

moves like a single individual, though it is difficult to imagine how they can act with such concert without the advantages of our harmonizing reason, or of Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary rules.

16. Another community of these water sprites is in the form of a revolving globe, beautifully reticulated like a net. At the point of intersection of what seems to be the threads of the net, is the individual animalcule, a little green spot connected with his neighbors by arms from three to six in number, each atom possessing one eye, though nothing stronger than rain water over passed its lips, and what seems a dozen stomachs, though these are doubtful.

17. A single sphere contains thousands of individuals, so harmonious that the mass revolves with perfect precision, always advancing in the direction of the axis of its revolution, keeping the same spot forward, as if our earth should bore its way through space in the direction of the North Pole. New globes form within the original one, often to the number of twenty, before seceding and setting up a universe of their own. When one individual of this spheric community is magnified four millions of times it presents the appearance of a five-tailed tadpole, about the size of your finger nail.

GEORGE S. BURLINGH.

Original and Selected.

LETTER WRITING.

PROPER FORM OF ADDRESSING AN ENVELOPE.

A. J. THOMSON, Esq.,  
BELMONT,  
ONT.

LONDON, April 1, 1868.

A. J. THOMSON, Esq.,  
Belmont,

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will find Remittance of Ten Dollars, in payment of my acct. to date. Please acknowledge its receipt, and oblige,

Yours truly,

M. D. DAWSON.

We give the above as an example of what we consider the best form for beginning, continuing, ending and addressing a letter. Those who wish to make improvement in this direction, will please notice the following particulars connected with the example. 1st. The Position of the Name of the Place from which the letter is written, and the Date of writing. 2nd. The Position of the Name of the Person addressed and of his Post Office

or place of Business. 3rd. The Position of Dear Sir—and The First Line of the letter. 4th. The Brief Manner of Communicating what is desired. 5th. Manner of Ending, Position of Yours truly, and signature of the Writer. Our limited space will not allow us to enter into the details of this subject, as we could desire; we will therefore confine ourselves to giving the following general directions. 1st. In Business Correspondence, when you have anything to communicate, set about it at once, and state it clearly and in the fewest possible words. Business Men have neither the time or disposition to peruse long unimportant letters. Some persons have a tedious roundabout way of doing everything, and this characteristic is especially conspicuous in their correspondence. 2nd. Be extremely careful to write every letter, syllable and word so distinctly that the person receiving it will not have the least difficulty in reading it. We have often been greatly annoyed, when pressed with business, by being compelled to spend fifteen or twenty minutes in deciphering a careless scrawl, when the writer by taking two or three minutes more in writing might have enabled us to read it with ease, in a twentieth part of the time. 3rd. Carefully guard against improper Spelling, Punctuation and Capitalization. 4th. If you have but little to write, begin low enough on the sheet, to cause the body of your letter to occupy the central portion of the page. 5th. Do not occupy time and space in telling your correspondent, what you suppose he already knows. 6th. Never attach both Mr. and Esq. to a person's name. By custom, either of these are admissible in addressing a gentleman, but not—never.

7th. Fold your sheet with the fewest possible turns, so that it will fit snugly in the envelope, and place it into the same in such a manner, that when the receiver takes it out to read, it will be right side up, and the beginning of the letter facing him. Finally, In all your communications be civil and courteous, but never fawning or supercilious.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Phonography is a brief, and Philosophical method of writing the English language according to its sound, and is daily becoming more popular with all classes of people. The time is at hand when it must become a branch of general Education. The demand for shorthand is universal. Its scientific beauty, and the pleasure of studying it amply repay the student for his labor, while it is highly remunerative to all who follow it, and a stepping stone to honor, and emolument. Those who cannot attend the class, can obtain the books necessary for the mastery of its principles, by addressing the teacher at the London Commercial College, and enclosing One Dollar.

Practical Lessons in Spencerian Penmanship.

ACCORDING TO THE REVISED SYSTEM AS TAUGHT BY BY PROF. MANN, OF THE LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE CAPITAL LETTER C begins at the ruled line with a right curve, which extends upward 3 spaces and then turning to the

left, unites with a Contracted Capital O. This crosses the right curve two spaces from the top, forming a loop similar to that in small t.

The space between the two left curves of the oval is equal to one-fourth its width.

ANALYSIS.

Principles: — Second, Sixth.



PROBABLE FAULTS.—Too great slant of first curve and loop; too low crossing of loop; straight line on left side of oval; terminating curve too far from second curve, or made too nearly straight, and extended below the ruled line.

SUGGESTIONS.—Practice upon the right curve and Contracted Capital O, separately, until correct forms are secured; then practice upon them in combination.

THE CAPITAL LETTER H commences one space above the ruled line, with a left curve, which extends upward four-fifths the height of the letter, then

joins a right curve, extending downward to one-half the height of the letter. This line unites with an ascending left curve, which crosses the right curve very near its top, forming a loop. At this point it unites with a descending right curve, which is continued to the ruled line, where it connects with a compound curve, which is drawn upward and to the right, crossing the descending curve, and extending to the height of the letter. Here it unites with a Contracted Capital O, which crosses the compound curve in descending, and completes the letter. The lower left and the right loop are of equal length and width, and the two sections of the letter are upon the same slant.

The spaces on each side of the first loop are each equal to the width of the loop, and also equal to the space between the two main portions of the letter.

A horizontal line drawn through the letter at one-half its height, touches the lower por-