

from pure motives it tends greatly to promote the happiness of mankind. It is man's nature to prefer happiness to misery, joy to sorrow, therefore the cultivation of any spirit tending to better the condition of a nation as a whole, is a source of universal good to the individuals composing that nation.

From the view of the general benefits thus secured to the human family it is our duty to encourage feelings of patriotism. As a means to this end it is necessary to cultivate a taste for historical and geographical reading. By contrasting our laws, manners, and customs with those of other countries we are led to a more thorough appreciation of our own national advantages. As it is when absent from home that we truly value the comforts and pleasures of home, so when away on a mental journey we discern more clearly our exact position as compared with other lands. Not only are we enabled by this class of study to see wherein we are greater than our neighbors, but also wherein we must imitate them if we wish to add to our national glory. "Rome was not built in a day" is a maxim very applicable to the attainment of national greatness: for it is by means of experiment, perseverance and persistent effort that national difficulties are surmounted and national heights attained.

By fanning the flame of patriotism so that it may burn brightly in the breasts of our countrymen, we are the better enabled to repel invading hosts: for then at the sound of the battle cry our fellow-citizens will rise as one man to obey the urgent summons. Martial music is a great incentive to action in the time of war. It arouses our inherent patriotic feelings and makes us long to do battle for our country in order to defend her rights and liberties. An example of the power of music is noticed in the wonderful effect produced by the "Marseillaise" in France. In fact during times of civil strife, it raised the feelings of the people

to so high a pitch that the singing of it had to be prohibited. But in the nineteenth century, it is not so much from the standpoint of impending wars that a love of country should be engendered in the hearts of our people; for as civilization increases, war and blood shed, the signs of barbarous ages, decrease; and national difficulties and differences are now settled by arbitration, through the instrumentality of the patriotic spirits of our country. In the troublesome times of past centuries, however, when the fear of dangers of this description caused our ancestors to be of one mind and heart in matters regarding the state, a strong love of country was then a great incentive to decisive action.

In order to rouse the national feelings lying apparently dormant in the breasts of our countrymen, the diffusion of literature having as its theme patriotism, is a powerful agent in the accomplishment of our purpose. The daily press containing as it does, articles relating to the affairs of the state, by continually presenting these matters before the eyes of the public, creates and sustains in the minds of its readers, an interest in the welfare of the nation. But the exclusive reading of papers presenting always the same views regarding the movements of the ship of state, and advocating always the same measures for the furtherance of national prosperity, is harmful in the extreme. For by this course of reading we are apt to become narrow and bigoted in our opinions, and a party, rather than a truly patriotic spirit is thus engendered in our breasts.

Patriotism should not be confounded with national partiality and prejudice. These lead the people of each country to prefer themselves, their customs, manners and opinions to those of every other land. This should not be, for these are not true patriotic feelings, but a species of folly and vanity. True patriotism evokes in the breast of the patriot a sense of pleasure and joy. When a man bends all the

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