

flat, are equal to one another; a single room is that which has no posts and no magnitude. The landlady of a boarding-house is a parallelogram, that is an oblong and angular figure which cannot be described but which is equal to anything. A wrangle is the disinclination of two boarders to each other that meet together but are not on the same flat. All the other rooms being taken, a single is said to be a double room.

POSTULATES AND PROPOSITIONS.

A pie may be produced any number of times. The landlady can be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions. A bee-line can be made from any boarding-house to any other boarding-house. The clothes of a boarding-house bed, though produced ever so far both ways, will not meet. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than two square meals. If from the opposite ends of a boarding-house a line be drawn, passing through all the rooms in turn, then the stove-pipe which warms the boarding-house will be within that line.

"Helluland."

SECOND PAPER.

The first to take advantage of the abundance of fish on the banks of Newfoundland and in the waters around the shores of the island were the fishermen of Brittany and Normandy. These were soon followed by others from the Basque Provinces in the northwest of Spain. Englishmen were later in commencing this industry, but they followed it up so vigorously that they soon gained rapidly upon their rivals, the French. The gold regions of South America attracted the enterprise of Spain, and soon Terra Nova was left to the entire possession of France and England. Both nations drew enormous wealth from the island; both found

the prosecution of the industry the best means of training bold and skillful sailors. Colonies were planted by both with the intention of guarding and protecting the fisheries. In this way the Newfoundland fisheries really laid the foundation of England's maritime supremacy.

For more than a century and a half the settlement of the island and the cultivation of its soil were sternly prohibited by law. This was done in order to keep the numerous coves and harbors open to the use of the fishing captains and merchants who came from England every summer to catch and dry fish, and then return home at the end of the season with the products of their labor. This system went on for generations till these merchant monopolists began to consider the island their own. By their wealth and influence they were able to persuade the successive governments that the fisheries would be ruined if the island became populated, and that they would cease to furnish seamen for the Royal Navy. Therefore laws were enacted forbidding any one to go to Newfoundland as a settler. Masters of vessels gave bonds of £100 binding themselves to bring back each year all those persons taken out. Settlement within six miles of the coast was prohibited; no one could enclose the smallest piece of land, or even repair a house without a license.

Blood counts for much. Climate, modes of life, general environment may do much to modify racial characteristics but can never efface them. Ancestry is an important factor in shaping the destinies of a people. The Saxon and the Celt have taken to the soil, battled with the billows and the ice-floes, drawn a scanty subsistence from the stormy ocean under discouragements of all kinds. They have buffeted the storms and drunk in the invigorating sea breezes until a hardy, robust race has sprung up, endowed with industry, energy, courage, self-reliance and true manhood.