

will "jump at the conclusion" that the brilliancy is due to his teaching, not yours ; but no matter, teach the facts, lay a foundation broad enough or wide enough for an Agassiz or a Newton or a Helmholtz to build on, and science teaching will soon need no defence, if it needs one now. But let it ever be remembered that the facts are to be learned by the pupil—not from books, not from teachers, but from the face of nature, the handiwork of God.

CLASS-ROOM.

L. B. DAVIDSON, Head Master Public School,
Sault Ste. Marie, Editor.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION LITERATURE.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, 4TH READER, PAGE 115.

Synopsis of paragraphs ; the figures in the margin refer to their numbers.

1. Columbus leaves the Canary Islands.
2. Awe and dismay of the sailors at losing sight of land.
3. Effect of the trade winds.
4. The sailors become alarmed ; they fear that the trade winds will prevent their return ; they become mutinous.
5. The admiral's method of maintaining discipline.
6. Revived hopes caused by signs of land.
7. Hope deferred causes a more determined resistance to Columbus ; his mode of restoring order.
8. Columbus uses the increasing evidences of land to raise the spirits of his crew.
9. A night of watchfulness followed by a morning of joy.
10. The Pinta gives the signal of land. The Spaniards' first impressions of the New World.
11. The landing, thanksgiving and appropriation of the land for Spain. Impressions made by the air, sea and vegetation. The island is named.
- 12 Joy, apologies and promises of obedience on the part of the sailors.
13. Astonishment of the natives.
14. Reason for the name West Indies.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella put an end to civil discords among the Christians of Spain, and enabled them to drive out the Moors. This event was the chief cause of Spanish enterprise at this period. Columbus was a native of Genoa. The republics of northern Italy were the most enterprising commercial communities of the Middle Ages. It was therefore natural that citizens of these States should be good navigators.

Note.—Owing to the length of the extract, only a few paragraphs at the beginning are dealt with in detail.

EQUIVALENTS, NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. *Profound*—great, give equivalents for *profoundly* and *profundity*; *loitering*—lingering ; state accurately the meanings of *to loiter*, *loitered*, *loiterer*, etc. ; *flitting*—flitting ; *distance*—space ; form a noun, a verb and an adjective from *distance* ; *sprang up*—arose ; *gradually*—slowly ;

Early. . . *vessels*—vary the construction.

Locate Canary Islands and Ferro.

2. *On losing sight*—when they lost sight, having lost sight. *Losing*, *loosing*—distinguish meaning and pronunciation ; *trace*—evidence ; *crews*—spell and give meaning of word pronounced like it ; *literally*—actually ; *chaos*—confusion ; *mystery*—profound secret ; *rugged*—hardy ; *lamentations*—sorrowful outcries ; vary the inflections of *lament*, and state accurately the meaning of each variation ; *inspire*—fill ; *anticipations*—hopes.

Behind. . . *Peril*, note the contrast.

3. *Influence*—sway ; *tranquil*—calm ; *tropics*, name and locate ; why are they so called ?

4. *Extremely*—very ; *voyage*—sail, trip ; distinguish *voyage*, *journey*, *ride*, *drive* and *tour*. *Continued*—kept ; *apparently*—seemingly. Give equivalents for *to appear*, *appearing*, *appearance*, and *apparent* ; *conjured*—raised ; *prevail*—continue ; *vague*—undefined ; *harassed*—annoyed ; *incessant*—continuous ; *murmurs*—complaints ; *mutiny*—insurrection ; distinguish *mutiny*, *riot*, *row* and *rebellion* ; *desperado*—madman.