

fore, be considered as one of the worst offences a man can be guilty of.

EXERCISE II.

Name any ten persons mentioned in history beheaded for treason? What is the difference between fealty and loyalty? Give five of the laws by which our judges must abide in trying those who break them. Give five of the

laws of the Kingdom of Heaven as laid down by our Saviour. Which of these laws was broken by Herod, Ananias, Judas, Peter and Elymas; by Caligula, Ethelred, Rufus, Guy Faux and Judge Jeffries. Give an event in each of their lives to prove your statement. Wherein did the following show their fealty towards God: Abraham, Moses, Joshua, David, Job, Daniel? Did any of these ever break one of God's laws? Give instances.

KNOWLEDGE AND HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN LOVE IT.

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In our day education, or rather, knowledge, everywhere prevails. It knocks for admittance as loudly at the cottage as at the palace gate. The peer and the peasant alike enjoy its advantages and share in its rewards. If not more profound, it takes a wider range than it ever did before. In the courts of Mammon its aid is eagerly and persistently invoked, and, therefore, the scientific side of it is especially cultivated and encouraged. Nearly all civilized nations vie with each other in extending its boundaries and increasing its money-making power. In its propagation millions are spent annually, as against thousands fifty years ago. It has become a State matter almost exclusively, its support and control being, in the main, under the direction and supervision of the State. Complaint is sometimes made that we have too much of it—that the masses are being over-educated—that aspirations are thus created which can seldom be realized, and that this tends to unrest, sometimes to crime. This is an old complaint, which applies only to inadequate or imperfect education, and justifies Pope's well known line:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

It is further alleged that the professions are overcrowded, and that the most promising of our boys, from the home on the farm and the cottage of the

mechanic, are drawn thither, and, without money or patronage, often doomed to starve or steal. This charge is old, too. The talk of the overcrowding of the professions is referred to by Thackeray in one of his books, and was ridiculed by him more than sixty years ago. For the diligent, honorable and high-minded student there is always room above, and to enable such a one to reach the goal is just what is needed in an educational system. The great original geniuses of this world sprung mainly from the people; Homer, Virgil, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Milton, Burke, Burns, Moore, Faraday, Carlyle, can assert no claim to high birth or learning. Yet these are among the foremost names on the files of time. But how many others, now lying in neglected graves, over which rises "nor storied urn" nor "animated bust" if the needful help had come at the critical time, might have joined the ranks of the immortals—others whose hands under more favorable auspices

"The rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

Our great dramatist puts the matter well, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

Happily in this "Canada of ours" the avenues of knowledge are open to all. From the Kindergarten to the