

Canada, the Commons, the Senate and the sovereign's representative.

(9). Explain the Ontario manner of Government?

Ans.—In Ontario, instead of the Commons we have the *Legislative Assembly* (really the same thing, being made up of representatives elected every four years), no Senate, nor anything corresponding to it; and a Lieut.-Governor, who acts in the Governor's place.

(10). Give the derivation of Canada, Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Keewatin, Toronto, Montreal, and Hamilton?

Ans.—Canada is derived from Kana-ta, the Indian name for a village: when Cartier asked the Indians what was up the river they said Kanata, a village: he thought they meant the Country: Quebec means a *strait* and the river where this city is located is very *strait*

or narrow: Ontario is the Indian name for beautiful and is applied to the Lake from which the province takes its name: New Brunswick is named after old Brunswick in Germany: Nova Scotia is the Latin for *New Scotland*: Manitoba is an Indian word meaning the *Speaking God*: Keewatin ought to be Keewaydin, that is the Indian for the Home of the North West wind: Toronto, is Indian for *place of meeting*, that is the meeting of the trees which were on the brink and the water (trees in the water): Montreal is an abbreviation of the French Mont Royal, meaning royal or grand mountain, which Cartier gave to a hill near the present site of the City of Montreal: Hamilton is named after a farmer, George Hamilton, who took up a farm where the city now stands, in 1813. He was accompanied by another farmer, Robert Tapley, who took up a farm on the mountain east of the city. Tapleypoint is named after him.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

(Selected.)

The result desired—thought—observation: the method to be pursued—familiar conversation between teacher and pupils. The initials W. B. mean "write on blackboard," and the points thus obtained, with more advanced classes, can be woven into a composition.

GOLD.

TEACHER—What is this?

CLASS—A gold ring.

T.—It is not the ring, but the substance of which it is composed, that I want to speak of. What is it?

C.—Gold. (w. b.)

T.—What properties or qualities does it possess?

C.—(different members). It is hard,

yellow, smooth, shining. (w. b.)

T.—Will it bend easily?

C.—No; it is stiff.

T.—If I let it fall will it break?

C.—No; it is hard.

T.—Well, so is glass hard: harder than gold, but it will break easily; think again.

C.—It is tough. (w. b.)

T.—That is right, but there is another word meaning the same thing, oftener used, *tenacious*. Can you see through it?

C.—No; it is solid.

T.—That is not right, for glass is solid, but I can see through it—try again.

C.—It is thick—it is dull.