

movement until the teachers numbered 3,500, and could not point to over 300,000 people here and in all the colonies who owed their position of respectability, and often of wealth, solely to the ragged-schools. Such schools did work which could never be done by Board schools. While gratefully acknowledging all the kind things which had been said of him, he would say of himself, in the words of Scripture, "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?" Looking back upon his life, and thanking God, he would conclude in the language of Bossuet and say, "I pray that the remainder of my days, whatever they may be, may consecrate to H's service the remainder of a voice which is beginning to fail and of an ardour which is almost extinct."

Question Drawer.

QUESTIONS.

1. What countries composed the Allies who took Deundermond, mentioned in the story of Le Fevre?
 2. "Even from out thy slime,
The monsters of the deep are made; each zone
Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread fathomless alone."
These lines are from the "Ocean" by Byron.
Name the monsters, (or some of them), that are made out of the slime of the ocean.
 3. What is a province? what is a municipality?
 4. Between what cities in the United States, and the British Islands, is trade with Canada chiefly carried on? M. W. P.
What is meant by the "quantity" of a letter? C. S. G.
1. In what year did Irving publish Rip Van Winkle?
 2. Could you give a programme of subjects as they come up during the week of examinations for thirds and seconds?

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWERS.

M. W. P.—1. We give it up. We fear it may be as hard to locate facts of history and geography in "Tristram Shandy" as in the "Odyssey." Sterne's novels were hardly constructed on modern realistic principles.

2. Either our querist is slyly "poking fun," at our "Question Drawer," or he must be slightly deficient in imagination. We do not think Byron was an ardent believer in "spontaneous generation," but at any rate, modern science has about given it up.

3. The meaning of the word Province depends a good deal upon the connection. A Roman Province was a county or region beyond the Confines of Italy, conquered and governed by Rome. We now use the word as a politico-geographical term to denote any country or portion of a country, owing allegiance to Great Britain, and having a local constitution and government. In reference to the Dominion, it also denotes the distinct confederating States, or Communities.

4. A full answer to this question would require too much space. The Maritime Provinces trade with the American seaport cities, such as Portland, Boston, and New York. Ontario and Quebec, also deal largely with New York and Boston. The lumber of the Ottawa region is largely carried in barges by the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, the Richelieu and Lake Champlain to Albany, on the Hudson. A large trade in lumber, grain, butter etc., is carried on by Ontario with Chicago and Ottawa. A good deal of iron ore is sent to Cleveland. Manitoba and the North-West, trade largely with St. Paul and more Western American cities.

C. S. E.—There is, strictly speaking, no such thing as quantity of English letters. In any case quantity relates only to vowels. In regard to the Greek and Roman poets, the word is used to denote the length of time required to pronounce each vowel sound. Every vowel was either long or short, one long vowel or diphthong being regarded as equivalent to two short ones, i.e., as occupying just as much time in pronunciation. The whole system of metrical feet in the classics, is based upon this distinction. We use the same terms spondee, trochee, dactyl, etc., in regard to English poetry, but for quantity proper of vowels substitute accentuation of syllables.

A SUBSCRIBER.—1. The Sketch-book, in which Rip Van Winkle first appeared, was written in London, where Irving was then residing, in 1819. It was published first in numbers in New York, and afterwards in book form in London, in 1820.

2. Subjoined is the Programme of Examinations for Second and Third Class.

EXAMINATION TIME-TABLE, 1885.

Non-Professional Third and Second Classes.

DAYS AND HOURS.	SUBJECTS.	CLASS.
<i>Monday, 6th July.</i>		
P. M. 1.20—1.20	Reading Regulations	III.
1.25—3.25	English Literature	III.
3.30—5.00	History	III.
<i>Tuesday, 7th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—10.30	Algebra	III.
10.35—12.05	Geography	III.
P. M. 1.30—3.30	English Grammar	III.
3.35—4.50	Physics	III.
<i>Wednesday, 8th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—11.00	Arithmetic	III.
11.05—11.25	Reading Regulations	II.
11.30—12.00	Mental Arithmetic	III. and II.†
P. M. 1.30—3.30	Euclid	III.
3.35—5.05	German Grammar and Composition.*	III. and II.
<i>Thursday, 9th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—10.30	Composition & Prac. English	III. and II.
10.35—12.00	Reading (Oral)*	III. and II.
P. M. 1.30—4.00	Latin Authors*	III. and II.
4.10—5.10	Drawing	III. and II.
<i>Friday, 10th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—11.30	French Authors*	III. and II.
11.35—12.35	Book-keeping	III. and II.
P. M. 1.45—2.15	Dictation	III. and II.
2.20—4.50	German Authors*	III. and II.
<i>Saturday, 11th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—10.30	Latin Grammar & Compos'n*	III. and II.
10.35—11.35	Botany*	III. and II.
11.40—12.05	Writing	II. and II.
P. M. 1.30—3.00	French Grammar & Compos'n*	III. and II.
3.05—4.05	Principles of Reading	III. and II.
4.10—5.10	Music*	III. and II.
<i>Monday, 13th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—10.45	Physics, (including Statics and Hydrostatics)	II.
10.50—12.20	Chemistry	II.
P. M. 1.30—3.30	English Literature	II.
3.35—5.20	Algebra	II.
<i>Tuesday, 14th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—11.00	Arithmetic	II.
11.05—12.35	Geography	II.
P. M. 2.00—4.00	Euclid	II.
<i>Wednesday, 15th July.</i>		
A. M. 9.00—11.00	English Grammar	II.
11.05—12.35	History	II.

* If the candidates at any examination centre are so numerous that all cannot be examined in Reading during the period specified, Thursday, July 9th, a.m. 10.35—12, the other periods marked* are available for the examination of such as are not engaged in writing on an optional subject.

† Where the same time is fixed for both III. and II. the paper is also the same.

Their works prove their merits; as for instance, after a quarter of a century of established success, the Esterbrook's Steel Pens, sold everywhere.