

as it thinks proper, and derive from it every advantage it is capable of yielding." According to these principles of public law, it is clear that Charles II. was in a position to dispose of territory west of Lake Winnipeg. The nation of which he was King was not in possession of that "portion of the earth;" and as France was the first country to perform those acts by virtue of which the right of dominion is secured, it is impossible that the territory in question can belong to the Hudson's Bay Company by virtue of the Charter of Charles II. under which they claim.—*Leader*.

2. THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The old idea that the whole region of the Rocky Mountains North of the fortieth parallel is a sterile region, presenting an almost unbroken icefield, is completely refuted by Gov. Stevens' explorations. One of the officers of his party, Lieut. Stanton, says in his report: "I find that my previous ideas of this Rocky Mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rocks and mountains almost impassable, I find a fine country, well watered by streams of clear cold water, and interspersed with meadows, covered with a most luxuriant grass."

V. Papers on Natural History.

1. BABOONS ON THEIR MARCH.

When the baboons are in parties, they employ an almost military mode of arranging their numbers. In the advanced guard are the young only, who keep forward, well in front of the main body, running from side to side, for the purpose of reconnoitering the ground over which they have to pass. The females and their young occupy the centre, while the rear is brought up by old and experienced males. Thus, the more active and useful animals lead the way, the weakest are kept under subjection, and the powerful elders have the wearied in their charge constantly in view. In order to insure the utmost precision in the line of march, several other animals are selected as 'whippers-in,' whose business it is to keep order, to drive stragglers back to their proper places, to moderate the exuberant playfulness of the advanced, to keep a watchful eye upon the weaker members of the community, and to maintain a correspondence with the head chief in the rear. The number of individuals contained in the troop is sometimes above one hundred, ten or twenty adult males, twenty or so adult females, and the main band composed of the young of both sexes.—*Illustrated Natural History, by Wood*.

2. THE LEOPARD AND BABOONS.

"In their rocky fastnesses, their chief foe is the leopard; and so terrified are they at the very sound of their enemy's voice, that even a very poor imitation of a growl is sufficient to set them flying off as fast as their legs can carry them, while a breath of air that bears upon its wings the least taint of that rank odour which exhales so powerfully from the large Felide, scatters dire consternation among the assemblage. There is a story of a life saved by means of the ingenuity of a native servant, who, seeing his master beset by a party of angry baboons, quietly stepped behind a rock, and imitated the growl of a leopard with that startling fidelity that is so general an accomplishment among savage tribes. The leopard seldom attacks an adult baboon, not caring to risk its claws and fangs against the hands and teeth of so powerful an opponent. Much less does it openly venture to assault a band of baboons in hopes of securing one of their number. Its mode of procedure is by slyly creeping round their rocky domains, and whipping off one of the young baboons before an alarm is given."—*Ibid*.

3. HOW TO FIND WATER IN THE DESERT.

"When the water begins to run short, and known fountains have failed, as is too often the sad hap of these desert wells, fortunate is the man who owns a tame Chacma, or 'Babian,' as it is called. The animal is first deprived of water for a whole day, until it is furious with thirst, which is increased by giving it salt provisions, or putting salt into its mouth. This apparent cruelty is, however, an act of true mercy, as on the chacma may depend the existence of itself and the whole party. A long rope is now tied to the baboon's collar, and it is suffered to run about wherever it chooses, the rope being merely used as a means to prevent the animal from getting out of sight. The baboon now assumes the leadership of the band, and becomes the most important personage of the party. First it runs forward a little, then stops; gets on its hind feet, and sniffs up the air, especially taking notice of the wind and its direction. It will then, perhaps, change the direction of its course, and after running for some distance, take another observation. Presently it will spy

out a blade of grass, or similar object pluck it up, turn it on all sides, smell it, and then go forward again. And thus the animal proceeds until it leads the party to water, guided by some mysterious instinct, which appears to be totally independent of reasoning, and which loses its powers in proportion as reason gains dominion."—*Ibid*.

4. HOW COCOA NUTS ARE GATHERED.

"The inhabitants of Sumatra are in the habit of capturing the Pig-tailed Macaque when young, and training it to climb the lofty cocoa-nut palms for the purpose of gathering the fruit. So clever are the monkeys, and so ingenious are the teachers, that the young scholars are instructed to collect the matured nuts only, leaving the others to ripen on the tree. On this account the Bruh has been called by a name which signifies the 'fruit-gatherer.'"—*Ibid*.

5. HOW TO CAPTURE THE AMERICAN MONKEY.

"There is rather an ingenious mode of capturing these monkeys, which is worthy of notice:—A certain plant, the 'Lecythis,' produces a kind of nut, which, when emptied of its contents, becomes a hollow vessel with a small mouth. Into one of these hollowed nuts a quantity of sugar is placed, the nut left in some locality where the monkey is likely to find it, and the monkey-catchers retreat to some spot whence they can watch unseen the effect of their trap. So tempting an object cannot lie on the ground for any length of time without being investigated by the inquisitive monkeys. One of them soon finds out the sweet treasure of the nut, and squeezes his hand through the narrow opening for the purpose of emptying the contents. Grasping a handful of sugar, he tries to pull it out, but cannot do so, because the orifice is not large enough to permit the passage of the closed hand with its prize. Certainly he could extricate his hand by leaving the sugar, and drawing out his hand empty; but his acquisitive nature will not suffer him to do so. At this juncture the ambushed hunters issue forth, and give chase to the monkey."—*Ibid*.

6. MONKEYS FOND OF FINERY.

Their attention is soon excited by any object that is more than ordinarily glittering; jewellery of all kinds being as magnets, to which their eyes and fingers are instinctively drawn. My own fingers have more than once been endangered by the exceeding zeal manifested by the animal in its attempt to secure a ring to which it had taken a sudden liking. The monkey held out its paw as if it wanted to shake hands, seized my fingers with both its hands, and did its best to remove the object of its curiosity; fortunately, the ring fitted rather tightly, or it would probably have been lost or swallowed. As it was, a few scratches on my hands, and an outburst of disappointed anger on the part of the monkey, were the only results of the sudden attack.—*Ibid*.

VI. Papers on Practical Education, etc.

1. EDUCATE THE WHOLE MAN.

Every boy should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated: let this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil—what is wise and what is foolish—what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong; and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those who are around him.

2. THE SCHOOL LIBRARY A LITERARY DEPOSITORY.

The school library is the depository of literature, and by the study of it chiefly, must the taste of our people be refined, and the current of their thoughts be ennobled. In Italy, pictures and statues, architecture and music, have performed this task; in England, landscape gardening has infused universally a tinge of poetic sentiment. Here these agencies do not exist; but it is the privilege of all to see suspended in writing, the imperial creations of the poet, and the philosopher, and to gaze on them till their own souls thrill with transport, and vibrate in unison with these generous sentiments. It may be urged that periodical literature may replace that of the library, and that the village newspaper and the monthly magazine, are a fitting substitute for bound volumes. But this supposition is too weak to admit of refutation. An argument which fills a volume requires a volume:—the conclusion reached at the close, is arrived at as the result of a series of consecutive arguments which require such a book.