resentment. Exercise the back-saw, axe or spade for an hour. Visit, talk cheerily, and if invited, drink tea with him. No letter plan can be adopted of rectifying misunderstandings. Young woman, should you feel jaded, charmed or old-maidish, "dress your bonnet blue" and make a call on the sister of the nicest young man in the neighborhood, or if it be an Association week, be conspicuous by your presence, your grace and your smiles.

Instead, then, of being annoyed or discouraged by the vexations and crosses that rise to oppose, let us prosecute our work manfully and effectually, remembering that these are the common lot of all and enable us; that our humblest work is performed by and brightens our highest faculties, that it is work to which angels would stoop. Let us go straight on—being faithful; for whether fortune allure us with its sunshine or disappointment smite us with its frost, if we are faithful ours shall be the "Suffrage" of the wise, the praise that is worth ambition." Because the shall improve!

"Knowledge by which men shall learn themselves to know: What to one another and what to God they owe."

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The High School at St. Mary's has been made into a Collegiate Institute.

The Montreal Hardware men raised the price of iron on Saturday week to \$2 per 100 lbs.

Two children of Mr. Michael Schaefer were buried in a sanitarium at Winterton on Friday. One, a girl aged five, was taken out dead; the other has a chance of recovery, though seriously hurt.

The death sentence passed upon Chester Munroe at the late assize Court in Simcoe county, for the murder of Thomas Cook, has been commuted to imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary for a term of 10 years.

It is a curious fact that while the Orange-men of Ontario are still knocking at the door of the Ontario Assembly for a special Act of incorporation, their friends, the Democrats of Ontario, still have pigeon-holed at Ottawa—where it has been for several months past—an Act of Incorporation of the Orange Order passed by the Prince Edward Island Legislature, which Bill was reserved for the assent of the Governor-General in Council. That assent has been withheld so far. What does Brother Sir John and ex-Grand Master Bower say to this?

A LONG TIME TO SUFFER.—Twenty-five years of endurance with Catarrh is a long period of annoyance and misery. Mrs. E. A. Gardner, of Manchester, N. H., after going through it all, writes: "The Constitutional Catarrh remedy has rescued me from intense suffering and aim at the eye." This medicine is for sale by all Druggists.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CLERK.—Charles Lancaster, who has been employed at the Merchant's Bank, London, as ledger-keeper, was arrested on Monday last week, on an information charging him with embezzling \$1,000 from the bank. He enjoyed a high character for integrity and was greatly trusted, but he seems to have fallen into bad habits. Shortly after he was arrested another man, named George Rowe, was also taken into custody for receiving part of the stolen property. Lancaster is but 19 years of age, and his companion, Rowe, some few years his senior. If it is said he was induced by Rowe to make false entries and take the money, and afterwards compelled to divide with him. The special commission referred to of \$1,000 was effected 18 months ago, but since then it is alleged other sums have been appropriated making in all about \$2,000. A preliminary examination was held, when Lancaster pleaded guilty to the charge, and on Wednesday he was sentenced to 2 years in the penitentiary.

NERVOUSNESS.—A very great number of those in the middle and higher classes of society, who, without being ever actually sick, never know what real health is; who live constantly in a lower plane of living than is normal in man, who are weak all over, though not specially and constantly weak in any one organ, who may not experience piercing and grinding pain, yet suffer at times, if not always, that profound exhaustion which in many respects is worse than pain. Those in the lower, and many permanently so by using the VICTORIA SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, it being particularly adapted for these cases. For sale by all Druggists.

Fall Assizes.

(Concluded from Last Week's Advertiser.) In the case of Melville vs. Weir, to which we referred last week, the jury brought in a verdict of \$251 damages for plaintiff.

The grand jury brought in true bills against Patrick Mooney for perjury, and John Grier for fraudulent appropriation of property.

Ghent vs. McColl, ejectment,—verdict for plaintiff; Anderson vs. Hall, and Wardrop vs. Murdo settled.

In the case of Cochrane vs. Graham, an action to recover the value of a threshing machine, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

In the case of the Queen vs. Martha Johnston, larceny of two cows, the Judge thought it was not sufficient to go to the jury, and the prisoner was discharged.

Patrick Mooney was arraigned for perjury and pleaded "not guilty." Not being ready for trial he was held over on bail till the next assize.

In the case of the Queen vs. John Grier (also of the Judge was of opinion that the clause of the statute under which Grier was indicted did not apply, and sent the question down to Toronto for decision.

The case of Sags vs. Benner was struck out for want of jurisdiction, and that of Hoy vs. Reid settled.

In the case of Jary vs. Drifill, to which we referred last week, the jury brought in a verdict partly for plaintiff, and partly for defendant.

The Queen vs. James Armstrong,—Forger and uttering a forged deed. The facts of the case are as follows:—Mr. David Douglas Young, a lumber merchant in Quebec, owned 400 acres of land in the township of St. Vincent. Mr. Young died some ten years ago since which time his property has been in the hands of his executors, C. R. Sing, Esq., of Montreal, acting as agent. The prisoner thought the property would be a valuable acquisition, if he could succeed in securing it, and for the purpose of doing so he came last March to Mr. Armstrong, the Clerk of the Peace here, and represented himself as about to purchase the property, at the same time getting Mr. Armstrong to write him out a deed. He then proceeded, in company with Patrick Mooney, to A. M. Stephens, Esq., to have the deed executed, representing himself to Mr. Stephens as Mr. Young, the owner of the property which the deed conveyed to Armstrong the prisoner. Mooney witnessed the execution of the deed. After this the prisoner got the deed fully registered, and was in search of a purchaser of the property when he was detected and arrested. He was found guilty and sentenced to 5 years in the provincial penitentiary. The prisoner is about 60 years old, and had previously been 6 months in Owen Sound goal for converting money to his own use, and four years in the penitentiary for horse stealing in the neighborhood of Hamilton.

The business of the Court was concluded on Friday forenoon.

THE County Town Question.

The matter of a new format of counties is again agitating the minds of many people in this section of the Province. The probability is that the question will be a leading feature of the deliberations of this forthcoming meeting of Ontario Legislature, and with this probability in view those who are interested in the matter are putting themselves in shape for pressing their respective claims, for county-town honors upon the attention of the House.

Our Harrison neighbors have for some time past been working themselves into the belief that their town is desirous to be the hub around which the municipalities are to metamorphically revolve, and they are exerting themselves to impress their neighbors with the soundness of the doctrine. Little and Mount Forest have also been long in the field as candidates for the distinctive honors, with what they deem good prospects of ultimate success, and they will undoubtedly wield a powerful stroke in battle for their claims for their new county.

We have not lately seen a sketch of what each of these candidates propose to submit in their scheme, but presume that Harrison's plan is to take in the townships of Wallace, Maryborough, Arthur, Minto, Howick and Normansby. Listowel's scheme includes the townships of Wallace, Maryborough, Normanton, Elma, Grey, and perhaps Howick and Minto. Mount Forest endeavors to scoop in the townships of Normansby, Egremont and probably others. There will, therefore, necessarily be a clash of interests, and a strong and obstinate fight may be looked for the next few months. Now, from a glance at the map of Western Ontario, we can see that Clifford has just as good reason to become a candidate for county town as either of the places named. It is evident that the county of Bruce is altogether too large, and that in the general cut up, there will, no doubt, be a slice taken off the lower part of it including Carleton and Calross. A good square compact county, with Clifford right in the centre could thus be formed from the townships of Minto, Howick, Turnbury, Carleton and Normansby. Let's set up our claim, and see if we can't make just as good a show as any of our neighbors.—Clifford Arrow.

The capture of Calul by Sir Frederick Roberts is fully confirmed. He visited the citadel on Saturday, and made a public entry into the city on Sunday. The Afghan troops have been completely routed, and the tribes assembling to fight have returned home. The Amer is now detained as a prisoner, and the fact that his most intimate personal friends were leaders in the revolt may be accepted as pretty conclusive evidence that his own friendly professions have been feigned throughout.

Aged persons are often troubled with derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs, and will be glad to learn that Victoria's BROWN and UVA URSI is prepared with the especial purpose of meeting these troubles, and making life happy to the aged. Those who have used it speak highly of it, and it is highly recommended with confidence. For sale by all dealers.