SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

with HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA,

combined in a *perfectly palatable* form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at 50 cts per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

St. JAMES' CHURCH SALE

—OF—

Useful and Fancy Articles.

CITY HALL,

Wednesday, November 5th.

Admission 10c
Tickets for Luncheon and Admission.... 40c
" " Supper and do 25c

Tickets may be obtained of the Ladies or at Wade's Drug Store.
Oct. 15th, 1879.

SPECIAL SALE.

A Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles will be held in the School Room of the Baptist Church on

Tuesday, 4th November,

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Baptist Sewing Society.

All classes of goods offered have been carefully made and finished in the very best style.

COME EARLY and have the advantage of the best selection. Sale begins at 12 noon.

General admission 5c. Tickets for Tea 25c.
Oct. 13th, 1879.

FOR SALE.

LOT Thirty-Eight, 66 x 132, west side of Gore Street, between Sheriff Ferguson's Stables and the Fenwick House. Terms easy. BAWDEN & MACHAR.

AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED LOT ON KING STREET WEST, the site of the County Down Inn." BAWDEN & MACHAR.

LOT NUMBER NINE, west side of Collingwood Street. BAWDEN & MACHAR.
Kingston, July 26th, 1879.

For Sale or To Let.

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on Bagot Street, adjoining West the residence of E Chown, Esq., near the City Park. Apply to BAWDEN & MACHAR, Solicitors

TO LET.

THE PREMISES on the west side of King Street, lately occupied by J. Cameron, Saloon keeper, and the Street Railway Company.
BAWDEN & MACHAR.
Solicitors, Golden Lion Block.
July 26, 1879.

TO LET.

THE Premises on Princess Street now occupied by Mr. P. Harty. Possession given on 1st January next. Apply to Sheriff Ferguson.
Oct. 29th, 1879.

A FIRST CLASS Bakery and Dwelling on Queen Street. Apply to
J. BELL CARRUTHERS.
Oct. 21st, 1879.

THE Dwelling at present occupied by Col. Hence. Possession given 1st April next. Apply next door.
Oct. 17th.

A DESIRABLE STONE HOUSE on Barrie Street, lately occupied by J. W. Power. Apply to
GEORGE NEWLAND,
Contractor.
Sept. 29th, 1879.

THE BRICK DWELLING on Wellington Street, now occupied by the Subscriber.
J. F. McDERMOTT.
Kingston, Sept. 22rd, 1879.

A BRICK HOUSE on Bagot Street, a present occupied by A. F. Macher, sen. Apply to
JOHN McMAHON,
Wellington Street.
Sept. 16th, 1879.

A NEW Brick House and Store combined, on the corner of York and Alma Streets. Hard and soft water on the premises. Good Stable 18 x 30. Apply to
JAMES NESBITT.
Corner of Johnson and Gordon Streets.
Sept. 2nd, 1879.

A COMFORTABLE STONE DWELLING in a good situation, on West Street near King Street. Eight Rooms. Apply to
JOSEPH CLIFF,
West Street.

A VERY COMFORTABLE BRICK DWELLING, with carriage house attached, of Alfred street, will be sold or let. Apply to
VANDEWATER & BETTS,
Office—Ontario Street

WITH Immediate Possession, No. 6 Vaughn Terrace. In first class order. Apply at the WHIG Office.
Sept. 20th, 1879

THE House on Wellington Street, adjoining Dr. Henderson's residence. Possession November 1st. Apply on the premises.
October 18th, 1879.

STEAM HEATING

BY

N. McNEIL.

No more Coal Gas, Smoke, or Dust from Stoves.

Stoves and Hot Air Furnaces superseded by Steam or Hot Water.

Steam Fitting on the most approved principle and with the latest improvements.

☞ Satisfactory references given.

N. McNEIL,
No. 66 Brock Street, Kingston.
Sept. 16th, 1879.

500 Barrels Winter Apples

ARRIVING AT THE BAZAAR.

St. Catharines Selected Fruit, Large Barrels.

EAVE YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

REES BROS,
Manufacturing Confectioners,
October 28th, 1879.

The Daily British Whig.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

☞ Railroad Time Table and Steamer announcements upon 4th page.

CITY AND VICINITY.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS will be at the Opera House on Nov. 19th.

PROBS.—Fresh to brisk westerly winds, partly cloudy cold weather with passing snow flurries.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Mrs. Anglin has received a large stock of fancy clothing and hosiery direct from Germany. They are of the latest styles and of a good quality. She has an abundant supply for everybody.

THE BROCK Street Presbyterian Church tea meetings are noted for being good. The one on Thursday 6th, will be specially so. Mr. Spears, of Toronto, Tandy Bros. and Miss Burton take part. Tickets 25c.

TO-MORROW you will find at the Golden Lion grocery new and fresh dairy butter, Smyrna and Malaga figs, raisins, grapes, kippered mackerel and herrings, bologna sausage, finnan haddies, and all other varieties of the season. Call and see them.

EXTENDING.—Mr. J. L. Englehart & Co., of Petrolia, manufacturers of the "Silver Star" coal oil, advertised in our columns and known to be of first quality, is actively engaged in enlarging and improving his extensive works. This is caused by an increased demand for his oils.

PLANT SOLD.—The type and apparatus constituting the estate of the *Frontenac Gazette* (which recently died most peacefully) have been purchased by a gentleman in Trenton, who proposes to start a paper in opposition to the *Courier*. Competition is the life of trade.

BRIC-A-BRAC.—On Monday evening the Bric-a-Brac Company will appear in the Opera House. It makes no pretence at meaning anything but amusement. All the performers are made up as colossal pieces of Japanese ware, and in this phase the play abounds in clever hits on the "gads" of the day.

GRAIN MARKET.—Yesterday was the busiest day of the season at the grain warehouses. There could not have been less than 13,000 bushels of grain delivered. The price of barley has again fallen. The highest price paid for barley is 57 cents. This is for No. 2 bright. The shipments of grain to Oswego from here occur daily.

STEAMBOAT ROUTES.—Messrs. Rathbun & Son, having secured the steamer 'Armenia,' have placed her on the route between Mill Point and Trenton, and the 'Desoronto' is now running twice a day between Picton and Napanee. Capt. E. W. Johnson, late of the 'Shannon,' which ran up the canal a short time ago in opposition to the 'D. C. West,' is now in command of the 'Desoronto.'

LARGE CARGO.—The schooner 'Jessie H. Breck,' Captain Booth, which arrived at Oswego on Sunday from Toronto, is said to have had the largest cargo of barley (23,072 bushels) ever taken into that port. She grounded about forty feet from the elevator. The "leg" was stretched out to her but reached only to the deck and part of her cargo was shovelled on deck and then elevated till she raised about a foot.

NEWSPAPER WAR.—A lively newspaper war is threatened in Port Hope. Three daily papers are endeavoring to live. The *Guide* is at present published daily by Mr. Wilson, the *Times* has been changed from a weekly to a daily by Mr. Trayes, and now the *Free Press* is to be started, under the control of Mr. W.T.R. Preston, late of the Ottawa *Free Press*. Port Hope is not the place to afford scope for three dailies and somebody must sink money.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—The Belleville Commercial College is encouraged by the success of its students. One Mr. Reginald B. Beatty, who graduated last spring, has received a good appointment as accountant to the Norway House District, one of the best appointments in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Another graduate of the College, Mr. James Hambly, son of Ald. Hambly, Belleville is filling a fine position as accountant at Winnipeg. The College record is certainly very good.

Y. M. C. A. PRESIDENCY.—The *Presbyterian* says in regard to the election of Principal Grant to the Y. M. C. A. Presidency: "The Convention has done a most sensible thing. No man in our country is better qualified for the position. He will not fail to impart a truly Christian and *manly* tone to their Associations, and this they greatly need. * * * His election indicates the position he holds in the community and an appreciation of his cordial sympathy with the young men and their work."

A HUMBUG.—An Irishman who is visiting the city in the interest of a Boston magazine, which may not be in existence, had a merry time of it this morning among the sons of Erin by making it appear to every one he met that he was from the county from which they or their grandfather at one time hailed. The fellow is a humbug—judging from the cut of his jib. He certainly meant to humbug the people when he said that Father Hogan, of Montreal, had been appointed Bishop of Kingston.

LARCENY.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Francis Aitkens entered the saddlery of Mr. Henry Wilton, Princess street, ostensibly for the purpose of selling machine oil, but while Mr. Wilton was in the front shop, attending to some customers, stole from his work bench a pipe, pocket-knife, compass, scissors, straight punch, and a pair of cutting nippers. He sold all the articles to the pawnbrokers, but the knife and pipe which were found in his possession. At the police court this morning he pleaded "guilty" to the offence, but J. P. Gildersleeve being in the chair, could not try him. If the Police Magistrate had been present his case could have been summarily dealt with. He was committed for trial.

WIND WAFTS.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND ON VARIOUS THEMES.

—Incidents of the Quebec crisis given on the first page.

—"A" Battery marched out this morning. The band played spiritedly.

—The express from the west was an hour and a half late this afternoon.

—The Orange Assembly takes place this evening in the Victoria Music Hall.

—The Belleville *Free Press* has been changed from a weekly to a tri-weekly.

—Lock your gates this evening or to-morrow you may not have them to lock.

—The Church of England clergymen have returned from the visitation at Ottawa.

—The new western branch of the Grand Trunk R.R. will be completed by Dec. 1st.

—The "party of purchases" is the name by which Chapleau and his followers are known.

—The citizens of Grindstone Island have petitioned for mail facilities. The people should grind away until they get it.

—Mr. H. L. Sanderson, Wolfe Island, has had his barn destroyed by fire. A cow perished in the fire. Building not insured.

—The Ottawa *Free Press* man has been out hunting. He has been chased by a bear, and has lost, apparently, the humorous side of his nature.

—The schooner 'O'Gorman' was chartered to carry grain from Picton and Black Creek to Oswego at 4½c. per bu—the highest figure paid for several years.

—The *Delineator* for November contains full descriptions of the latest fashions and no lady who desires to be clothed in the newest style should be without it.

—Thanksgiving day approaches, and the festive turkey must feel certain that sooner or later he will bite the dust and afterwards have the "stuffin" knocked out of him.

—The *News* puts this conundrum: "Yakoob Khan has abdicated. Who will be his successor?" We humbly submit that this is too far-fetched for the people of Kingston. Why did it not ask, "Who's to be Postmaster?" That would be a conundrum.

MARINE.

Arrived for the Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company since last report: Schooner Watertown, from Chicago, lighted 5,000 bush corn; Jane McLeod, Leamington, 13,400 bush wheat; Rising Star, Chicago, 18,600 bush corn; E. H. Rutherford, Toledo, 13,800 bush corn; Jessie McDonald, Whitby, 5,000 bush barley; E. R. C. Proctor, Toronto, 12,300 bush wheat; E G. Benedict, do, 10,700 bush wheat; Dauntless, do, 10,000 do; Gold Hunter, do, 12,300 do; New Dominion, Chatham, 9,700 do; White Oak, Toronto, 12,500 do; Defiance, Jordan, 5,000 do; Jennie Graham, Chicago, 21,900 bush corn; Bangalore, do, 22,900 do; Hyderbad, do, 17,200 do; Lisgar, do, 21,500 do; Lincoln, do, 16,000 bush wheat; Augusta, do, 8,100 bush corn; Sligo, do, 20,400 do; prop Ocean, do, 4,100 do; schr G. M. Neelon, do, 22,000 do; Canada, do, 20,300 do; Bismarck, do, 22,000 do; barge Jet arrived from Montreal with 500 ton iron; Lark, 450 tons RR. iron; Siren, 450 do; Alice Pacy, 350 do; Beauport, 500 do; William, 100 do; Princess, 200 do; Rapid, 2,000 bags salt; Star, 2,000 do; Annie, 2,000 do; Minnie, 3,000 do; prop. Lincoln left for Chicago with 450 tons RR. iron; barges Lisgar, do, 560 do; Gibraltar, do, 450 do; schr. Bangalore, do, 5,000 bags salt; Jennie Graham, do, 500 sons RR. iron; Sligo, do, 400 do; prop. Scotia, do, 1,000 bags salt; schr. Laura, do, 5,000 do. Departures for Montreal in tow of tugs Chieftain and E. A. Calvin—Barges Princess, Alabama, William, Rapid and Elm, with 100,000 bu. wheat and corn.—*Advt.*

Desperate Character.

An apparently desperate character was brought down to the Penitentiary the other day. We noticed his arrival among a number lodged in the police cells over night. We refer to "Shang" Clark, brought here by Chief of Police Fewings, of St. Thomas. His sentence is for two years for committing various burglaries in that vicinity. In the spring of 1877 he was tried in Hamilton for a robbery on the premises of Mr. Adam Brown, but for which he was acquitted. He was also accused of the post office robbery at Niagara in 1877, but the jury disagreed. He is well known throughout the United States, where he led a most desperate career, having been convicted in almost every State. He was sentenced to three years for killing a negro in New Orleans, two years from Buffalo for burglary, and four years from Toronto for highway robbery. Altogether he is known as one of the worst men in the country. The Penitentiary has received lately, as our reports have shown, many desperate characters who will require watching.

All Hallow'een.

This anniversary occurs this evening, the name being given to the eve or vigil at "All Hallows," or festival of All Saints. In England it was long customary to crack nuts, duck for apples in a tub of water, and perform other harmless fireside revelries. While the same may be said of Scotland, the Hallow'een ceremonies of that country partook more of a superstitious character, taking, among rustics, the form of a charm to discover who should be his or her partner for life. In Canada (Kingston) the customs of England and Scotland are followed to some extent, but the young lads add a few touches of their own, sometimes as mischievous as they are original.

HARVEST HOME.—Last evening a harvest supper and congegational picnic was held at Collinsby in connection with the C. M. Church. Mr. S. Woods occupied the chair. Addresses were made by Rev Mr. Conley, of Elginburg; Awde, of Portsmouth; Huxstable, Cataraqui; and W. Jackson, Kingston, who was eloquent in his description of man's duty. The Leonard family supplied the music, and in addition Mr. Woods gave a reading. The entertainment closed at 10:15. It was most successful.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM EXPERIENCED EDUCATIONALISTS—DR. DUPUIS' ADMIRABLE LECTURE ON THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH—THE COUNSEL OF DR. GRANT.

The Association resumed at two o'clock; the President in the chair.

Mr. W. G. Kidd, Inspector of the city schools, read a paper on "Mistakes in Teaching."

HYGIENE.

Dr. Dupuis then delivered his lecture:

Hygiene is the distinctive name of that science which has for its object the preservation of health. The word is of Greek etymology, its root being a term which formerly signified either health, or the goddess of health. From its nature, therefore, it must deal with every object whether material or immaterial that can influence our bodies in either a healthy or unhealthy manner, it must take take cognizance of every means that can ward off diseases and enable us to enjoy the greatest amount of vigour and physical comfort compatible with our constitutions and surroundings, it must give us warning of every cause that can render us puny and diseased, and doom our brightest hopes to disappointment by making our mortal lives a sad and painful journey through a world of suffering and misery towards our only resting place—the grave. Hence a true knowledge of hygiene, and an intelligent obedience to its laws must enable us to avoid many evils that would otherwise befall us, thus adding to the sum of our earthly enjoyment and magnifying the importance of human existence, for in its extended application this science not only benefits individuals and communities, it rises to a national, may even a cosmopolitan importance. When the Southern States are wasted by the scourge of yellow fever, or when Asia Minor is devastated by the black plague, and the wail of a suffering people rising over land and sea comes even unto us imploring our sympathy and benevolence, we were blind indeed, could we not see that the world would be bettered if all our fellow creatures were governed by the divine and life-preserving precepts of the "Science of Health." We feel assured that nothing less than a general observance of this science will ever raise our race to the position that God intended it to occupy, with respect to freedom from disease, and deliver it from the wholesale misery consequent upon many preventible epidemics. These scourges, too, often take their rise in infected and dirty localities, and thence sweeping over broad tracts of country, and even overleaping oceans, invade the purest places, striking down the innocent with the guilty, the clean with the unclean, the noblest and best with the grovelling and vile. In view of its so great importance then, this science affords a field of labor for varied workers. The schoolmaster, the physician, and the priest, can all find employment here. Here is the place for philanthropists, who, like Howard the good, will enter the loathsome abodes of disease and death for the purpose of rescuing perishing men and women from the unrelenting and ravenous jaws of the destroyer.

From the scope and objects of this science we may at once assume that it is of great antiquity. Man being born to die, the great struggle of Humanity has always been to postpone this event to the most distant date possible. It is reasonable to suppose that a very little experience, even in the earliest ages of the world, sufficed to warn men against such conditions and things as they found to be injurious to their health or destructive of their lives. Once they discovered that marshy and damp localities, that effluvia from decaying animal or vegetable remains, that the use of certain kinds or qualities of food, that over-crowding in close and unventilated caves or huts, that exposure to cold when heated by violent exercise, or that any other causes would produce in them disease and pain, we may safely conclude that they would not only avoid such malevolent influences afterwards, but would also instruct their children and admonish their friends to avoid them. It therefore requires no stretch of imagination to date the birth of hygiene back to those misty epochs of the past when men first began to live upon the earth, and when the gods did not disdain to come down and hold intercourse with mortals, and to instruct them in the various arts. To you who are familiar with your Bibles, and will recollect what is written in the books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy, the fact will be apparent that many of the laws given by Moses were of a hygienic character. Of this kind were the various cleansing of persons, clothing, utensils, houses, etc., and the rigorous separation of clean animals from unclean in the diet regulations of the people; and of this kind are many other observances, that need be only read to convince us that purity and cleanliness are of such importance as to be worthy of embodiment in a code of religious and national laws. The ancient Greeks, too, cultivated this science, and esteemed it so highly that they had, as we have already observed, a special goddess whose duty it was to preside over health and disease, and whose name has been perpetuated in the term by which which we now designate the Science of Health. Hippocrates, who has been called the father of the healing art, wrote many treatises on this subject, and compiled large books from works of a similar kind that were extant before his time. Hippocrates was born in the island of Cos about 422 B.C., and became so famous in his profession that he was called to Athens to exercise his art in staying the ravages of a terrible plague that was devastating the city. His first act after his arrival there convinces us of his practical knowledge of hygienic laws. He passed through the stricken city commanding the people to build large fires in all their streets and squares and bidding them consume therein all the rubbish and garbage that was about their places. Thus he both cleansed and ventilated the locality at once, and inchoated a system of reforms, that culminated in the expulsion of the endemic from the city. Alexander the Great, who lived nearly a century after the times of Hippocrates was extremely careful, we are told to have sanitary regulations enforced amongst his soldiers; and it is believed that much of their marvellous efficiency was due to their healthy condition. There are also many extracts from Roman writers that go to prove that hygienic regulations formed an integral part of the discipline of the Roman army.

Turning our attention to more recent times we discover that even in the New Testament, the foundation and rule of our Christian religion, the care of the body has not been overlooked notwithstanding the great solicitude that is manifested for the moral and spiritual parts of our nature. Self-control, purity of body as well as mind, sanctification of the body, and similar phraseology, is of frequent use by the apostolic writers. Temperance is continually insisted upon, gluttonny and drunkenness, are strictly forbidden, the actions of such as make "their bellies their gods" are rigidly denounced, while the learning to "endure hardness as good soldiers" is put forward as a prominent Christian duty. All of the foregoing warnings and precepts are essentially hygienic in their nature although embodied in the highest code of religious morals. In fact nearly every system of religion that has conferred any benefits on its professors has taken care to have the physical necessities of human beings looked after as well as their spiritual. And the reason of this is obvious—"A sound mind in a body healthy" is the grand requisite for the formation of a perfect character. He that is suffering physical pain cannot make that constant and severe application of his mind that is necessary to crown him with distinction in the fields of science and literature! He that is puny and weak in his physical developments cannot keep pace with the vigorous and robust that are endowed by nature with an equal amount of mental power. The miserable, wasted, and cachectic dyspeptic, whose nerves are all unstrung, and whose sleep is brooded over by horrible nightmares, or whose hours for repose instead of being spent in sleep are tortured by a restless wakefulness more exhausting than labor, cannot be expected to possess equanimity of mind and sweetness of temper, or to reflect strongly the divine graces of knowledge, virtue, patience, hopefulness and love.

As well might we expect the machinery driven by a steam engine to run with a regularity of motion and a steadiness of power, when the boiler has become so eroded and rotten and shattered that a sufficiency of steam can not be generated within it, and when every new effort for that purpose would be threatened with a dangerous explosion! If then the precepts of Hygiene are of such high importance as to take a place in the religions of the world, and the observance of its laws are so valuable and imperative as has already been suggested, the question naturally arises, when and how shall we make men and women acquainted with them! How best shall we insure a proper respect for the principles of this science? By what means shall we compel our fellow creatures to pursue the course that will yield them the greatest amount of health and consequently of happiness? Many of you know that it is a favorite doctrine among temperance advocates that the rising generation must be taught and persuaded if we would work out any permanent reform—for the middle-aged and old have settled down into certain habits of life; and habits, be they good or bad, are things that are very hard to change. Moses in his injunctions to the people of Israel commanded them to teach his laws to their children and to their children's children, well knowing that by this means only would their general observance be secured, and Solomon has diuctinctly told us to "Train up a child in the way he should go," and has added that "When is old he will not depart from it." "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," is a trite but true saying, and the experience of all the ages bears testimony to its correctness. Youth then, is the time to inculcate all good principles—to sow the seeds of truth—and notwithstanding the dogmas which contained them may be forgotten, the truth-seeds themselves will not perish but will take root in a congenial soil, and will surely grow and ripen into an abundant and satisfactory harvest. Habits thoroughly acquired in our early years cling to us through all subseqent ones, and tinge the coloring of the longest life. The child who has spoken one language from the lispings of his cradle up to the full development of his manhood's speech, though he afterwards acquire a knowledge of many others can never divest himself of the distinguishing accent of his native tongue, but will always betray by his speech the nationality to which he belongs. The musician who commenced to strike the silver chords, with the tiny and susceptible fingers of childhood, will perform unconsciously the sweet harmonies, that can never be accomplished, or if accomplished, only with the greatest difficulty and care by those whose training began in the fixed and unyielding years of manhood.

The soldier who has been habituated from early youth to carry a high head and walk with step erect, will to the latest period of his life give evidence by his martial bearing of the early training he received. Hence we repeat that youth is the season in which to inculcate the principles of hygiene in connection with all other good principles for the benefit of the after life. Here we may observe that the action of our Education Department, in requiring public school teachers to have a general knowledge of the science is a step in the right direction and worthy of commendation and one that will, ere long, we hope, produce lasting and beneficial results by directing the public mind to this important subject.

School hygiene, to which I am limited, cannot differ greatly in its general characters from that which is applicable to all congregations assembled in small and it may be badly ventilated rooms. In its details, however, then are separate considerations demanded, inasmuch as the assembly to which it applies is made up of children—individuals under the care of others, and requiring the watchful oversight of others to maintain them in proper conditions. The usefulness of school hygiene is seen at a glance. Aside from the proper habits and correct notions which the hygiene of the school room may engender in children, it has a direct bearing upon their health and may become the means of assisting them to grow up healthy and intelligent men and women; without it the school room may become the means of enfeebling their bodies and planting in them the germs of disease, and of dwarfing their moral and intellectual powers. Doubtless, many of the evils that attended a course of common school education thirty or forty years ago, have, by the vast improvements in school matters since that time, been completely eradicated. The dirty, dingy, little school houses perhaps about 18 or 20 feet square built of logs, boards or stones, in which sixty or eighty filthy, and sometimes half-naked children were huddled together for six or eight hours per day, have disappeared from country and town, and more befitting structures have taken their places. Heating and ventilation receive some consideration at the present time, and children are supposed to come to school at least partially clean and comfortably clothed. The hours of study have been sensibly curtailed from the old school day of eight hours, so that more time is now allowed to pupils for recreation and healthful play; the exercise of greater watchfulness is enjoined over the conditions of scholars, and of greater care, to prevent the attendance at school of such as are infected with disease; hence, in the foregoing and other particulars, a great change for good is apparent; but there may yet be room for other changes, and the few practical hints which I shall proceed to give you, may suggest them to your minds, or failing this, they may at least enable you to carry out with greater efficiency the rules and instructions that you already possess. In the matter of "School Hygiene" alone, we cannot take cognizance of more than the following particulars, namely: Ventilation of school rooms, cleanliness of school room, personal cleanliness of scholars, position of scholars during study and situation in the room, amount of work demanded of scholars, recreations and exercise, and the general duties of teachers towards their pupils.

(*Balance will appear subsequently.*)

After the lecture there was a discussion, in which Prof. Dupuis, Rev. H. Wilson, Rev. Mr. McCuaig, Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. R. M. Horsey took part.

READING.

Mr. D. G. McFarlane gave his opinion of reading. He was limited ten minutes, but gave in that time some useful hints as the result of his observation.

A TALK TO TEACHERS.

In the evening there was a good attendance of teachers to listen to the "talk" which Rev. Principal Grant had promised them. He discussed what the country had done for teachers, and what the teachers had done for the country. There are two great watch words which are popularly assigned to all nations. The word "glory" has been adopted by the French; and ever since the achievements of Nelson "duty" has been considered the watchword of Englishmen, and by Englishmen he meant the people of the whole Empire. Of the two words "duty" was the most acceptible. "Glory" referred to self. It sprung from self and it ended with self. "Duty" rose far above and beyond self. And yet the two are connected. They all desired to rise above the position in which they move to have themselves advantaged. How could the two characteristics be reconciled since one cannot shun uniting them? By making it the great ambition to do duty first, and glory follows in its turn. In regard to the teaching profession the country had done much for it during the last quarter of a century. In that time the profession had been called almost into existence. The cause of education half a century ago was deplorably low. Perhaps the only part of the Empire in which the cause of the educators was recognised was in Scotland, where the parish schools performed wonderful service and were a protest in favour of the education of all classes of the people. The teachers of the Scottish parish schools were faithful, earnest toilers, who threw their whole heart and soul into their work, and who looked upon teaching as an honorable profession though the salary was small. The only attraction was the permanency of the position, which was held during lifeif desired. A reform in this respect was required in this country. He referred to the interest taken by the Queen in education, remarking that to her urgent solicitation the country owed the passage of the first vote, £30,000, suggested by Lord Melborne, who would, in the face of the opposition to it, have withdrawn the motion but for Her Majesty. Since then the grants for education had swelled yearly until they had reached a gigantic amount, between one and two millions. He contrasted the teachers of the present with those of the past. Formerly men become teachers when fit for nothing else. They were regarded as some ministers at one time were—that the fool of the family was good enough for the church, especially if it had a living in its gift; that anybody could teach who had a vigorous arm; that it was necessary to make a good use of the taws in which the people had an abiding virtue. As for payment, teachers formerly received small salaries, and often had to take them out in kind, notwithstanding which some teachers had been men of original genius, who taught in an extraordinary way, and prepared more young men for college than teachers now can do under the new system. If good men could be secured the less system interferred with them the better. Looking to what the country had done for teachers a most astonishing development was manifest. Every other profession was left to itself. Payments were made according to results, but with teachers the country insisted that the greater part of their salaries must be paid regularly and promptly. In the profession, too, there were prizes; the departmental and other officers were men chosen from the profession for their distinction. The country was doing much for them, and it was for them to show that this expenditure and care has not been wasted by producing greater results than formerly. The social position of school teachers was not what it should be, partly in consequence of the defective appreciation of education on the part of the people, partly because the teachers did not attain to positions worthy of respect. What were their duties? To labour for the benefit of the school as a whole, the work being worthy of the best efforts. System in itself would do nothing; nothing would supercede personal effort. Teachers should help scholars, individually, who are anxious to learn other subjects than those taught in the school. A teacher should not determine his work according to the amount of pay he received. The reward was higher than money value; it was such as scholars never forgot. He spoke of the manner in which teachers should qualify themselves for advancement. He knew that there were some men who would undertake to do anything, but the leaders of any profession knew the difficulty experience in getting properly qualified men. He spoke of the aims of teachers. First—they should have regard for the natural order and relation of the faculties of the pupils; these should be developed in the regular, God-appointed way. The youthful perceptive faculties should be exercised. Facts should be given, not words. Then the reflective faculties should be developed, so that when one reached college he will be a thinking being. Secondly, he said the teacher should aim to teach one thing well rather than half a dozen imperfectly. Above all pupils should have a good knowledge of English. Thirdly, the system of education was not complete unless it lauded students at the University. That was the crowning event. He touched upon morals and manners, for which the responsibility rested upon the teacher. Without these the people would be barbarous. As for the duty of the teacher to the community, he declared that the schoolmaster must be the right hand of the religious teacher, the supporter and elevator of the country. They should honor the profession and the profession would honor them.

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