

legitimate way upon pupils, such a school need not, should not, be sectarian in the narrow and mean sense of that word. It should be earnestly evangelical, may be even orthodox, yet not offensively denominational. And thirdly, it must be established and supported by benevolence. Principal Austin then asked these pertinent questions:—"Who will found such a school for Canadian women? What city will possess it? Whose name shall be handed down the ages as the benefactor of Canadian women? I can conceive of no nobler mission for wealth than this, no higher honor than would come to the name of such a donor, no greater guarantee of temporal and intellectual growth and prosperity to any city than the possession of such an institution in its midst."

Correspondence.

DIVISION OF FRACTIONS.

In SCHOOL JOURNAL June 15th, is given the method of proving the rule for division of fractions, which is considered as serviceable as proving a theorem in geometry. This may be, yet I think precious time may be wasted in trying to teach some persons this "reason." Some there are who after the best efforts of the teacher will invert dividend, whole number if they could, or not invert at all, or still more, reduce to common denominators. But why not regard division as it actually is the reverse of multiplication? Multiply two fractions and then divide the product by one of the fractions—dividing numerator by numerator, and denominator by denominator. May we not say then that the principle of division is to divide the numerator of the dividend by the numerator of the divisor, etc. And if the division cannot be made without a remainder, then another simple principle—that multiplying numerator is the same as dividing nominator, and *vice versa*, will bring out the common rule.

JOHN MOSER.

P.S.—The above way of looking at division of fractions gives it a likeness to the division of whole numbers.

J. M.

For Friday Afternoon.

KING SOLOMON AND THE BEES.

When Solomon was reigning in his glory,
Unto his throne the Queen of Sheba came
To see the splendors of his court and bring
Some fitting tribute to the mighty king.

Nor this alone; much had her highness heard
What flowers of learning graced his royal speech,
What gems of wisdom dropped from every word;
What wholesome lessons he was wont to teach
In pleasing proverbs; and she wished in sooth,
To know if rumor spoke the simple truth.

And straight she held before the monarch's view,
In either hand a radiant wreath of flowers;
The one bedecked with every charming hue,
Was newly culled from Nature's choicest bowers.
The other, no less fair in every part
Was the rare production of divinest art.

"Which is the true and which the false?" she said,
Great Solomon was excited. All amazed,
Each wondering courtier shook his puzzled head,
While at the garlands long the monarch gazed,
As one who sees a miracle, and fain
For very rapture ne'er would speak again.

"Which is the true?" once more the woman asked,
Pleased at the fond amazement of the king.
"So wise a head should not be hardly tasked,
Most learned liege, with such a trivial thing."
But still the sage was silent, it was plain,
A deepening doubt perplexed the royal brain.

While thus he pondered, presently he sees,
Hard by the casement,—so the story goes—
A little band of busy, bustling bees,
Hunting for honey in a withered rose;
The monarch smiled and raised his royal head
"Open the window!"—that was all he said.

The window opened at the king's command;
Within the room the eager insects flow,
And sought the flowers in Sheba's dexter (right) hand!
And so the king and all his courtiers knew
That was Nature's; and the baffled queen
Returned to tell the wonders she had seen.

My story teaches (every tale should bear
A fitting moral) that the wise may find
In trifles light as atoms in the air,
Some useful lesson to enrich the mind,
Some truth designed to profit or to please,
As Israel's king learned wisdom from the bees.

—John G. Saxe.

A GEOGRAPHY GAME.

Two leaders are chosen who each select in turn until all the players are taken and are formed in two lines facing each other with a chair behind each person. The leader on one side calls out some letter and says "Sea" or other body of water. The opposite leader then names one beginning with the letter specified, and each one on his side gives another in rapid succession. At any pause the leader of side No. 1 counts ten quickly and calls "Next." The player who stands next answers and the one who has missed sits down. If any mistake is made and is not corrected by some person on the same side before the leader of the opposite side calls out "Miss," then all of side No. 2 sit down, which counts 2 for side No. 1. The leader of side No. 2 now asks his side to stand up again with the exception of those who missed, and calls out some piece of land as mountain, county, State, etc., and a letter, which the opposite side answers in the same way, and if everyone succeeds in answering the call, and each gives a correct reply, they score three for their own side. The game is won by the side that first scores ten, and all who have missed keep their seats to the end of the play. If it happens that either leader has no one left to stand with him he must answer alone, and if he fails the other side wins even if it has not scored ten.—*Selected.*

A HISTORY GAME.

One of a number of players being sent from the room some well-known hero of history or familiar character from a book is selected, and on the person's return the various members of the company address remarks to him founded upon incidents in the life or portrayal of the hero or fictitious character selected. From these remarks the guesser must endeavor to find what person he is supposed to represent. When he ascertains this his reply must convey the information and the person from whom the clue was obtained then takes his place. A reversal of this game may be undertaken by several players who having decided upon some historical characters act out some incident in the chosen characters' lives and oblige the rest of the company to state what characters they represent. If those in the audience are unable to do this, they must take the places of the players and endeavor to act out some incident in their turn.—*Selected.*

Of all consolations, work is the most fortifying and the most healthy, because it solaces a man, not by bringing him ease, but by requiring effort.—*Taine.*