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On the Bar. All that day on the shore I kept Weary watch, while my fond eyes swept The jagged sea-line—never a sail, Save one, was battling the fearful gale!

Nearer—nearer—the tiny speck Grew, till I saw two men on deck— My brave lad's boat! How the white crests lowered Behind her—and how the black clouds lowered.

Over the breakers I saw her spring, (Poor wounded bird with a drooping wing) Into the treacherous seething foam Of the cruel bar—and in sight of home!

"Ruffian! The life boat will be too late! Widowed mother left desolate!" He waved his hand once toward the shore, And then she struck and I saw no more.

All day long on the shore I keep Weary watch—while my wild eyes sweep The jagged sea line, I pray no sail May cross the bar in this fearful gale!

Corporal Punishment as a Means of Discipline in Schools.

Read before Kent County Teacher's Institute by H. T. Colpitts, Principal Richibucto Grammar School.

Although this is an old subject and has been connected with teaching through all the ages, yet I am not aware that it has on many occasions been before our Institute for consideration. It is not instruction or education or any of the primary meanings of the word discipline, but some of its secondary meanings, that of government, method of government, order, rule, that I wish to consider in this paper.

There can be no government, whether in the family, the school or the state, without order. Pope says: "Order is heaven's first law." If children were as teachers would like to have them there would be no disorder. As they are not, however, we have to take human nature as it is, not as we would like it to be. So as human nature is constituted there can be no proper instruction without government. In order, then, to secure government in the school room means or methods have to be resorted to. Ought corporal punishment to be classed among these methods? If so for what offences? When and how should it be administered?

It may not be foreign to the subject to enquire what is meant by punishment; as many teachers practice it in its multifarious forms, who never imagine that they resort to corporal punishment. Punishment in general may be defined as pain or suffering, either physical or mental, inflicted upon a person for an offence or crime by the authority to which the offender is subject. The infliction of bodily pain is generally recognized as corporal punishment. The child who gets a slap or blow on the head, or a flip on the cheek, or a lift from his seat by the ear, or who is made to stand barefooted on peas, or compelled to kneel on the sharp edge of a stick of wood, or to wear the fool's cap stuck full of thorns is the subject of corporal punishment quite as much as the one who bares his back for the lash.

The original idea of punishment seems to have been the infliction of pain on the offender corresponding to the amount of suffering upon others in consequence of his offence. For this idea the retaliatory idea of punishment which demanded an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c., seem to have arisen. Thus in very early times the propriety of this kind of punishment, both in the family and school, was scarcely called in question. If we undertake to settle the question by the rule of precedents we find overwhelming testimony in favor of corporal punishment. Its necessity and propriety alike have the approval of very high authority. Solomon says: "Withhold not correction from the child; for if thou beatest him with a rod he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with a rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell." "He that spareth the rod hateth his son but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes." Some of the Latin authors also speak of corporal punishment as a part of their educational career so interwoven with their lessons as not to be forgotten while the studies are remembered. Horace in referring to it says: "Memini (Carmina) quae puerum mihi Orbilius dicitur (I remember the verses which Orbilius my flogging school master used to dictate to me when a boy.) Juvenal refers to the subject in these words: Et nos ergo maxum ferulae subdolum, which has been paraphrased as follows:

And we ourselves once snatched the hand away From descending rod as well as they. Or more literally translated: We too, therefore, have withdrawn our hand from beneath the ferule.

St. Augustine in his Confessions says: "Discipline is needful to overcome our puerile sloth, and this also is a part of Thy government over Thy creatures, O God, for the purpose of restraining our sinful impetuosity. From the fetters of masters

to the trials of martyrs, Thy wholesome severities may be traced." Melancthon acknowledged that his teacher made him learn by using the rod. Cowper in the following lines would leave the impression that the thong is indispensable as a means of keeping even the favored child in subjection. He says:

Plants raised with tenderness are seldom strong Men's coddling disposition ask the thong, And without discipline the favorite child Like a neglected forester runs wild." The great Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, Coleridge and most of their contemporaries were a unit in favor of corporal punishment. These quotations with many others that could be adduced show that corporal punishment, as a means of discipline, had something more than a mythical existence from the days of Solomon down to the close of the last century. That it was then, with all its uses and many of its abuses, handed over as a legacy to our century we have abundant evidence from the testimony of our grand parents and parents, that in modern times it has fallen much into disrepute and disuse all must have recognized. There is however even at the present day perhaps no subject in connection with school management concerning which opinions differ so widely as that of corporal punishment.

Some parents and teachers maintain that a resort to it in the family and school is not only a legitimate but a necessary means of discipline; others contend that under all circumstances an appeal to a child's moral nature, his sensibilities or his sense of right, is more effectual than the use of the rod. We have then in dealing with this matter to eliminate all sentimentalism and consider what are the facts of the case in actual experience. We know there are not two families in the same school district who have exactly the same home training. In some families children are taught from infancy to obey their elders and superiors not from sense of fear but from one of duty; in others the children with all their whims and caprices very early in life assume the leadership and the parents are brought into subjection. Touching this point I quote the words of Horace Mann, a celebrated American educationalist of the present century. Says he: "The children who attend school enter it from the vast variety of homes which exist in the State. From the different households, where the widest diversity of parental and domestic influence prevail, the children enter the school room where there must be comparative uniformity. At home some of these children have been indulged in every wish, flattered and smiled upon energies of their low propensities and even their freaks and whims enacted into household laws. Some have been so vigorously debarred from every innocent amusement and indulgence that they have opened for themselves a way to gratification, through artifice, treachery and falsehood. Others have been taught that honor consists in whipping a boy larger than themselves; others, that the chief end of man is to own a box that cannot be opened and to get money enough to fill it; and others, again, have been taught upon their fathers' knees, to shape their young lips to the utterance of oaths and blasphemy. All these," he adds, "must be made to obey the same general regulations, to pursue the same studies and to aim at the same general results." He further states that he who denies the necessity of resorting to punishment in our schools virtually affirms two things, 1st. That this great number of children taken at all ages and in all conditions can be deterred from the wrong and attached to the right without punishment, and 2nd. That the teachers employed to keep their respective schools are, in the present condition of things, able to accomplish so glorious a result.

"Neither of these propositions," says he, "Am I at present prepared to admit." "It is useless, or worse than useless," he further states, "to say that such or such a thing can be done and done immediately, without pointing out the agents by which it can be done."

Realizing, then, that the training of children in the home circle is so widely diverse, what influence, I ask, is going to bring them all under the same general regulations in the school room? Some will say an appeal to their sensibilities, especially to their sense of right. But the trouble is that the sense of right is so imperfectly developed, or so completely undeveloped in many children of school going age that they can only be made to realize what is right or what is wrong by impressing upon them the fact that a sense of enjoyment and pleasure follows the former while physical pain is just as surely associated with the latter. True there are pupils who have always been taught to obey their elders and superiors, whose home training has been so complete that a sense of right impels them at once to conform to general requirements. These however give little or no trouble. It is in the class whose whims and freaks rule in the domestic circle, whose low propensities are winked at or condoned when they should be brought under subjection that require discipline when classed with those who are guided by a sense of right. There are pupils in all our schools who are so bent upon mischief, so perverted and perverse, so determinedly self-willed, wayward and disrespectful, and at the same

time so devoid of moral sensibility that they can only be controlled through fear of bodily pain. I believe then as society is constituted many pupils can be not only most summarily but most successfully deterred from the wrong and drawn to the right by a judicious application of the rod. We must not forget however that the end of all punishment is not to avenge the past, but to prevent future offences. To accomplish this object then the habits of the offender have to be reformed so that the desire to offend may be removed. Now I do not believe that corporal punishment, as it is usually administered, is always the most effectual method of reforming a bad child. The infliction of physical pain, in any of its forms, has a degrading and hardening influence upon a child's nature. It may control once, for the time being, but it does not reform the vicious. It only keeps in restraint the same evil propensities, intensified by the pain, ready to break forth more violently when opportunity offers. A child may thus be controlled the full length of his school period and go forth into the world with his moral nature vitiated rather than properly educated. It is generally opposed to the full, free and happy development of the social, moral, intellectual and religious character of the child. In confidence, persuasion, encouragement sympathy and love we have a far more powerful lever in elevating the moral character of a child than in the rod. As a means of discipline in schools these influences should ever be appealed to, and it is only after these and every other instrumentality has proved of no avail that resort should be had to the influence of bodily pain. Even then much judgment should be used in its application to make it practically and permanently beneficial. A child should never be struck without fully understanding the cause for which he is whipped. He should not ordinarily be punished for committing an unforbidden offence nor for one the penalty of which has not been clearly defined. Forgetfulness, carelessness, negligence, inattention, various irregularities, or inadvertences generally should seldom if ever require the rod. It is a coarse method of discipline and should be used for the grosser sins of a child's carnal nature. The habit of pulling or boxing children's ears, of slapping them on the cheeks, or of striking them on any part of the head, or literally leading them by the nose is a relic of barbarism and ought to be discontinued by every educator of the young. The mechanism of these organs is of a nature too sensitive to be tampered with. It is the teacher's duty to protect the child in his physical development quite as much as to properly guide his mental and moral capabilities.

In conclusion we should ever remember that teaching is the most noble calling that can engage the attention of man. It is our exalted privilege to operate on mind not matter, to mould the intellects that are to shape the destinies of the nation. The order of the day is advancement and improvement. This is manifest in every calling; teaching is no exception. A better class of children never existed than is to be found to-day in our school rooms—mentally, morally, socially better. If they have been thus elevated through the influence of the rod, corporal punishment would be on the increase. We find it is not. Every year finds fewer causes for its use, hence fewer cases of it. It is ours to hasten the day of its utter abolition. Let us

"Who are heirs of all the ages, Foremost in the files of time," living on the margin of the old century, strive to keep it confined to the present generation. Or let us who are not only living on the margin of the old century but on the very threshold of the new strive to exert such an influence in our several schools that it shall only be the legitimate use with none of the abuses of corporal punishment that shall pass over to the 20th century.

Water Power of Lake Superior. Colonel Hope, of London, has, says the Canadian Manufacturer, organized a company for utilizing the enormous water power of Lake Superior and constructing very extensive works in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. The waters of Lake Superior fall at the Sault about 30 feet to the level of Lake Huron, and the velocity has been recorded by General Powell, of the United States, as a little more than 90,000 cubic feet a second. Colonel Hope who has just returned from spending several weeks on the spot, made careful and accurate measurements and calculations, and finds the actual velocity and volume of water to be 122,000 feet per second, equivalent to 136,000 horse power. His company intend to build a tail race five miles long on the Canadian side and a canal five miles long on the American side. These canals will be each 1,000 feet wide, the widest in the world. They will construct large dry docks on both sides, to be filled and emptied by gravitation. They will be the only dry docks in the world, so far as Colonel Hope knows, filled and emptied by this method. On the Canadian side all the principal works will be above the rapids. The reason for this is that the lands for factories and mills is furnished on the Canadian side above and the American side below the rapids. There will be blast furnaces and shipyards, and it is expected there will be paper mills, pulp mills, flour mills and other industries whose motive power will be supplied by this company, or by one of the several subsidiary companies which it is the intention of Colonel Hope's company to form.

His Hand Placed on the Table. The custom has not yet entirely been abolished in some out of the way hotels of electing some one guest at dinner to carve for the others at table.

Forty years ago the practice was the rule rather than a rarity. It was considered then in the light of a compliment and not as an imposition, as it would most certainly be regarded to-day. At that time men prided themselves on their ability to dissect a joint or a fowl, and accepted the task of carving for twenty people most graciously.

A prominent hardware merchant in the city, who in early life travelled for the house of which he is now the senior member, bears testimony to the truth of the above stated condition of things, and relates one of his early experiences in connection with it as follows:—"I was travelling from Buffalo to Detroit by steamer, a favorite method of making that trip in the early days. At dinner time the captain asked a prominent brush manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., to carve for the passengers.

"The gentleman thanked the captain for the honor and proceeded to carve a wild turkey, which was by no means a rarity in the western part of this country thirty-five or forty years ago. "He carved exceedingly well, and was very just in the service of individual portions. He helped himself last, and placed on his plate the tidbit of the turkey, which morsel was at that time considered the carver's honorarium. "As he was about to take his seat—men stood to carve wild turkeys then—a drunken and quarrelsome gambler, who had caused us great annoyance with his oaths and impertinities to play ever since we had left Buffalo, reached over from his seat and said:—'Excuse me, sir, but you have on your plate a portion of the turkey of which I am very fond.'

"As he made the remark the blackleg attempted to remove the tidbit with his fork. The Trojan had not yet surrendered the carving utensils. As the gambler's hand approached the morsel the carver made a sudden jab at it with the heavy fork. The prongs of the latter passed through the flesh and pinned the gambler's hand to the table.

"It was rather an unpleasant sight for a dinner table," continued the speaker. "We all expected that the injured man would resort to his dagger or pistol, but he did not. He slunk away to his state room, where the wound was dressed, nor did he venture among the other passengers during the remainder of the entire trip." "Did not the passengers consider the act excessively brutal?" the gentleman was asked by his auditor. "Not in the slightest," was the reply. "On the contrary, every one applauded him for his courage and quickness of action. It was justified by the rude surroundings and the ideas governing the table etiquette of the time and place."—N. Y. Herald.

South American Barbarity. A most blood-curdling cruel thing in Peru is the manner in which are obtained the so-called "pig-skins" that so commonly serve for bottles and casks. They are not the hides of pigs, but those of sheep, and, horrible to relate, are pulled off the living animal, the poor sheep being actually skinned alive. The beasts are driven, one by one, to the appointed place and firmly tied to a stake. Then the hide is neatly cut around the neck and down the belly, without touching the flesh or severing the arteries or hurting the animal much; after which hools are fastened into the loosened skin, a rope being attached to each hook; strong men take firm grip on the ropes and pull backward, pulling and pulling, until the hide is torn off clean to the tail. It is said that during this frightful torture the cries of the poor sheep are almost human in their expressions of agony, and that the bloody, quivering mass sometimes lives several minutes. The only excuse for the barbarous practice is that the skins are much more flexible and durable when thus taken off alive than when the animals are dead.

Standing Baredheaded at Funerals. The London Lancet deprecates the practice of remaining baredheaded at funerals. It commends the propriety of cutting short the burial service in cold and inclement weather, and suggests that the hats be kept on the heads of those in attendance. These suggestions should certainly be approved, for a funeral ceremony, as at present carried on, involves much risk of contracting grave inflammation of the respiratory organs.

They have some great heads in Oregon. The Dallas Chronicle says the managers of the Cascade Locks spent a lot of money in building a steamboat below the rapids, and \$10,000 in building a wharf above them. The boat cannot reach that wharf, and the result is disastrous.

Hot Water Cures. There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent. A strip of flannel or a napkin wrung out of hot water, and applied around the neck of a child that has croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and quickly wrung out of hot water, and applied over the seat of pain in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. The treatment in colic works like magic. We have known cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.

Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to sores and new cuts, bruises and sprains, is the treatment adopted in many hospitals. Sprained ankles have been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water, poured from the height of a few feet.

When Three Aces Beat Four Kings. Billy Emerson, the well-known minstrel once visited the Sandwich Islands and delighted King Kalakaua with his performances. The sovereign and the funny man became friends quickly, and the King asked Emerson to the palace. A game of poker followed, of course, for if Kalakaua liked anything it was poker. Rumor had it that Emerson won quite a pile from the Hawaiian ruler. That each held some strong hands was soon known in Honolulu, for the next night at the theatre Emerson put this conundrum to the end man: "When will 3 aces beat 4 kings?" The end man gave it up, and Emerson explained that he held the 3 aces, while the hand against him consisted of the king of clubs, the king of diamonds, the king of spades, and the king Kalakaua. The royal poker player was in the theatre, and, true to his easy good nature, laughed heartily instead of frowning at the joke.

Black Paper and White Ink. It is suggested that newspapers should be printed in white letter on black paper, instead of white paper printed in black letters, as now. The change is one to be desired by the public, for the reason that a white letter on a black ground possesses greater contrast and distinctness, and is, consequently, easier on the eyes. The change will give at first an odd enough appearance to printed matter but the merit of it will eventually result in its general adoption, and in time the black letter will be as rare as the white letter now is. Sign painters and showcard printers recognize the superiority of the white letter and are rapidly adopting it, as is evidenced by the numerous white lettered signs now to be seen on the streets and in the shops. The change would be comparatively inexpensive to publishers, and as black is cheaper than white paper a saving could be effected. With our newspapers thus printed, reading on cars and in dimly lighted places would be not only practicable but easy.—Anacondo Standard.

Snow Worms. A puzzling phenomenon has been noticed frequently in some parts of Valley Bend District, Randolph County, Va., this winter. The crust of the snow has been covered two or three times with worms, resembling the ordinary cutworms. Where they come from, unless they fall with the snow, is inexplicable. The snow is two feet deep, and the crust is two strong for them to have come up out of the ground. A square foot of snow can scarcely be found some days without a dozen of these worms on it.

Attacked by a Squirrel. A little son of Charles Sumner, not quite 2 years of age, while out walking with his mother and sister in close vicinity to their home, was attacked by a large gray squirrel. The mother attempted to scare it away, but instead of running off, the animal climbed up the little boy's dress to his face and bit and scratched it in many places, making the child scream with fright and pain. The child fell to the ground, but the squirrel still held on, and the mother was compelled to use considerable force to remove him from the child, receiving herself some severe bites. The squirrel was afterwards shot.—Canton (Mass.) Cor. Boston Herald.

Nothing Like Being Prepared. Lawyer (the ordinary kind)—"What time was it when you saw the defendant strike this blow?" Witness (the extraordinary kind)—"Seven and one-half minutes past 10." Lawyer (the ordinary kind)—"Seven and one-half minutes past 10. Will you be kind enough to tell me how you come to be so exact?" "I thought some fool might ask me, so I looked at my watch."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE WORLD OVER. The consumption of tea in the United Kingdom during last year reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 5.01 lb per head, as against 4.91 lb. in 2889.

A Montreal saloon keeper has been compelled to pay \$100 and costs to a woman whose husband he furnished with liquor after having been forbidden.

New York's richest dressmaker is said to be worth about \$1,000,000. Her name is Liddy and her hobby is real estate. There are no bills about her bargains.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, it was decided to increase the capital stock to \$1,500,000. The new stock will be offered to the shareholder at one hundred and fifty per cent.

The first woman physician to go to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's methods is Dr. Helen L. Betts, of Boston. She is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and visits Germany as the delegate of the College.

The Pall Mall Gazette apropos of the vote of Welsh disestablishment points out that there are 785,000 dissenters in Wales as against only 176,000 members of the Church of England. The absurdity of the existing situation is made manifest by a consideration of the figures.

The Woman's Council of Toronto, Ont., which includes six or more organizations of women, has appointed a committee to see that the names of all women ratepayers are duly entered on the assessment rolls, and has prepared and put in circulation a petition to the Legislature, asking that municipal suffrage be conferred upon married women otherwise qualified. Single women already possess it. The council proposes to nominate at least one woman in every ward for school trustee, and to work for her election.

A fruiterer at Eastbourne, opening a barrel of apples from Nova Scotia, discovered wrapped round an apple in the centre, a piece of paper bearing the following message in writing:—"If any young lady who chances to eat this apple is desirous of matrimony she shall please correspond with Hartley Marshall, Falkland Ridge, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia."—London Paper.

According to Herr Japing, the hourly rate of water falling over the Niagara Falls is 100,000,000 tons, representing 16,000,000 horse power; and the total daily production of coal in the world would just about suffice to pump the water back again.

The German government has warned the ship owners of the empire not to send any war material to the Chilean insurgents.

A Frenchman in the Province of Lorraine bequeathed France \$800, with which to buy arms to fight Germany in the next war. As he was beyond the reach of the law the Germans arrested his brother as accessory to the crime of sedition and conspiracy.

News comes from New Castle, Penn., that Joseph Martin, a glassblower, is engaged in a series of experiments to develop a formula by which glass may be hardened so as to endure a great shock. He has devised a method by which a bit of glass was treated and made so hard that a strong man could not break it on an anvil.

A kerosene lamp exploded in a large wooden building in West Roxbury, Mass., occupied by the Robinson dye works. The fire destroyed the building and Newall's grocery store was burned slightly. The estimated loss on the Robinson building is \$75,000. It was insured. The works, owned by F. P. Robinson & Co, are said to be the largest of the kind in the state.

MRS. ROBINSON, Hopewell Corner, writes: Dear Sir, I have used your British Liniment for one year, and must say it surpasses all the Liniments I have ever used for Sore Throat, Lame Back, Pains in the Side, and all complaints for which a Liniment is needed. I had a pain in my side so bad that I had to give up work. I gave my side a good bathing with your Liniment and it gave me immediate relief so that in twenty minutes I was able to go about my work.

The Bank of England is the custodian of a large number of boxes deposited by customers for safety during the past 200 years, and in not a few instances forgotten. Many of these consignments are not only of rare intrinsic and historical value, but of great romantic interest. For instance, some years ago the servants of the bank discovered in its vaults a chest, which on being moved literally fell to pieces. On examining the contents, a quantity of massive plate of the period of Charles II. was discovered, along with a bundle of love letters indited during the period of the Restoration. The directors of the bank caused a search to be made in their books; the representative of the original depositor of the box was discovered, and the plate and love letters handed over.