

and satins put out the kitchen fire." "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." "Look not a gift horse in the mouth," might be thought to have come from Yorkshire, but it was found in mediæval history, and he had found it among Armenian proverbs. "One butcher is not afraid of a thousand sheep." This proverb was current now in Alexandria, and was uttered by the founder of that city. "The grey mare is the better horse," was said at the time that a number of grey horses were sent to England from Flanders. The saying, "Robbing Peter to pay Paul," arose from the bishopric of St. Peter's, Westminster, being transferred to that of St. Paul's, Ludgate Hill. There was a good saying of Archbishop Whately's, "Don't shiver for last year's snow." What an applicable saying this was for those who were making themselves miserable over troubles that were past. He had found this saying in a letter of a Quaker lady, "Some people seem to be starved before they are washed." The international relationship of proverbs were next alluded to. In Friesland they say, "Don't sell your herrings before you catch them;" we say, "Don't buy a pig in a poke," whilst in the Tropics, the saying takes the form of "No man buys yams whilst they are yet in the ground." There was a common saying, "A child that has been scalded, fears cold water." We have often given point to our advice by saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," whilst in the districts on the banks of the Nile, where cranes are abundant, the people say, "A thousand cranes in the air are not equal to one sparrow in the fist." We have a beautiful saying, "Every oak was once an acorn;" and there was the same truth and poetry in the African form, "The great calabash tree had a seed for its mother." We were so accustomed to repeat that solemn sentence from the Prayer-Book, and it had become so proverbial that sometimes we thought it was to be found in the Bible—namely, "In the midst of life we are in death." How thoroughly Asiatic was this—"Death is a black camel that kneels at every man's gate." Among the ancient Hebrew sayings, the following were proverbs expressive of sagacity: "First build your house, and then think of your furniture;" "A man envies every other man except his son and his pupil;" "You may see that the man is a collier by the black walls of his house;" "At the doors of taverns friends are plenty; at the door of the prison they are all gone;" "By the road of by-and-bye, one arrives at the town of Never." The proverbs of Africa, Egypt, and the Guinea Coast partook largely of the physical aspect and moral characteristics of the country. We say in England of a lucky person, "He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth." As to the propriety of not despising little things, "A small date-stone is large enough to prop up a large water-jar." Scotland was peculiarly rich in proverbs, and many of them were marked by a dry, caustic, sagacious humour. Now that he had come near the Welsh border, he found the principality was rich in proverbs; for instance, "If thou would'st have praise, die;" "By the side of sickness, health becomes sweet;" "He is not altogether bad who maketh another better;" "No man is good, unless others are made better by him;" "If every fool wore a crown, we should all be kings." Ireland appeared to him to be poor in proverbs. It was rather odd that it should be so, when two Archbishops of Dublin had done more to create an interest for proverbs than any other men of our time. He met with one characteristic Irish saying, namely, "Don't throw out your dirty water until you have got in your clane." The lecturer then gave the following specimens of American proverbs: "You had a rough row to hoe to-day;" "When a fellow gets to going down hill, it does seem as though everything had been greased for the occasion;" "Some men are like blind mules, always wanting to kick, only they never know where." Another characteristic of some of these sayings was a very amusing degree of self-confidence: "Some people say that ignorance is bliss; it may be so, but I haven't tried it." With regard to Cheshire, he must be allowed to say a few words. There was one, perhaps, that might be applied to himself, if he attempted to quote Cheshire proverbs—namely, that he should be speaking to as much purpose "As a goose slurring upon ice." There was one proverb in this city which was a local version of another common proverb, "When a daughter is stolen, close the Peppergate." This was an allusion to an ancient Mayor, who was probably well known to all in the room. There was another saying, "He is as idle as Loudon's dog, that leaned against the wall to bark." In the Fen country, they had a saying which they applied to a man with no taste for music, "He is like Mat Davies's bull, that tossed the fiddler into the tree." The French have a saying, "It is a sorry house in which the cock is silent and the hen crows." A common saying in Lancashire was, "The peas are higher than the pea-sticks," which meant that when men rise higher than those who helped them to rise, they did not know which way to turn. There was no place more prolific than a blacksmith's shop in sententious sayings. For instance, "Some men are born hammers, and others are born anvils;" "If the

hammer strikes hard, the anvil lasts the longest;" and this saying came true of some men, "Once he was a hammer, and now he is an anvil;" "It doesn't follow that because your face is black, that therefore you are a smith." "The sword has forgotten the smith that forged it." Familiar allusions were made to the cat's paw. It was a monkey that made use of the cat's paw for taking the chest-nuts out of the fire. "Dress a monkey in silk, and she is a monkey still;" "The higher a monkey climbs, the more he shows his tail."

VII. Educational Intelligence.

—HAMILTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.—From the *Spectator* we quote the following Report of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees.—Mr. White stated that he had, with the assistance of the Principal of the Grammar School, drafted a scheme for scholarships to be offered in the Grammar School, and had been successful inducing a number of merchants and other leading citizens to promise the requisite amounts. He submitted the following as the scheme proposed: Two scholarships of the value of \$16 each, to be known as the Gates and Stuart scholarships, respectively, tenable for one year, to be offered for competition among the pupils of the Fifth Division of the Central School, as follows: One at the close of each session to that pupil desiring to enter the Grammar School, who shall on examination be found to be most thorough prepared. Messrs. F. W. Gates and John Stuart have consented to give these scholarships. Four of the value of \$25 each, to be known as the Swinyard, John Brown, McInnis and Forster scholarships, respectively, tenable for one year, at the annual promotions from the third to the fourth form. Messrs. Thos. Swinyard, John Brown, D. McInnis, and G. J. Forster, have offered these. Four of the value of \$25 each, to be known as the Adam Brown, Williams, Price and ——— scholarships, tenable for one year, at the annual promotions from the fourth to the fifth form. Messrs. Adam Brown, J. M. Williams, M.P.P., and Joseph Price, give these; the fourth remaining open, Mr. White explaining that two or three gentlemen whom he relied upon were at present out of town. One gold medal, to be known as "The *Spectator* medal," to the pupil who having passed through the fifth form shall be found most proficient in the following subjects: The English language and literature, and the natural sciences. Messrs. T. & R. White, give this medal. One Bursary of the value of \$40, to be known as the Hamilton Grammar School Bursary, to the pupil who having taken first-class honors in any subject at the matriculation examination in Arts in the University, shall be the best matriculant from the Hamilton Grammar School in that year who shall not have taken a University Scholarship. No one will be allowed to compete who has not attended the Hamilton Grammar School at least one year before matriculation. REGULATIONS.—1. Each scholarship shall be called by the name of the donor, who shall appoint examiners to decide between competitors. 2. The scholarships offered at the annual promotion from the Third to the Fourth and from the Fourth to the Fifth Forms, shall be open to pupils from other Schools, but the parents or guardians of the successful competitor must sign a declaration stating that it is their intention to continue their children or wards at the Grammar School till they pass through the Fifth Form. The winner of the Bursary must sign a declaration stating that it is his intention to proceed to a degree in the University. It was moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. McCulloch, and resolved—That a Bursary of the value of \$40, to be known as the "Hamilton Grammar School Bursary," be given by this Board to the pupil who, having taken first class honors in any subject at the matriculation examination in Arts in the Provincial University, shall be the best matriculant from the Hamilton Grammar School in that year, who shall have not taken a University Scholarship; no one to be allowed to compete who has not attended the Grammar School at least one year before matriculating.

—CHANGE OF SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.—The Chief Superintendent has addressed the following note to a Toronto city paper:—I observe in yesterday's *Leader* an account of the proceedings of the city of Toronto Board of School Trustees, in which strong dissatisfaction was expressed