

Practical Department.

DRAWING.

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1. Construct a square on one of its sides 3 inches. Within inscribe the largest circle; within the circle two equilateral triangles interlacing; about the square a border of original design $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Describe a circle 3" radius; within the circle construct the largest possible hexagon. Within this a parallel hexagon $\frac{1}{4}$ " less radius. Make the centre of the circle the centre of a trefoil $\frac{3}{8}$ " radius. About the trefoil describe circle $\frac{3}{8}$ " radius. Fill intervening space between circle and inner hexagon with a rose, shamrock and thistle. Let the stems pass under the trefoil and unite at its centre.

Construct square on one diagonal 3"; within construct 4 circles, each touching two others, and also two sides of the square. Half-tint exposed parts of square.

Describe octagon 1" side, and pentagon $1\frac{1}{2}$ " side. Fill surface of octagon with maple leaf design, and pentagon with long leaf design.

Draw inside area of room showing one window, two doors, two arm-chairs and centre table—on table large family bible, water pitcher and two goblets—scale at pleasure.

A square pavement ten feet wide, touches the picture-plane with its near edge: its centre being 2 feet to right. Place centrally upon it a square plinth 6 feet side and 2 feet thick, on which erect an obelisk square section 4 feet at base, and 2 feet, 8 feet from ground—make top surface base of a pyramid 4 feet high—surround the pavement on three sides with a wall 8 feet high and 2 feet thick. Height, 12 feet; distance, 6 feet. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Put into perspective a flight of five stone steps; the rise is 6", and the tread 10", and the length of the steps 8 feet when standing, so that their long edges are parallel with picture plane, the end elevation being at 5 feet on the right of the spectator. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$. Height of spectator 5 feet, and his distance 14 feet.

THE INDIAN CHIEF TO THE WHITE SETTLER.

FOR FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

"White man, there is eternal war between me and thee! I quit not the land of my fathers, but with my life. In those woods, where I bent my youthful bow, I will still hunt the deer; over yonder waters I will still glide, unrestrained in my bark canoe. By those dashing waterfalls I will still lay up my winter's store of food; on the fertile meadows I will still plant my corn.

"Stranger, the land is mine! I understand not these paper rights. I gave not my consent, when, as thou sayest, these broad regions were purchased, for a few baubles, of my fathers. They could sell what was theirs; they could sell no more. How could my father sell that which the Great Spirit sent me into the world to live upon? They knew not what they did.

"The stranger came, a timid suppliant,—few and feeble, and asked to lie down on the red man's bear skin, and warm himself at the red man's fire, and have a little piece of land to raise corn for his women and children; and now he is become strong, and mighty, and bold, and spreads out his parchment over the whole, and says, 'It is mine.'

"Stranger, there is not room for us both. The Great Spirit has not made us to live together. There is poison in the white man's cup; the white man's dog barks at the red man's heels. If I should leave the land of my fathers, whither shall I fly? Shall I go to the south and dwell among the graves of the Pequots? Shall I wander to the west? The fierce Mohawk, the man-eater, is my foe,

Shall I fly to the east? The great water is before me. No, stranger; here I have lived, and here will I die; and here if thou abidest, there is eternal war between me and thee.

"Thou hast taught me thy arts of destruction; for that alone I thank thee. And now take heed to thy steps; the red man is thy foe. When thou goest forth by day, my bullet shall whistle past thee; when thou liest down by night, my knife is at thy throat. The noonday sun shall not discover thy enemy, and the darkness of midnight shall not protect thy rest. Thou shalt plant in terror, and I will reap in blood; thou shalt sow the earth with corn, and I will strew it with ashes; thou shalt go forth with the sickle, and I will follow after with the scalping knife; thou shalt build, and I will burn.—till the white man or Indian perish from the land. Go thy way for this time in safety,—but remember, stranger, there is eternal war between thee and me."

EDWARD EVERETT.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

BY J. E. WETHERELL, B.A.

THE THREE UNITIES.

According to Aristotle there are three so-called *Dramatic Unities*,—of *Action*, of *Time*, and of *Place*.

1. The action of the drama must be one. The interest or attention must not be distracted by several plots. Everything must be subservient to the main action.

2. All actions must take place on the same day.

3. Everything must happen on the same spot, or very nearly so.

QUESTIONS.

1. To what extent is "The Lady of the Lake" dramatic?

2. Does it possess the Aristotelian Unities?

3. In the highest forms of the English drama, are the critical precepts of Aristotle rigidly observed?

UNITY OF ACTION.

1. Criticise the plot of "The Lady of the Lake" with reference to Unity of Interest. Has the prominence of the main stream of the narrative been uniformly upheld?

2. In what cantos does the stream of events flow most rapidly, and in what does it almost stagnate?

3. Name some episodes and digressions that distract the reader's attention.

UNITY OF TIME.

1. Show that each canto, if viewed as a little drama of a complex story, follows exactly the rule of Aristotle.

2. Allocate to their respective cantos these references to the six mornings of the tale:—

(a) "But when the sun his beacon red
Had kindled on Benvoirlich's head."

(b) "The summer dawn's reflected hue
To purple changed Loch Katrine blue."

(c) "Morn's genial influence roused a minstrel gray."

(d) "That early beam, so fair and sheen,
Was twinkling through the hazel screen."

(e) "Thus spoke young Norman, heir of Armandave,
What time the sun arose on Vennachar's broad wave."

(f) "At dawn the towers of Stirling rang
With soldier-step and weapon-clang."

3. Distribute these references to the six evenings:—

(a) "Thus giddy rumour shook the town,
Till closed the Night her pennons brown."

(b) "And the brave foemen side by side,
Lay peaceful down like brothers tried."

(c) "The hall was cleared—the stranger's bed
Was there of mountain heather spread."

(d) "Then landing in the moonlight dell,
Loud shouted of his weal to tell."

(e) "Thrice it arose, and lako and fell
Three times returned the martial yell;