

Painted shell.—The ship. Ship means anything scooped or dug out, hence like a shell. Nautically speaking, a ship is a vessel having three masts, with top and yards to each, it also has other meanings.

The sailor's citadel.—Citadel, a fortress or stronghold; hence a place of safety.

How is a ship a bride of the sea? Is not a ship more a child of the sea than a bride? Ships on being launched are given a name. The usual method is to break a bottle of wine on the ship, as it slides into the water, naming it at the same time.

Adown.—Prosthesis, prefixing a letter to the beginning of a word.

Grooves.—The usual and a better word is "ways."

Snowy-wing.—Sails, a euphemism.

Hebrides.—Islands west of Scotland. The principal ones of the group are Lewis, North and South Uist and Barra. They are separated from Scotland by two bodies of water called the Minch and Little Minch. As they are under the influence of the gulf stream, the climate is mild, and they should scarcely be termed "frozen Hebrides," although they have occasional frosts in winter.

Hindustan.—The country of the Hindoos as the word signifies. Its area equals a square of 1,180 miles. Its population is over 200,000,000. It is the most valuable dependency of Britain. Its commercial products are rich and varied. It extends from Beloochistan to Birmah, and from the Himalaya mountains to the Indian Ocean. In religion the natives are mostly Brahmins, Buddhists or Mohammedans.

Silken chain.—Commerce—as silk is soft to the touch, so are the arts of peace. An iron chain would represent war.

No groaning cargo of despair.—Referring to the slave trade from Africa to the United States before the American Civil war, which set free the slaves. They were carried much like merchandise in the hold of the vessel, and never allowed on deck. Their sufferings and despair were terrible.

Lethan drug.—Lethe was one of the rivers of hell, in ancient mythology, said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters. It here refers to the opium trade with China and the East. The opium trade has been the cause of two wars between England, France and China. The use of this drug has a most pernicious effect on the human system, even more so than alcohol.

No poison draught for ours.—Intoxicating drinks, such as brandy, whiskey, wine and beer. The excessive use of these cause more misery and crime than all other causes put together.

Honest fruits.—All articles made by mankind that are beneficial and useful. (Make out a list.)

Be hers.—Subjunctive mood.

Golden grain, etc.—Golden grain is not confined to the prairie's.

The desert's golden sand.—Gold is generally found in poor rocky and sandy districts—when found in sand it is generally in grains.

Clustered fruits.—Grapes.

The spice of morning land.—The eastern countries of Asia are referred to—and the various spices are found in the islands forming the East India archipelago, and a few others in different parts of the world.

"Ho! strike away, etc." "God bless her! whereso'er the breeze, etc." "Speed on the ships!"—These are examples of the fig. of speech, Euphonesis, an animated exclamation.

The measure of this poem is Iambic, Tetrameter and Trimeter alternately. Scan the lines.

Accentuate and mark the vowel sounds of the following words:—Spectral, measured, grating, gnarled, sooty, forge, scourge,

barges, plough, coral, citadel, grooves, beauty, main, lethean, prairie, desert.

River-mist is made up of noun + noun. What are the following:—Measured, stroke, broad-axe, fire-sparks, far-off, century-circled, tree-mails.

Memorize the poem.

Transpose the first verse.

Parse and analyze the whole.

Write in your own words what the poem is about.

Which countries of the world possess the greatest ships?

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807—); the Quaker American poet, worked when young at farming and shoemaking. He became editor of the "*American Manufacturer*" in 1829, and in 1830 editor of the "*New England Weekly Review*," in 1832 editor of the "*Haverhill Gazette*." For two years he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was made Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society in 1836, and editor of the "*Pennsylvania Freeman*," of Philadelphia. He has made his home in Massachusetts since 1840. He became famous by his stirring verses against American slavery, and his speeches and writings in the cause of labor and freedom; is the most American of the poets of the New World; lyrical grace and moral earnestness pervade all his powers, his ballads are charming, fresh and simple. His best known poems are, "Maud Muller," "Songs of Labor," "Snow-Bound," "In War Time," "Child Life," "Mogg Megone," "Home Ballads," "National Lyrics."

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.—(Continued.)

FROM BALDWIN'S "ART OF SCHOOL GOVERNMENT."

II. ENERGY IS THE SECOND ELEMENT OF GOVERNING POWER.—Labor is genius. Energy is the magic wand to which all obstacles yield. System is the school completely planned and thoroughly organized; energy is the power that inspires its movements.

THE ENGINE.—With the miracle of steam throbbing its machinery within like a living soul, the engine becomes almost human in its wonderful power and adaptation to the wants of men. Now, the teacher personifies the steam-power in his mighty work. He is the one that inspires—that moves; and if this element be lacking, the school is a failure on his hands, and he is a pauper supported by the public funds.

1. *The Teacher should possess Boundless Energy.* Energy keeps the grounds, the house, the furniture, and the apparatus in the best possible condition. Energy prepares all available means of illustration, infuses the utmost life and vigor into the recitation, and meets and overcomes difficulties. Energy studies the disposition and capacity of each pupil, and adapts the management and work to each. Energy evokes and directs every power of every pupil. Indomitable energy compensates for many faults and almost compels success.

2. *A Lazy Teacher is an Intolerable Nuisance.* He keeps his seat through the hivelong day. He prepares no lessons and gives no illustrations. In sleep-producing monotones he draws through the weary hours. Under his administration dullness or disorder reigns, mischief and meanness flourish. He may keep school, but he can never educate.

III. VIGILANCE IS THE THIRD ELEMENT OF GOVERNING POWER.—"Eternal vigilance is the price of victory." However perfect the engine, and however great the energy of steam, the constant vigilance of the engineer is indispensable. However systematic the organization, and however intense the energy of the teacher, no school can be successfully managed without untiring vigilance.

1. *The Teacher must Know his School,* and hence must use his eyes and ears. To govern well, he must know the feelings and purposes of the pupils. He must be able to see and hear in detail, to know just what happens. He will thus be able at once and effectually to correct disorder.