

The Use of English.

To the Editor of Educational Review:

SIR,—What is to be the language of Canadians? Our rulers at Ottawa prefer that it should be the King's English. Some of the clerks there who prepare matter for the press betray their lack of proper training. While teachers complain that the children cannot spell correctly, they themselves have no fixed rule, except, apparently, to adopt as much variety as can readily be devised. The latest abomination appears most popular. I have heard a child tell the parent who offered to help with the "homework,"—"If I spell that word correctly I shall get a bad mark;" and "You must let me pronounce that word incorrectly and I shall try to remember the right way all the rest of the time." And this was in a town that prides itself upon the excellence of its costly schools. As to spelling, surely there ought to be no doubt or difference in regard to the names of Canadian places, yet in defiance of the geographical board and post office department at Ottawa, many of these are spelled and pronounced in an endless variety of ways by the teachers, in the maps and text-books, as well as in the newspapers. Many good old everyday English words are almost, if not quite, regularly mispronounced. For example, municipal, contemplate, and others. Take the spelling of that much used (or abused) word sanatorium. True, the Imperial dictionary allows, though it does not approve of, sanitarium, but Stormonth and others do not. Look at the meanings of sanitary and sanatory, and you can scarcely deny that the slightest regard for the niceties of language would put sanitarium "out of court." Many teachers, and nearly every provincial civil servant, clip such words as programme with an airy disregard of authorities that cannot fail to exert a pernicious influence upon children, and yet when examination time comes these teachers are surprised and amazed to find that their pupils do badly because they have not only adopted but improved (?) upon what the teacher practised. I might go on, but if I have dropped a hint that may lead some of the instructors of Canadian youth to "think (seriously) of these things," I shall have gained all I set out to accomplish.

BACKWOODSMAN'S SON.

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Drawing—No. V.

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NOTE.—To avoid repetition, references will frequently be made to figures appearing in preceding numbers. It will be well, therefore, for readers who wish to follow these articles to keep back numbers by them.

The drawing of a cylinder resting on its side, although much more difficult than that of the upright cylinder, should be easily understood if the principles of the horizontal and vertical circle have been thoroughly grasped. Fig. 25 represents a cylinder lying on its side on a drawing board. As it is below the eye level the lines ab and cd , representing the sides of the cylinder, will slope upwards, and as these sides are parallel, the lines will appear to approach one another, finally meeting in a point on the eye level, the same as the parallel sides of the rectangular planes. The axis fh runs exactly mid-

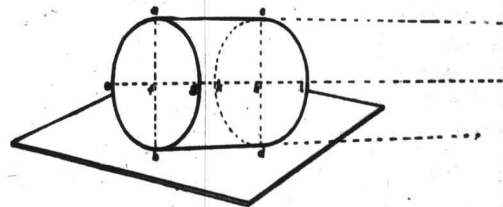


Fig. 25.

way between these lines, and the lines ab cd are at right angles to this axis. The only remaining point to be noted is that the farther ellipse is slightly rounder in proportion than the nearer one. From the above we may easily deduce the method of drawing. First, obtain the general direction of the cylinder represented by its axis. Through a convenient place on this draw a line at right angles to it, af b , making af equal to fb . Compare the breadth of the near ellipse with its height and mark off eg , making ef equal to eg . Now draw the ellipse. From a and b and tangential to the ellipse, draw lines to the point on the eye level crossed by the axis produced. To obtain the length of the cylinder

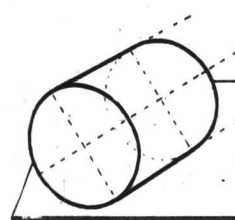


Fig. 26.

compare ac or gi with eg . Mark the point c and draw cd at right angles to the axis. As before noted ki is slightly broader than eg . Mark these two points and draw the second ellipse. The student should practise drawing the cylinder placed in various positions, and note carefully the changes which occur in each. If the cylinder be turned so