

Roam.—(Lat. Roma=Rome) a roamer literally means a pilgrim going to Rome, as was the custom among pious people centuries ago—here of course it means to rove about.

Upland.—Upper or highland as opposed to lowlands and river sides.

The sun that sends the gale—here.—Parts of the earth are more powerfully affected by the sun's rays than others—the heated air rising, the colder rushes in its place and causes wind—hence the sun may be said to send the gales.

O Autumn! why so soon depart—glad!—(Fig. of speech, Eroticism) a passionate interrogation. After the fifth stanza there are four stanzas omitted from the original poem. (All Bryant's collection.)

Supply "to" before "leave" in 8th stanza.

The period the poet refers to here is "Indian Summer," which generally occurs in November, and lasts but a short time—from two or three days to twelve or fifteen. See page 103 for Mrs. Moodie's description of this season.

It were a lot too blest.—"It" refers to what follows:

The poet thinks our short lives are wasted in "tug for wealth and power." Men in business give little or no time to study the beauties of nature. If they took time and appreciated what they saw, as the poet does, their lives would be more happy.

Each stanza is a quatrain with alternate rhymes.

"Autumn woods" is a lyric with a didactic purpose.

The metro of the poem is mixed, the first and fourth lines are Iambic Trimeter, and the second and third are Iambic Pentameter.

William Cullen Bryant, (1794-1878) was born in Cummington, Mass., and is distinguished as a poet and journalist. He spent his youth amid the scenery of the New England hills. At 315 he began the practice of law which was distasteful to him, for in "Green River," one of the many poems written during the ten years spent in the practice of his profession he speaks of himself as

"Forced to drudge for the dregs of men,
And scrawl strange words with the barbarous pen."

In 1825 he removed to New York, and started the *New York Review*, a work more to his taste. In this paper most of his best poems appeared. He became editor of the *New York Evening Post* shortly afterwards—a position he held until his death. The tone of all his writings is manly and pure. He began to write poetry at the age of thirteen; when nineteen, he wrote "Thanatopsis"—a view of death—and the highest expression of his genius. "The Aves": a survey of man's experience. He has written a great many poems, magazine articles, travels, and translations from other languages. His "Lines to a Waterfowl" and "Autumn Woods" possess great lyrical beauty. He is noted more for his poetic than his prose writings.

Educational Notes and News.

At an adjourned meeting of the corporation of McGill University, held a few days since, Messrs. Henry M. Ami and John F. Muir, were reputed for the degree of M.A. The Professor of Botany was permitted to carry on classes during the summer. It was announced that the Hon. Donald A. Smith had offered an additional donation of \$70,000, on the condition that separate classes be provided for women throughout the entire ordinary course, but without any such limitation as to the honor work, this, with the previous donation of \$50,000, to be known under the name of the "Donald" Endowments. The donation was accepted with the conditions with thanks. In accordance with the request of a letter from Professor B-muey, of the British Association, provision was made for the bestowal this year, of the medal presented by the Association in the Department of Mining Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science.—*Montreal Witness.*

From a report recently presented it appears that the income of the city of London Companies for the Advancement of technical education is upwards of £700,000 a year, of which £200,000 is trust, and £500,000 at private income.

The fund at the disposal of the City and Guild's Institute for the Advancement of technical education for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883, was £124,190, 7s., 4d. The total attendance upon the Finsbury College, as reported in January of the present year, was in evening classes 621, and in the day classes 100 students. The greater portion of both classes are artisans. At the May examinations 3,635 candidates presented themselves, and 1,829 passed; as against 2,397 examined, and 1,498 passed, in 1883.

Forty years ago Liebig brought prominently before the German people the relation of science and art to industry. "The great desideratum of the present age," he said, "is practically manifested in the establishment of schools in which the natural sciences occupy the most prominent place in the course of instruction. Through them the resources, the wealth, and the strength of empires will incalculably increase." In the confidence of this prediction, Germany has continued establishing schools of this class with results that are felt throughout Europe. The latest enterprise of the kind is the Academy for Technical Education in Berlin, whose magnificent buildings were opened by the Emperor the second day of last November. The amount already expended upon this academy exceeds one and a half million dollars. In view of such lavish expenditure, it is not surprising that a member of the French Chamber of Deputies should recently have warned that body that French industry is threatened by technical education beyond the Rhine and the Rhone.—*Education.*

The Committee appointed two years ago by the London (Eng.) School Board, to consider and advise how far the Board may facilitate technical education, has reported that they do not consider it advisable to attempt to teach any special trade or handicraft in the schools of the Board; but they are of opinion that in boys' departments greater attention should be paid to the teaching of "Elementary Science," and to free-hand drawing from models; that mechanical drawing and modelling from clay should be introduced; that the peripatetic plan of teaching mechanics should be tried as an experiment in some district of London; and that, as an experiment, arrangements should be made for the establishment of a class for the elementary instruction of boys in the use of tools as applied to working in wood, the attendance being voluntary and out of school hours.

The Berlin News says there is urgent need of new buildings to accommodate the school population of that town.

Twenty-two young ladies graduated at the Women's Medical College, in Philadelphia, the other day.

The number of school libraries in France is increasing rapidly. In 1865 the number was 4,833; in 1871 the number had risen to 12,679; five years later to 17,764; in 1879 there were 20,552 of them; and last year France counted no less than 30,000 school libraries. Besides these there are 4,000 free public libraries, of which excellent use is being made.

Brussels.—The Free University of Brussels celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year (1884). From the historic notice prepared by Mr. Vanderkindere for that occasion, it appears that the University has been steadily increasing in resources and attendance until it is now in its most flourishing state. Thus the number of students, which was 96 in 1834, and 686 in 1875, was 1686 in 1884. The library contains more than 62,000 volumes and takes above 500 periodicals. The increase of funds is in proportion to the advance in other respects. The city of Brussels purposes also to reconstruct a large portion of the ancient building on a scale to correspond with the position of the University and with the spirit of the present time.—*Education.*

Free Drawing Classes for Teachers.—At the request of numerous Teachers and Inspectors, the Minister of Education for Ontario has consented that Free Drawing Classes be conducted at the Normal School, Toronto, during the ensuing summer season.

The classes will commence on Tuesday 7th July, and will continue until the end of the month.

The subjects in Primary Grade are Freehand Drawing, Geometry, Perspective, Model Drawing, and Memory and Blackboard Drawing.

Proficiency Certificates are given for each of these subjects and teachers who take the five certificates get a full Certificate Grade B. for teaching these subjects in Public Schools and Mechanics'