

no relationship, no harmony between them; but consider each building separately and you will be repaid. The contents of a room generally form a unit; a person in the parlor of a friend's house often loses much pleasure merely because he admires the articles one by one, only as a vase or a table, and not, as well, the contents of the room as a whole.

But of course we know the proportion of individual objects gives a pleasing sense of harmony, as that of a fine plant, a sideboard or even a door. The ordinary door made a foot wider would give a sense of disproportion.

There is much pleasure to be derived from noticing the harmony of colors, as dark brown with light brown. If light red were put beside the latter, the effect would be displeasing.

The interpretation of the proverb, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever"

includes this fact: past sight experiences can be more fully recalled than those of the other senses. In recalling a pleasant social dinner, one brings to mind the beautiful scene including the guests, the shining silver, the green ferns, the brilliant lights, more fully than one does the taste of the chicken, the ices, the coffee. The beauty of the scene lasts for years; the dinner for a couple of hours.

Many say they have no time for the search for beauty. One's thoughts can turn in this direction while going to and returning from one's place of business, while resting five minutes after dinner, and while your wife is putting on her gloves. Finally allow me to impress upon you the advisability of quietly searching for beauty in things both animate and inanimate, both in "the lily of the field" and in "the human form divine."

DEPARTMENTAL APPEALS.

By J. H. KNIGHT, P. S. INSPECTOR.

[Read at the East Victoria Teachers' Convention at Lindsay].

THE regulations of the Education Department provide for an Appeal in the case of the Entrance, Public School Leaving, Primary and Junior and Senior Leaving Examinations.

This is necessary for several reasons. For instance, for the Entrance examination there are as many sets of examiners as there are High Schools, and for the other examinations each subject may be read by more than one person. Different examiners have different ideas as to what constitutes a perfect answer, as to the value of an imperfect answer, and whether an answer is altogether wrong or partly right. There may be very little variety in the case

of correct answers, or of incorrect answers, but when an answer is partly right and partly wrong, a great difference of opinion often exists, one examiner being willing to allow 8 out of 10, where another would think 2 marks out of 10 sufficient.

So far I have supposed that the examiners were both competent and honest. Doubtless the examiners are generally selected with the view to their ability to discharge their duties properly; but with the utmost care it is possible that some may not be so thoroughly master of the subject as to do justice to every candidate, and allow no undue advantage to any one. Then it is just possible that some examiners may be appointed more on