

graduated as M.D. in May, 1858. He was first returned for Bonaventure in 1861, and has retained the seat ever since. He was appointed Receiver-General in the Conservative Administration on the 30th of January, 1873, going out on the retirement of Sir JOHN MACDONALD in November of the same year. He is a gentleman of experience and moderation. Of Mr. LEBLANC we have had frequent occasion to speak in these columns.

Nearly the whole of this number is devoted to the HANLAN Reception at Niagara and Toronto, a full and consecutive description of which appeared in our last issue.

In reply to several letters of inquiry on the subject, we may state that the Chromograph, a useful and ingenious copying apparatus, a full description of which appeared in a late number of the News, has not yet been introduced into this country. It is of London invention and manufacture. From its merits, however, and the considerable demand for it caused by a simple notice in our paper, it is clear that any of our book or stationery firms that would offer it to the public would meet with a fruitful business.

#### THE ROD IN THE SCHOOLS.

Every now and then the newspapers have something to say about the brutality of school-masters and the use of the rod in the public schools. The question of corporal punishment can hardly be settled in an editorial article, and it has never been settled in a police court. It is a subject, however, which deserves careful consideration at the hands of parents and teachers, and like other matters worthy of deep attention, it should be approached calmly and discussed impartially. The great Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, England, and one of the foremost masters of the age, though he scarcely ever used the rod himself to enforce discipline in the school, was always a stout advocate for it. In a letter to the *Journal of Education* which he once wrote, he took occasion to combat the often expressed view that corporal punishment was degrading to a boy's spirit and manhood. "Why," said the eminent teacher, "this idea originates in the proud notion of personal independence which is neither reasonable nor Christian, but essentially barbarian. It visited Europe with all the curses of the age of chivalry, and is threatening us now with those of Jacobinism. At an age when it is almost impossible to find a true manly sense of the degradation of guilt or faults, where is the wisdom of encouraging a fantastic sense of the degradation of personal correction? What can be more false or more adverse to the simplicity, sobriety, and humbleness of mind which are the best ornaments of youth, and best promise of a noble manhood?" The idea prevails to some extent among the masters of our schools, but it is to be feared, judging from the frequent complaints which reach the press, that they do not always practice it with the self-denial of Dr. Arnold. There is undoubtedly too much flogging, too many canings for slight offences which could easily be checked by punishment of another kind equally efficacious and less obnoxious to the parents of children. We by no means would have the rod banished entirely from the schools. Often it is the only means by which discipline may be maintained, and unruly boys brought to a proper condition of mind as regards their duties and the fulfilment of the obligations due their teachers. But it should be very sparingly used, and never while the master is in a passion, and only at times when the offence is aggravated and all other means have been tried to enforce obedience in the pupil, without effect. There should be no brutalizing scenes, no spectacles of cruelty, or an improper use of the weapons of chastisement. Teachers often forget when applying a corrective for a fault committed during study hours, what they owe to humanity and how far they are keeping within the letter of the law in their use of the cane or the rattan. If some masters were more careful and less inclined to be petty tyrants they would be the less likely to have to answer in a court of law for their misdemeanours in punishing a child mercilessly and brutally. No parent cares to have his children whipped by a school teacher for a trivial offence, and if the rod is to be maintained at all lawfully in the schools, it must be used more judiciously than it has been during the last few years, when cases at the police office have been alarmingly frequent throughout Canada. In New Brunswick corporal punishment is almost wholly abolished, and the system has been found to work exceedingly well. One thing it is necessary to impress on the minds of those having the care of female scholars under their control. In no case is it justifiable to use the rod on them. Girls are far more sensitive than boys, and their natures cannot stand corporal punishment at all. They shrink from the birch in dread and terror, and the only effect which it has on them is to deaden their energies, weaken their delicate constitutions and unfit them for the several

duties which in after-life they have to perform. It is an insult to their common womanhood, a stinging which leaves its mark on the soul long after the reddening blow has cooled on the flesh. It is a reproach which rankles in the mind and often destroys the finer sensibilities of the intellect. When a girl breaks the rules of the school or commits faults which require correction, other means than the rod must be employed to convince her that the laws must be respected, and that discipline must be maintained at all and at any hazards. Other systems of punishment will readily suggest themselves to the teacher. Depend upon it, corporal chastisement is not the "correct thing" for girls, however beneficial it may be, when sparingly used on those of the opposite sex.

Quebec.

G. S.

#### "PRINCIPISSA LOUISA."

The above is the translation of the English words, "The Princess Louise," in the Latin inscription on the corner-stone of Queen's College, Kingston, laid by Her Royal Highness. On it I would now say a word in the way of friendly criticism.

Ainsworth, in the English-Latin part of his Dictionary, gives two words, "Principes" and "Principissa" for "Princess." Before the last—the one in the inscription—he has put a note to show that it belongs to the class of words which are bad or used only by inferior writers. In the Latin-English part he takes no notice of it at all. There he translates "Principes," "a prince or princess." We also give a quotation from Ovid in which Juno is termed "Dearum Principes" (the chief of the goddesses). Therefore, according to Ainsworth, a great authority, "Principes Louisa" is classical Latin, but "Principissa Louisa" is not.

Metis, Que.

T. F.

#### BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

THERE are enough selfish men to accept all the sacrifices women can make.

ALWAYS add a line or two on the margin of a letter to a lady. You can't imagine how much satisfaction a woman obtains in turning a letter upside down to read a postscript.

MRS. SHODDY is thinking about keeping a carriage. She says she has thought of it all over, and come to the conclusion that brooches are almost too large; that these "ere coupons are too shut up, but a nice, stylish pony phantom seems to be just the thing.

MANY a man who scolds his wife because things are not just to suit him at home will be as placid as a custard-pie and as mild as milk at a fashionable summer resort, and where nothing is so good as it is in his own house, and he knows it. It takes a man to do that.

THE New England Women's club has an educational department connected with it, and classes in botany, literature and ceramics. The botanical class is the most enthusiastic. It meets regularly once a week, and its studies are taking gradually a much enlarged field.

A MICHIGAN lady is "amused at the arguments pro and con, allowing the men to smoke in the house. Now I never saw a man who did not smoke in his own house if he pleased, so I presume the women all allow it."

A boy from New York went into the country visiting. He had a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it, and then hesitated a moment, when his mother asked him if he didn't like it, to which he replied, smacking his lips: "Yes, ma; I was wishing our milkman would keep a cow."

A MARATHON boy came home with his hair dripping wet, having just come out of the swimming hole. He was equal to the emergency, and escaped a busy time with his mother and a birch sprout by wearily wiping his forehead and remarking: "It's awful hot work hoeing down there in the garden."

"WHAT are you worth?" asked a rich old miser of a young man who was courting his only child. "Not much now, but I'm coming into a large fortune in a few years," was the reply.

The marriage took place, and then the old miser learned that the large fortune which the young man was coming into was his father-in-law's.

"A FEW words on step-mothers," remarks a Western lady: "I do not believe there is a woman in the whole United States that ever got credit for raising a step-child. No matter how strong may be her desire to rear it as she would her own, there are always persons to interfere with the domestic affairs of the family, while if it was an own child they would be beneath sowing the seed of discord and misery that can never be eradicated while life exists."

NOTICE a woman when she receives a telegram. How it does scare her! She trembles like a dish of jelly, and imagines all sorts of things. Her husband has fallen down the hatchway at his warehouse. Her Johnny has gone out sailing and is drowned. Her sister Maria has been scalded to death. Nothing short of a fatal accident quite fills the bill of her imagination. When she finally summons courage to tear open the envelope she finds a message from her husband warning her that he will bring a customer home to dinner, and she immediately calls the children together and instructs them not to ask twice for raspberries, as there's just enough to go round, and give the visitor a few extra.

#### THE GLEANER.

THE Duchess of Cambridge is in a very critical state of health. Her Grace is in her eighty-eighth year.

It is reported that the King of Italy will ere long pay a lengthened visit to Madeira with the view of restoring his health.

THE Princess of Wales's fashion of wearing a flower on the neck frill of her dresses close to the left ear, is being imitated by all Paris ladies.

ACCORDING to report, Prince Louis Napoleon, before starting for the Cape, had his life insured by an English Insurance Company for £30,000.

STEAM tramways are at length to be tried in London; at any rate, a company is being formed with a capital of 10,000 shares of £10 each.

THE cruise of the sons of the Prince of Wales in the *Bacchante* will be in the first instance to the West Indies and North America, calling at Halifax long enough to enable the young Princes to visit the Princess Louise.

THE story of the Prince Imperial fighting the Zulus with his great-uncle's sword is inexact. He had no sword of Napoleon the I. with him. On the contrary, the one that he carried was lately made in France, and was presented to him by one of his young friends—Commau.

ALLUDING to the amulet found round the Prince Imperial's neck, the *Voice della Verita* tells us that it had belonged to Charlemagne, and that it had descended from king to king, until it came into the possession of Napoleon I., whose family it had not afterwards left.

It is proposed shortly to establish in London a journal for the defence of the Russian cause in Europe and Asia. The journal, which is to appear in the English language, besides numerous extracts from the Russian press, will contain original articles intended to render the actions of the Russian Government palatable to Great Britain.

TAKEN altogether, the prospects of the approaching harvests in the United States are good, and the yield of wheat alone is estimated as probably 480,000,000 of bushels. The yield of Indian corn is expected to be greater than at any previous period, and no doubt large shipments will find their way across the Atlantic to supply the anticipated deficiency in Europe.

ONE of the rare mourners of Bonapartism is M. Thelin. He was a page under Napoleon I.; he was present at the deaths of Josephine and Hortense, and also at that of the elder brother of Napoleon III., in the Roumagna expedition; he followed the late Emperor in America, England, and to Ham; was at his funeral, and now he has assisted at the interment of his son—a witness of the extinction of a dynasty.

THE French Government are developing the carrier-pigeon service in earnest; for in Paris and twelve of the other fortified towns no fewer than six thousand birds are now fed at the public expense. The art of pigeon breeding and training is taught to a number of officers and soldiers, and a great deal of the work of communication is regularly carried on by the pigeon-post. Prizes are given for pigeon races by the Ministers of Public Instruction and Agriculture.

#### VARIETIES.

COLENSO AGAIN.—Bishop Colenso has put forth the seventh volume of his notes on "The Pentateuch, and Book of Joshua," the first of which startled the public in 1862. He regards Moses as the imaginary leader of the people out of Egypt; in fact, as a personage quite as shadowy and unhistorical as Aeneas in the history of Rome or as King Arthur in the legends of the Round Table. It is by the unscrupulous falsifications of the "Chronicle" that, according to Dr. Colenso, the credit of the Levitical legislation has been in great part maintained. Not only the Pentateuch as a whole, but its constituent parts are, he tells us, of post-Mosaic origin.

AT WATERLOO.—At Waterloo the Duke of Wellington wore a grey greatcoat, cape, leather pantaloons, Hessian boots, and a plain, low-crowned cocked hat with a black cockade. The plumed high-crowned hat with which his statue at Hyde Park Corner is surmounted, is simply preposterous—that style was not worn for years after Waterloo—but perhaps it was thought artistic. Wellington rode Copenhagen (a chestnut horse which he had ridden at the battle of Toulouse) from four in the morning till twelve at night. If he fed it was on the standing corn, as the Duke sat in the saddle. When his master dismounted the horse threw up his heels, and was within an ace of kicking him in the head. Copenhagen died blind in 1835, aged twenty-eight, and lies buried within a ring fence at Strathfieldsaye.

POETRY THE GREATEST OF THE ARTS.—A poem consists of all the purest and most beautiful elements in the poet's nature crystallized into the aptest and most exquisite language, and adorned with all the outer embellishment of musical cadence of dainty rhyme. Hence it presents us with the highest and noblest product of the aesthetic faculty, embracing as it does, in their ideal forms, the separate beauties of all its sister arts. Whatever loveliness in face or feature, in hill or stream or ocean the painter can place before us on his breathing canvass, that loveliness the poet can body forth in his verse, with the superadded touch of his vivid imagination.

Whatever floods of sound the singer can pour out from his ever-welling fountain of liquid treble and thundering bass, that glory the poet can reproduce for us in his graphic delineation of all things seen or heard. Even more than this the poet can do. For while painting can only portray for us the forms and colours of the human face or of external nature, with at best some pregnant suggestions of the passions and emotions at work within it—while music can only play upon our inner chords by dim hints and half-comprehended touches, "telling us of things we have not seen, or things we shall not see"—the supreme art of all can utter in clear and definite language every feeling, external or internal, which makes up the sum of human life. Besides the beauty of summer flowers, and green English meadows, and Alpine snows, and the maiden's pensive face; besides the beauty of every-mingled harmony that swells from deep-toned organ-pipes or trills from modulated lips; besides its world-pictures and its music, poetry can tell us also of every love, or fear, or hope that throbs within the heart of man. Therefore we all feel that this art is the first and greatest of all arts, the art which sums up and comprehends within itself the separate excellence of all the rest.

THE LANGUAGE OF STAMPS.—The language of postage stamps, instead of flowers, has been invented by a practical American. Thus when a postage stamp is placed upside down on the left corner of the letter it means: "I love you;" in the same crosswise, "My heart is another's;" straight up and down, "Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye;" upside down in the right hand corner, "write no more;" in the centre at the top, "Yes;" opposite at the bottom, "No;" on the right hand corner at a right angle, "Do you love me?" in the left hand corner, "I hate you;" top corner on the right, "I wish your friendship;" bottom corner on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "accept my love;" the same upside down, "I am engaged;" at a right angle in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle at the right hand edge, "write immediately."

THE MIRAGE.—According to a paragraph in a contemporary, a singular example of the optical illusion known as the mirage recently occurred at Tenby. A photographer happened to take a photograph of the church spire of that town; whilst doing so he observed nothing extraordinary; but on the development of the plate, there appeared across the spire the distinct outlines of a boat with colors flying fore and aft. It was ascertained that, precisely at the time the photograph was being taken, a gunboat was launched from the Pembroke Dock, exactly answering in appearance to the outline which so mysteriously appeared upon the photographer's plate. It is an undoubted scientific fact that, where there happens, from any meteorological cause, to be a stratum of atmosphere of considerable higher power than that immediately below it, the upper stratum acts as a kind of mirror and may reflect objects at a very considerable distance. The most extraordinary instance of this phenomenon is the well-known case of Captain Scoresby, who, whilst engaged in the whale fishery, observed the distinct effigy of his father's ship suspended in the air, and thus ascertained the fact, of which he had been previously unaware, that his father was in the same quarter of the globe as himself. The vessel turned out to have been thirty miles distant when its refracted image was seen. In the hot countries of the South and East the mirage is frequently seen, and in the Straits of Messina it has acquired the name of the "Fata Morgana," from the ancient superstition of its fairy origin.

#### HUMOROUS.

TRUTH is mighty—mighty scarce.

THE English Home Ruler—The lady of the house.

WONDER the English do not establish a Zoological garden in Africa.

GOOD resolutions, like a squalling baby a church, should always be carried out.

SOME newspapers try hard to create a sensation, whereas they succeed only in creating bustle.

No matter how bad and destructive a boy may be, he never brooms degraded or loses his self-respect sufficiently to throw mud on a circus poster.

A BOY was told to correct the following sentence: "Milo began to lift the ox when he was a calf." The reply was: "Milo, when he was an ox, began to lift the calf."

"LANDLADY," said he, "the coffee is not settled." "No," she replied, "but it comes as near it as your last month's board bill does;" and that man never spoke again during the meal.

A CERTAIN editor was taking a walk one evening with his wife, when she, who was somewhat romantic and an admirer of nature, said: "Oh, Augustus, just notice the moon." "Can't think of it, my dear, for less than twenty cents a line."

SOME one in Boston has invented a new style of boy's trousers, which is highly recommended. They have a copper seat, sheet-iron knees, and are rivetted down in the seams, and have water-proof pockets to hold broken eggs.

It is a little singular, although no less true, that one small but well constructed fly will do more toward breaking up a man's afternoon nap than the outdoor racket of a full brass band.

There is no circus tent, however much watched and tended, But needs some greater care: There is no hole, however well defended, But has a small boy there.