

intent upon other, and, at the instant, more imperative functional duties or not.

It is true that some children have more of these absorbent periods, and longer ones, than others; but it is also true that these eventually do not prove to be the duller children, but often the reverse. In conclusion of the whole matter, what one would like to have answered is this: Are times of this sort, in which it seems impossible for the brain to discharge, or even to acquire, anything of value, to be considered a part of the inevitable constitution of things, something no more to be fought against than the farmer can fight with his fields because they must lie periodically fallow, if they are to bear good crops; or can education, thanks to the newer and more enlightened recognition of mind-stages in which all growth goes on below the surface, so treat these stages in childhood, that they will be less troublesome in later years? Do the semi-comatose mental periods come within the physician's jurisdiction—are the matters of bile or lymph, liver or spleen—or will future teachers reach them? Are they physical wholly, or also psychic? We know of instances, surely, where they have been triumphantly forced off during a brilliant childhood and adolescence, by intensive instructors, and a stimulative educational regime; and where, also, the pupil thereafter collapsed into insignificance, showing no power further of any sort; much less the enviable power that is ever available, in hand, ready for use.—*From the Point of View in the March Scribner's.*

The northern boundary of Quebec has always been in dispute since Quebec had an existence. At the time of the conquest, in 1760, a commission agreed upon between Great Britain and France had the subject under

consideration. But its labors were suspended by the acquisition of the territory by the British. Ten or eleven years ago the question was revived, when Quebec filed a claim for all the lands in Canada belonging to Old France.

The legal boundary of the province, it was conceded, would be the northerly limit of the French possessions. It was, however, no longer possible to fix a line upon that base, as a large slice of the territory had already been handed over by Great Britain to Newfoundland, under the name of Labrador. A conventional boundary was consequently proposed by Quebec. The country was examined by Federal explorers, and the proposed limits were reported upon. A counter proposition was made by the Department of the Interior, and that offer, having been accepted by Quebec, is now awaiting parliamentary ratification.

The present northerly limit of Quebec is the height of land between Lake Temiscamingue and the easterly limit of the province. The new delimitation is a line from the head of Lake Temiscamingue along the Ontario boundary, and proceeding thence due north to James Bay. Quebec will take in the shores of the James Bay to the mouth of the East Main river, the great northern artery.

The boundary will follow this river to a point in latitude 52 degrees and 55 minutes north, and longitude 70 degrees 42 minutes west of Greenwich. From this point Quebec strikes eastward to the Hamilton, or the great Esquimaux river, which it follows until it reaches the westerly boundary of Labrador. The province is therefore to be given a natural boundary in the north, formed by the East Main river and the Hamilton river, with an imaginary line connecting the two. These are the two largest rivers on the Labrador peninsula, the East Main flowing into Hudson's Bay, and