

the key G and the mournful tone of A flat or could be taught the power of two or four sharps or the infinite plaint of a C minor. But the children need not be oppressed with the dissertations on diatonic, chromatic and enharmonic intervals. Singing at sight can be acquired in a comparatively short time by some such plan as Jean Jacques Rousseau adopted after a terrible experience learning to read music by ancient methods. He marked the gamut by figures but found he had not caught the true idea exactly.

Letter notation has been tried, too, but it is only applicable to the simplest music. The French system simplifies staff notation so that a child may not be thunderstruck with 24 different keys to master, half major and half minor. The signs in the notation are easily acquired. If pupils learned not only to read music readily at sight, as they read their geographies and histories, and are enabled to write a score of any air they hear, that would be a valuable equipment when they go out to make their own living.

In German schools the children all sing superbly and the teachers are all musicians and capable teachers. Three and four-part music is frequently heard in the upper grades of the common schools. In some German schools the teacher writes some verses on the blackboard and a pupil is called upon to compose a new melody for it, which the teacher notes on the board. Then another pupil constructs the alto, another the tenor, and finally the whole class sings the new song. This certainly is not time wasted. It is far more useful than some of the exercises current in public schools.

The science of music can certainly be made intelligible to juvenile classes. The mere teaching to sing after a teacher with

piano accompaniment is good as far as it goes; but what a useful addition to a pupil's equipment would be a knowledge of musical notation, the ability to promptly write the music of any song heard.

Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. J. H. Brownlee, the reigning sovereign of Mount Tolmie, is a well disposed, peaceably inclined person, and it is only when the extraordinary happens or is about to happen that he merges from his pacific condition and becomes fierce as the lioness robbed of her young. Some one told Mr. Brownlee that the Garrison Artillery, inspired with the idea that it must do something to assert its military prowess, had resolved to attack Mount Tolmie, Thanksgiving Day. As the mountain has always been an object of King Brownlee's special solicitude, he felt that an attack upon it without official notification was carrying warfare just a trifle too far. He thereupon made up his mind to repel such an assault, and he immediately set about making preparations to resist the attempt of Major Irving's soldiers to capture the mountain, which, as is well known, is an important natural military fortification.

Long before the sun emerged from its nocturnal seclusion, the King of the Mount was out of bed, and with snow shovel in hand he proceeded to work. In an incredibly short space of time a wall of snow encircled the mountain, and other strategic points, which the military instincts of Major Irving might discover, were carefully attended to. Then the sovereign of Mount Tolmie waited for the onslaught of the attacking forces; but in vain.

It transpires that Major Irving's men would rather forego the "pomp and circumstance" attendant upon glorious war than get their feet wet, therefore they took upon themselves to cancel the order of their commanding

officer and postpone the attack upon the stronghold of Col. Brownlee. Of course it would have been better had they informed the Major of their determination, but he discovered the fact when he reached the drill hall, where he, it is related, "thanked the few members present for the military zeal which had prompted their attendance."

"Whereas Our faithful Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia will shortly meet for the despatch of business and to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia by the Common Council of Our said Province may by the favor of God be ordained," therefore I would respectfully call the attention of each and every member to an injustice which is done by reason of the present existing law in regard to distress for rent and ask that a remedy be supplied. As the law now is, a landlord is a preferred creditor, and his preference is unlimited. He can allow his tenant to run in arrear for rent for a year or two, which he frequently does, provided there is sufficient goods and chattels on the premises to satisfy his claim, and can then swoop down on everything contained on the premises and sell the same without the consent of the mortgagee or legal owner to satisfy his claim for rent. Cases have been brought to my notice where furniture dealers have furnished establishments on the usual monthly instalment plan, the tenants have allowed their rent to run in arrear, and the furniture dealer to protect his own furniture was compelled to pay a large sum for rent. Under these circumstances, there is no security in a bill of sale or chattel mortgage.

In some of the other provinces of the Dominion, there is a limit to the landlord's priority, and should he allow his tenant to run