

blinded by the halo of glory which we are so apt to throw round "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

4. Means of preventing war, and, where this cannot be, of alleviating its miseries.

EXERCISE CXCIIL.

ON KNOWLEDGE.

1. We are so constituted as to have an instinctive thirst for knowledge—a child is always asking the why and the wherefore of things.

2. Advantages of knowledge—knowledge is power—illustrate this by showing the different ways in which two men will set about the accomplishment of any given purpose—the one ignorant of, the other acquainted with the process.

3. Means of acquiring knowledge, and the extent to which we are capable of attaining it—the more we know the better it should be with us.

4. Knowledge should be combined with wisdom—wisdom consists in making the right use of knowledge, and without this the greatest stores of knowledge may prove a curse and not a blessing.

EXERCISE CXCIV.

ON READING.

1. The object to be kept in view in reading—the acquisition of information, hence we have

2. What we ought to read; the books we ought to read will depend upon the purpose we set before us, we ought to seek always the *best* book on the subject which we are studying.

3. How we ought to read—danger of desultory reading—of reading without thought or judgment—the mind becomes weakened, and we fail to distinguish between the true and the false.

4. Reading and conversation should be united, they act and react on one another.

5. Reading and writing should go hand in hand—writing leads to correctness. Refer to Bacon's aphorisms regarding reading, writing, and conversation.