

world's indifference and lack of sympathy and, contented and resigned, work only "for the love of the working."

When Tommy is fifty no blundering criticism such as mine will be able to ruffle him.

MAY CANADA.

The U. E. Loyalists.

(From a recent lecture by Sir John Bourinot).

When the American Colonies claimed their independence, many hearts remained true to the mother land and forty thousand loyal subjects crossed the border and settled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario.

The U. E. Loyalists were descendants of the Highland Scotch, Irish, and English, and a small number were Germans and French, but they were all united by the one great bond of union, loyalty to Great Britain, and in them we find examples of noble self-sacrifice, for they knew not the hardships they must encounter, they knew not the character of the country which was to be their home. But their loyal hearts did not waver and they proudly proclaimed themselves the champions of British freedom.

When they crossed the border into Canada there were but few English inhabitants there, so that the Loyalists really laid the foundation of Canada as a nation, and the national growth of Canada since then, can be traced back to the progressive spirit of these U. E. Loyalist forefathers.

Aside from her great strides in material prosperity, Canada also stands to the front in her educational advancement, and why? Because in the founding and executing of her educational systems, names of men appear who have brought down to us the noble traits of character of their Loyalist ancestors. The name of Dr. Ryerson stands out prominent and above all others, and in our educators of to-day the following

names appear, all descendants of the U. E. Loyalists: Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, Dr. Parkin, of U. C. College, Prof. Bain of McMaster University, Dr. McDonald, of McGill University, etc.

Among the names of our Canadian writers the following claim U. E. Loyalist ancestry: Sangster, Dr. Gilbert Parker, Archibald Lampman, Chas. Roberts and Bliss Carman.

In Canada's political life we have such names as Harcourt, Hardy, Tupper, Cartwright and many others who have and have had a direct influence over our country and embody in themselves many characteristics of our first national laws.

Although the U. E. Loyalists were not great in numbers their influence was widespread and their spirit has permeated the whole national life of Canada and will continue to do so as long as Canada is a nation.

Although England owes a deep debt of gratitude to the U. E. Loyalists, surely Canada owes one nearly as great. Every Canadian, whether a descendant of them or not, will cheerfully own his debt to a people who laid the foundation of our Canadian nation and have aided the national and intellectual growth till Canada stands to the front and holds her own against other countries in the world of progress.

M. E. B.

An Observation Lesson—Manual Training.

Only those who have been through the ordeal of observing for the first time a lesson taught in the Collegiate, which they were expected to criticize, can appreciate the feelings of one who was ushered into a certain form of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute to observe, and this is what he saw:

The room was filled with students who were busily engaged in startling and novel tasks. Some were hunting up logs from which tables were