

and drew a second straight line beside the first, and, going out, said to his servant, "Tell that man" (here he pointed to the line drawn by Apelles), "when he comes in, that that man," (here he pointed to the line drawn by himself) "will be very happy to see him." Upon the return of Apelles, the servant did as he was directed. Apelles looked at the line drawn by his friend, and saw that he was surpassed. He took the brush again, and, putting his whole soul into the effort, drew a third line between the first two, and more beautiful than either. When Protogenes saw this line, he felt it would be vain to attempt to excel it. Thus runs the story. But it is further related that the canvas bearing these three lines of such marvellous beauty was carefully preserved for centuries at Rome. It is proper to add, however, that it is a matter of dispute whether the line, in this anecdote, meant a mere abstract line, or a sketch of some subject.

An art-students' association, of which the author was a member, took for its motto,—*Nullus dies sine linea*; and each member bound himself to comply with it strictly. The association interpreted the motto to mean, that no day was to be regarded as finished until the drawing or sketch of some subject had been made. He who retired to rest without having made his line—that is, drawing or sketch (it might be no larger than his thumb-nail,—was deemed to have broken his pledge. In this case *line* meant many lines,—a picture of some sort.

Every person, in whatever he does, no matter how slight the thing, gives some indication of his quality. Unless he can draw a beautiful line by itself, he cannot draw beautiful lines in combination for a design for a picture. But do not infer, from the anecdote of the two Greek painters that any amount of time and labor can be profitably spent in drawing naught but meaningless lines. There are teachers who tell their pupils that at least an hour should be given to the freehand drawing of a square,—a fearful waste of time and labor! When a perfect square is required, instruments must be used to draw it. When the object sought is the power to judge of proportion, that can be as well acquired in the execution of drawings which impart knowledge and improve the taste. Avoid all needless consumption of time and labor.

Hear what Apelles himself has to say about the matter. "My friend Protogenes excels me in all things but one: he never knows when to take his hand from the canvas." By this the great painter implied that laborious finish is not the thing of first importance. Do not, however, conclude that careless, slovenly work is ever to be tolerated; for it is not. Shun extremes.

QUESTIONS.—What is a point? a line? Describe the different kinds of lines. When are lines parallel? What is a surface? Describe a plane. Other kinds of surfaces. What is a solid? How many dimensions has a line? a surface? a solid? Name the three kinds of straight lines. What is a horizontal line? a vertical line? an oblique line? How are all these lines regarded as drawn? How is the drawing-book to be regarded? How should you work when finishing a drawing? What is said of judging distances?

ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

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THE SKATER AND THE WOLVES.—PAGE. 115.

Line 3.—Sequestered lakes. Apart, hidden or away from others.
Line 7.—Mazy streamlet.—Turning or winding in every direction.
Line 7.—Fetters.—Irons for the feet or ankles of prisoners—the ice is meant here.

Line 9.—Otter.—The water animal—a species of the weasel family—lives entirely on fish—has valuable fur. Its gait is a sliding motion. "Otter slides" is a term used by hunters for the places these animals have to watch and slide into the water to catch fish. The skin of a large otter sometimes measures when stretched six and seven feet in length.

Line 12.—Reucounter. A casual combat, or running counter to or against.

Line 15.—Dusk. Partial darkness, dim twilight.

Line 16.—Skate. What two meanings has this word?

Line 17.—Peerless moon. Without a peer or equal—the peers of England were once equal to the king but not so now. A prisoner is tried under British law by his peers on a jury, a nobleman by noblemen, a commoner by commoners.

Line 19.—Fleecy cloud,—resembling the white fleece of a sheep.

Line 22.—Jewelled zone.—The glittering caused by the reflected light from the moon on the smooth ice of the narrow river made it appear like a zone or belt studded with gems.

Line 37.—Reverberated,—re=back and verber=a lash, to beat or cast back a sound.

Line 40.—Appalled,—paleo=to be pale, terrified.

Line 47.—Like an arrow, &c.,—a simile.

Line 57.—Bonighted,—overtaken by night, from be and night, often used figuratively to denote being in ignorance.

Line 64.—A few sounds more,—Supply "give me."

Line 71.—Nature turned me, &c.,—What does he mean?

Line 75.—One thought of home,—Supply the elipses. Stretched tension.—The excitement of the situation would cause the skater to use all his energies—hence his muscles would be hard and stiff as if stretched.

Line 87.—Seemed to dance,—His frightened senses made everything around him appear unreal.

Line 90.—Involuntary motion,—Not caused by the power of will or choice.

Line 93.—A-head,—Figure of speech Prosthesis—prefixing a letter to the beginning of a word.

Fleeced with foam,—The saliva from their mouths coming in contact with the air and falling on their breasts, made them appear as covered with fleeces of wool.

Line 96.—The thought flashed,—That he could escape by turning aside when they came too close.

Line 105.—Baffled rage. Anger produced by being deceived.

Line 112.—Sanguinary antagonists. Bloody foes or enemies.

Line 114.—Had my skates failed. Supply "if" before my.

Line 116.—Fissure. A slit or narrow opening.

Line 112.—Have its tomb. Where?

Line 121.—How fast—can tell. Only those who have been near death can tell what it is like.

Line 122.—Grim original. Ghastly picture of death.

Line 123.—Can tell—how fast, &c., is the object of this verb.

Line 122.—Grim—formerly meant grinding the teeth—now of forbidding aspect.

Line 124.—Bayed—barked—comes from the sound.

Line 125.—Kennel—a house for dogs. Fr. chien = a dog—it also means a gutter.

Line 127.—Denizen—an inhabitant—give its various meanings. Wolf—(A. S. wulf) a rapacious animal of the dog family.

Whitehead.—The author of this selection is an obscure writer of