

Chancellor of the Chataqua University, the Art Director and the Committee of Award. Classes will be formed and work begun by May 1st. A course of study will be mapped out for the month, and sent to the members of each class. At the end of the month the drawings are to be submitted for criticism, and will be returned by the Director. Drawing-books and materials will be furnished to the members at wholesale prices, and persons living at the greatest distance from the Art centres will have facilities for studying equal to those afforded in the larger cities. Art will be brought to their very doors and they may cultivate it, if they will, at their own firesides.

The Practical Teacher has some excellent remarks on cheerfulness and biliousness as characteristics of the teacher.

"Moods become automatic, thoughts turn to accustomed objects, run in accustomed channels. If you permit it, that which is petty, narrowing and belittling will absorb the attention until the power to concentrate the mind upon that which brings life, inspiration and joy is well-nigh lost."

Happy the teacher with whom perpetual cheerfulness is either a natural endowment or an established habit. Happy he or she who knows nothing of those blue days when everything goes wrong in the school room. "When your best pupil seems to be laughing at you, when everything they had ever learned seems totally forgotten, when a fiendish joy possesses the worst boys, in whose bad deeds, for some unaccountable reason, the whole school sympathizes."

The Practical Teacher is right in assuming that the cause is generally in the teacher's own physical condition, and in recommending exercise and play as the best means of getting back into sunshine. We do not know that we are prepared to go with him to the desperate extreme of so heroic a prescription as, "If you must be bilious, resign and take the editorship of some educational journal."

THE BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO.

The definition of the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba as given in the finding of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1844 is so technical as to be somewhat difficult to trace. The difficulty is increased by the use of certain geographical names which do not appear on recent maps. The whole boundary of Ontario north and west of Lake Superior may for practical purposes, and with almost absolute certainty be thus described: A line starting from the international boundary on the western shore of Lake Superior, and running up Pigeon River to the Height of Land, thence through Rainy Lake and Rainy River to the Lake of the Woods, thence through that lake in a direct line to its North-West angle; thence due North to the Winnipeg River if the due North line falls West of the confluence of the English and Winnipeg Rivers, or across the Winnipeg to the English River if the due North line falls East of their confluence; thence up the English River, or up the Winnipeg and English rivers, as the case may be, through Lac Seul or Lonely Lake, across the portage between it and Lake St.

Joseph and down the Albany River to the point where it is intersected by a line running due North from the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers. The Privy Council defined the line no further, but the arbitrators of 1878 continued the line down the Albany River to its mouth, thence eastward along the shore of James Bay to the point where it is intersected by a line due North from Lake Temiscamingue, this latter line being a part of the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. The Privy Council decision leaves the boundary legally undetermined between Lake Temiscamingue and the point of intersection of the Albany River and the Meridian of the mouth of the Ohio.

Special Articles,

BABY HAS GONE TO SCHOOL.

The baby has gone to school; ah, me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button or pin,
Or to tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day
With the little hindering thing away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another good-by to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away,
And turns with a sigh, that is half relief,
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out in the world
To battle with life alone,
And not even the baby left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there,
Thrown down in careless haste,
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced,
If the home were always as still as this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

—Selected.

THE LATE ROBERT LITTLE, ESQ.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR, COUNTY OF HALTON.

The subject of this sketch was born at Woolwich, Kent, England, on the 7th February, 1835. His father, Robert Little, was born in the parish of Westruther, Berkshire, Scotland, and died in Esquesing, Halton County on the 2nd September, 1858. His mother, Marion Bell, was born in the parish of Stow, Edinburghshire, and also died in Esquesing in 1861. The elder Mr Little, entered the Royal Foot Artillery in 1823, and served about 22 years, 7 years of which he spent in Canada.

At an early age Mr. Little evinced a taste for books, which was fostered by his teacher, Mr. Henry Martin, who kept a private school at Brompton, which young Little attended for two years prior to removal to Edinburgh. In the latter place he attended the Arthur Street Academy for one year, and afterwards the Lancastrian School for three years. In 1848 the Lancastrian Night School was established in Edinburgh, with three masters and two assistants. Mr. Little was the junior assistant, and was then only thirteen years of age. At this early age, besides attending the