

A YEAR AGO.

A year ago the bells were ringing  
Across the hill, and o'er the sea:  
A year ago the birds were singing  
And all their song brought joy to me.

A year ago the ship was sailing,  
The gallant ship so tried and true,  
That left me sobbing here and wailing,  
And bore my darling from my view.

Ever many moons had waned, he told me,  
Borne homeward on a flowing tide,  
Close to his heart again he'd fold me,  
And wander never from my side.

But ah! whilst I was waiting boldly  
And thinking of his love for me,  
The moon was looking coldly, coldly,  
And he was drowning in the sea.

The birds are singing now as lightly  
As when we parted on the shore,  
The sun is shining just as brightly,  
But joy for me comes nevermore.

Toronto. A. D. STEWART.

THE GARDEN OF THE SOUL.

"If our soul be a garden full of flowers  
and weeds, it were well we began betimes  
to cultivate the one and pull up the  
others." BACON.

If the business of teachers is to cultivate the young, it is well that they should know the nature of the soil they have to till. The human mind is a garden full of plants which, according to the way they are cultivated, will become noxious weeds, producing their kind, or healing plants scattering blessings around them. It is a complicated machine full of forces which teachers may turn to their profit, or which will only work them harm.

Now the teacher can sow no new moral plants in the human mind. She can only check, trim, or develop those that are there, and according as they are properly or improperly cultivated, they will work for good or ill. These motives to action may be said to be of three kinds—appetites, desires, and affections. They may be looked upon as three sets of main springs to a watch, and the appetites to be made of iron, the desires of silver, and the affections of gold. The appetites require to be somewhat checked, the desires to be guided, and the affections to be encouraged and developed.

They all run one into another, and every attempt to enumerate them will be imperfect. But for the teacher's purposes we may assume that there are six appetites, five desires and four affections. The Anglo-Saxon notion of "Duty" is the sum and expression of them all.

The appetites concern the body. They are the strongest motives, as if made of iron, and are most active in the undeveloped child and the undeveloped nation. Any asceticism, or attempt to crush them out, is unnatural, and found to result in a violent and ruinous reaction. They may be said to be six in number: the appetites for food, for dress, for shelter, for exercise and rest, (alternately) and for sex.

I. Food.—We were meant to enjoy our food. If we do not enjoy it, the salivary glands do not act perfectly and we do not digest it. Indigestion injures mind and morals. But the mind is best diverted from its natural gourmandism by having its attention turned to higher objects. Man was possibly made to eat that he might have a pleasant chat with his wife three times a day. At the same time a good national education should result in producing good national cookery.

II. Dress.—The appetite for dress is instructive, and can be developed from the daint of wood to the 3,000 dresses left behind her by Queen Elizabeth. A teacher should by example teach her scholars to be neat and bright in their attire, but not gaudy; to avoid the vagaries of fashion; to shrink from all shams and imitations; to wear nothing that is not real, and, above all things, to be modest.

III. SHELTER.—This instinct is satisfied with the cave of the Troglodytes and discontented in the marble palace of a Stewart or an Astor. The teacher should utilize it by attracting children to school with a bright school room, exquisitely neat, adorned with picture-tablets and maps and, if possible, with plants and everfresh bouquets, or a stained glass window.

IV AND V. EXERCISE AND REST ALTERNATELY.—Children should stand nearly as long as they sit in school. They should, if possible, be changed from seat to seat and room to room, in the course of the day. The desire to exercise the muscles of the throat should be gratified by a morning and afternoon song or hymn.

Next we come to the five desires. There are really, of course, many more than five. But to avoid bewilderment, we will content ourselves with discussing five: the desire to acquire, to imitate, to retaliate, the desire of being noticed, and the desire of knowledge.

I. ACQUISITIVENESS.—This can be gratified by assigning marks as a reward, even though the marks lead to nothing and, once given are taken no further account of. Tickets and prizes take further advantage of this tendency to get and keep.

II. IMITATIVENESS.—Example is better than precept. Your scholars will be looking-glasses in which you will see your own virtues and faults magnified. Like master like man; like mistress like maid; like teacher like taught. Be industrious, punctual, low voiced and "silenceous." Your scholars, though you may not know it, are becoming so too.

III. GRATITUDE AND REVENGE.—Show your scholars the greatness of gratitude and the pettiness of revenge. Anger is the instinct to

revenge, and hate is nothing but settled and deliberate anger. Show that "anger is a short madness," which makes the angry person unhappy, and tends to shorten life. Hence it is devilish to make others angry, and yet how great a thing it is to suffer and be strong!

IV. AMBITION.—The desire of being noticed is most potent for good or ill. It develops into emulation or envy, loyalty or mutiny, a love of praise or even an itching to be punished. As a rule, an ounce of praise goes as far as a pound of blame. And the best way to punish some evil doers—and especially lunatics—is by snubbing them. Teach your scholars to despise the admiration of poor judges, but to seek the approval of the good, the approval of their own consciences, the approval of their God. Taking places in class, marks, reward-cards, prizes, are means of evoking this potent spirit of emulation, which, if the teacher be impartial and equally affectionate to all who do their best, will never degenerate into envy.

V. CURIOSITY.—This desire of knowledge it is the teacher's main province to gratify. It grows by what it feeds upon. We have no word like the Greek *Philomathia* for desiring to know what we ought to know. The Greeks had no word like our word *Curiosity*, for desiring to know what we ought not to know. Children desire to know all about the things they see and the actions of the people they see. Hence the use of object lessons. But they may be taught to love study as a means of obtaining a deeper knowledge of men and things. They love to be taught to sing, to draw, to sew, to work. But the first part of the day should be taken for books, less pleasing at first but more enchanting eventually. The teacher's main object is to stimulate the love of knowledge in a right direction.

The affections can hardly be ever developed. The main rule is that we must take care of our actions, and our hearts will take care of themselves. We learn to forgive by acting as if we forgave. We learn to love by acting as if we loved. The old rule was, "Be what you wish to seem." A more useful rule is "to seem what you wish to be." The highest of all affections is the love of God. We attain to that by doing acts of love to men.

He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small,  
For the great God who loveth us  
He made them one and all.

To manage our motives aright, to check our appetites, to control desires, to develop our affections—this is Duty. But at every moment of our lives we have an idea of duty. It varies according to our previous training. We must both educate our conscience and obey our conscience. "No honest man," says Bentley, "will be long in doubt as to what is his duty in any particular instance." In most cases conscience gives an instantaneous verdict. The teacher must train the scholar to do his duty in any particular instance regardless of consequence, advising him of the necessity of self-examination to see if his idea of duty is not warped by self-interest or blinded by self-love. If we act from duty it will turn out in the end to be both pleasant and expedient. But if we make pleasure and experience our motive, we shall end in not doing our duty. Choose the best life, and custom will make it the most pleasant.

BRECKVILLE.

THE TORONTO HUNT.

Fall hunting being now at its height, our readers will be pleased with the sketches we present to-day of the Toronto Hunt. The first pack of hounds were brought to Ontario by the officers of a Line regiment some sixteen years ago, since which time the Hunt has become firmly established and popular. There has been of late years a disparity of opinion with regard to the morality or expedience of Fox Hunting on the score of cruelty or damage, the late Canon Kingsley being a persistent opponent. In Great Britain there are at present exactly two hundred and twenty packs of hounds, hunting on an average of three times a week during the season: the clergyman and magistrate going out with each pack. We may feel sure, if it be a vice, it is a highly respectable one. Eminent conservative in its character, English radicalism is opposed to it on principle, and there is no doubt that in the far distant future, when the dreams of the leveler are realized, the Church disestablished, the law of entail repealed, and, by a happy combination of circumstances, not yet defined, every small farmer will be able to sit under his own vine and fig-tree, Fox Hunting in England will have to undergo the modifications we find in the fine old English gentleman, or go the way of badger-baiting and the royal sport of the Elizabethan cock-pit. It still survives, however. It seems to be the fittest of sports from the personal prowess which it requires from the participants. Here in Canada, farmers do not complain and as regards the cruelty, hunting a sheep-skin sprinkled with *Assafetida*, will furnish just as much sport. The discipline of the hunting field is salutary, and a burst of forty minutes across a good country will try the mettle of a loquacious young man, or the five minutes of time wasted looking for a gate, and a disconsolate ride home deserted by men and dogs, will give him a very modified opinion of himself even to dropping his lip and negotiating his eyeglass. The pack meets now twice a week, attended by from thirty to fifty mounts and is rapidly numbering up. In the corner of the drawing is a thumb nail sketch of Mr. Copland, the Master of the Hunt.

THE FREE LANCE.

The anagram of marital is martial.

Scene in a court room.

A gentleman whispers to Crier:

"The Jury cannot hear."

"They don't want to hear."

One Jurymen, who overheard, smiles and nods approval.

At the review on the Champ-de-Mars, the other day, one of the officers fell off his horse. Naturally there was much chaff among the men. One fellow said to another who belonged to that officer's corps:

"I never saw a man come down so slick."  
"Yes, and you never saw a man get up again so quick."

Another point against the Premier. He is sanguinary. In his Halloween speech, he said that it served Charles I. right to have his head chopped off.

Mr. Mackenzie does not like the Stuarts, only the Stewarts.

The Ontario Legislature has a Wells of troubled waters.

The Premier has a tectotal objection to committing himself on the temperance question.

What is the row? Only a little Anglin after fees.

Mr. Laflamme ought to be in the Cabinet. As his name indicates, he is the Chief of the Rouges.

An old country cabman was showing the curiosities of Quebec to our friend, Neil Warner.

"Here is the house where they laid out the body of Montgomery."

"Here are the fortifications raised by Montcalm at Beauport."

"Here is the Wolf and Montcalm column."

"All very interesting," said the actor, "I have read something about all this in history."

"Yes, sir, but may-be you have't got the jist of it. When General Montcalm was dying he heard a shout 'they're flying!'"

"What's flying," says the General.

"The French."

"Then," says General Montcalm, "I die content!"

What is the difference between an announcement from the seat of war and one from the Pope? One is a Bull-let-in, the other is a Bull let out.

Alexinatz is surely bad grammar. It should be legs in hats or the legs in hats.

EPITAPH ON A MONTREAL LADY.

See how the world its veterans rewards!  
A youth of follies; an old age of cards;  
Fair to no purpose; artful to no end;  
Young without lovers; old without a friend;  
A top her passion, and her prize a set;  
In life ridiculous, and in death forgot.

POPE.

THE FIRST SHERIFF OF MONTREAL.

The ILLUSTRATED NEWS being generally so correct in dates and facts, I am surprised to find in this week's issue a mistake that has no doubt inadvertently been allowed to appear. It is in regard to Mr. Henry, the first Sheriff of Montreal. You say, "He was present at the Battle of Waterloo—he came to America 65 years ago."

Now 65 years ago takes us back to the year 1811 and the Battle of Waterloo was fought in 1815, therefore if Mr. Henry was in America 65 years ago, he could not have been at Waterloo. Nor do I think he was—although I am not positive about this. All I recollect is the fact that he was Sheriff when I was a boy, and I do not think he took part in the engagement that gave peace to the world for over 40 years.

AN OLD MONTREAL BOY.

[We obtained our facts concerning Mr. Henry from a printed statement on the back of the card which bore his photograph, and we published it *verbatim*, without paying any attention to possible discrepancies. But "An Old Montreal Boy's" figures cannot well be got over, and there is evidently a mistake somewhere. Probably while the biographer was at it, giving the old soldier's campaigns under Napoleon, he thought he might as well throw in the battle of Waterloo to fill up the record. No doubt that Mr. Henry himself, if he were living, would have no objection to being "doctored" of a battle or two.]

TOPLEY'S NEW STUDIO, OTTAWA.

It will be known to many of our readers that Mr. Topley purchased, in 1872, the Notman studio which he had successfully managed from its opening in 1868. In the early part of last year, Mr. Topley sold this property and has erected the magnificent new studio of which we give an illustration this week. It is situated on the corner of Metcalfe and Queen streets, only two blocks from the old stand and opposite the Dominion Methodist Church. Its very attractive exterior is but an index to the internal arrangements. Passing through a spacious vestibule, we enter the extensive offices and show-rooms of which there are five opening into each other. Here are on exhibition the celebrated

composition pictures of the fancy dress ball and the tobogganing and curling scenes at Rideau Hall, together with a large number of portraits and landscapes of a very interesting nature, as well as of exceptionally good character. From here we ascend to the second floor, reaching the dressing, the operating, and copying rooms; and in the third story we find the printing department. In the basement are situated the mounting and finishing rooms, the toning and washing department and the laboratory, also the heating apparatus which warms the building by hot water. A portion of the building is reserved for a dwelling, so that altogether it is a most compact arrangement, and for business purposes is said to be the finest and best studio in America. The architect is Mr. King Arnoldi, of Ottawa. Mr. Topley publishes the largest collection of portraits of public men and the greatest assortment of views of Ottawa.

ROUND THE DOMINION.

Four fishing schooners have been abandoned off Newfoundland.

The Manitobans are joyful at the prospect of the early issue of patents for the half-breed lands.

The Government School of Art and Design at Montreal opened on Thursday evening with over a hundred students.

The demand for barges for the shipment of lumber, to both Quebec and American markets, from Ottawa, continues greater than the supply.

It is reported that the Ontario Legislature is to be called together the first week of December, the Government having given up all hopes of having the consolidation of the statutes completed by January.

The Quebec rubber works are in full blast just now, and turn out on an average 1,000 pairs of rubbers daily. There is a determination by the present management to make the concern pay.

The specimens of Canadian marble shown in the Centennial Exhibition have attracted the attention of the Italian Commissioner, who has had specimens shipped to Italy for the information of the government.

Mosquitoes in large numbers have been sporting themselves at the Palais, Quebec, for some days past. Their appearance at this late season puzzles the oldest inhabitant, but is said to prognosticate an early fall.

HUMOROUS.

A SPEAKER at a stump meeting out West declared that he knew no east, no west, no north, no south. "Then," said a bystander, "you ought to go to school and learn your geography."

A NEGRO witness in a trial the other day was asked what he was doing in a certain saloon at a certain time. He explained that he had gone there to "change his beard." The explanation was accepted.

A fashion note in an American paper tells us that slowness in white dresses is not fashionable. We always felt certain of this, even before we saw the note, and now our belief will be fully confirmed as soon as we learn what slowness is.

A COOL young gentleman, all of the modern days, entered a manufactory with a cigar in his mouth, when the proprietor politely requested the visitor not to touch the other manufactory's habits. The young man proved himself equal to the occasion, by producing his cigar case and saying, "Try one."

ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. It damage to shipping and other property has been occasioned by gales in the West Indies.

New York city is in imminent danger of a water famine, and more reservoirs are early to be built.

During the armistice the opposing Turkish and Serbian armies will retain the positions they now hold.

The Esquimaux of Greenland have increased 50 per cent. during the last half century. One quality fact is that the sale of spirits is absolutely forbidden by the Danish Government.

A conference of the Powers will be held almost immediately to consider the reforms necessary in the Turkish provinces, and for the settlement of all questions regarding peace on a permanent basis.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be daily acknowledged.

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. W. S., Windsor Street, Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 92, received.

J. B. Montreal.—In Problem No. 92 the key move is not Q to K R 3, for Black can then advance P to K 4, and if White's second move is Q to K R 4, Black takes P with R, and White cannot mate next move.

H. A. C. F., Montreal.—The Dials you point out in Problem No. 92 are only in the third move, and do not detract much, if any, from the merit of the position.

M. J. M., Quebec.—Correct solution of Problem No. 92 received. Shall be glad to get the problem you speak of, when it is ready.

The increase of interest in Chess is shown very plainly by the large number of public journals, which devote a portion of their space to matters relating to the fascinating game.

In England this is strikingly manifested. Not to speak of the *Westminster Paper* which every month contains enough Chess intelligence to satisfy the most exacting, besides a large number of the best of problems and games, the *Huddersfield College Magazine* is noticeable for the valuable information it presents monthly in its "Chess Jottings," and also for a like collection of games and problems of a carefully selected nature.

*Land and Water* every week contains a well filled column of the same material, and appears especially well posted in all games connected with the great metropolitan players.

Mr. Blackburne has been lately exhibiting his wonderful power in Chess at Burton-on-Trent, in England, by playing simultaneously thirty five games with as many different players, and winning the whole, except one, in about five hours. The following day, he played eight blindfold games simultaneously against the same number of selected antagonists, and defeated seven out of the number.