

studied it before he attempts to put it in practice, will be as much at a loss as the pseudo artist, who should attempt to paint like Claude, or Raffaele, or Wilkie, or Lawrence, before he had mastered the laws of color, or the first principles of perspective; or the pianist, who should sit down to execute a sonata of Beethoven's, or a capriccio of Rossini's, without having studied counter-point, or become familiar with *time*.

"Home-keeping youth," says Shakspeare, "have ever homely wits." The phrase is not exactly founded in fact, and it is doubtful if Shakspeare himself believed it, for it is not asserted by his painstaking biographers that he travelled much abroad; yet no one would accuse *him* of having possessed a homely wit. It is nevertheless the fact, that the wit is much quickened by foreign travel and intercourse, always providing that the traveller has carried with him to Europe something more than a well-filled purse—a trunk full of clothes, and the requisite passports. Many a youth—many a man of mature years—returns to Canada, with no other result of his wanderings, than that he has been to such and such a place. When Tom Sheridan asked his father to let him go to Constantinople, the matter-of-fact parent asked him what benefit he expected to derive from the trip. "Why go?" "Oh! only that I may say I have been there!" "Couldn't you," rejoined *pater familias*, "say you have been without the trouble of going?" With no higher purpose do thousands of others leave their native country, and with little better results do they return. And whence this aimless, profitless trip? The absence of adequate preparation. The neglect of the study of the true objects of foreign travel, and of the manner of so proceeding, that those objects shall be effectually carried out.

In an excellent book, written, we believe, by the late Colonel J. R. Jackson, who held a high appointment in the Quartermaster-General's department, and called "*What to Observe*," there are very many detailed instructions for the traveller who proposes to visit strange countries, of which little is known, with the settled purpose of bringing home a rare accumulation of facts. Without insisting upon so elaborate a preparation for our Canadian youth who are favored with the means and opportunity of visiting Europe, with which the works of hundreds of intelligent tourists have made us more or less familiar, we may at least maintain, that knowledge is requisite for the attainment of knowledge, even as money is requisite to make money. A familiarity with the sciences of surgery, chemistry, geology, botany, mineralogy, are valuable to the explorers of Asia and Africa, who aspire to produce such books, and work out such consequences, as were achieved by an Emerson Tennant, a Livingstone, a Hargreaves, a Mungo Park, or a Broughton; but these sciences constitute too large a capital for the man or woman who only purposes going over beaten ground—valuable, as they undoubtedly are, on the