

the exact words in which to say it, his style will take care of itself.

Another element of culture is intercourse with superior minds. This may be association with persons or by books. The society of the intellectually gifted has peculiar charms and exerts an influence wide-felt and deep-reaching. This is beneficial and ennobling when it stimulates thought, but when it encourages a passive following it does not conduce to true culture.

Intercourse with superior minds will be had chiefly in books. Here we may meet the wise and the good of all ages; the great thoughts of the master minds of the world lie open before us. But not every great thought or great truth is of worth to the reader; it must be *felt* to be such. It has been truly said that "books are useful only as they help us to interpret what we see and experience." This is their legitimate province, and unless they do this they had better be unread; for they contain only intellectual chaff.

In this paper I have aimed to portray some features of general culture which concern us all. I have endeavored to develop somewhat the philosophy of culture, rather than to bring forward specific branches of knowledge and recommend their special study. I have sought to call attention to the general principles underlying all culture, without attention to which, efforts in particular directions will not yield the best results. The particular thing we shall study is not, of so much consequence, as that we study something. Here, if not *all* lies the *chief* honor.

Ten business rules.

TO SECURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Motto.—"Call on business men on business, during business hours; transact your business, and go about your business, that others may attend to *their* business."

Offices, stores, and other places of business are established for business purposes. It costs time, care and money to maintain and conduct them. The results are in proportion to the talent, industry, and attention bestowed on the business. A concern which is run without business rules or order, will not only fail, but will spoil young employes, who become irregular, inattentive, slovenly, indolent, and shiftless.

1st. PROMPTNESS is indispensable. Each employé should always make it a rule to be "on time," so as not to deprive his employer or others who may require attention, of his presence and services when needed. If he be ten minutes behind time, it may cause loss of time to ten others. Ten times ten minutes are a hundred.

2nd. DILIGENCE is not only a duty to employers, but it secures promotion and increased remuneration. One may not always be pushed with work, in which case he should push the work, and fill up his time as best he may.

3rd. LOSING TIME.—One may be disposed to talk and gossip about matters not connected with the duties of the office, which not only consumes their own time, their employer's, but that also of listeners. How indignant would he feel if charged with robbing; and, as "time is money," is he not a robber who wastes another's time? One has no right thus to "fool" away time for which he is paid to work or to attend to business.

4th. VIGILANCE.—To be vigilant in business, not slothful, is a Divine command. It is the duty of an employé to be watchful, wide-awake, and mindful of his employer's interests. Mere "killing time" till the clock strikes the hour to quit, won't do; such indifference and neglect will neither secure more pay nor promotion.

5th. ECONOMY.—Each is in duty bound to see that nothing be wasted, paper, twine, tools, books, etc. He is also expected to exercise his *mind* as well as his *hands* in the interest of the business.

6th. A shirk or an eye-servant watches the clock impatiently to have the time arrive for lunch or to quit, and is sure to be ready to drop any duty the moment the clock strikes. He is not so careful to be on hand in the morning. Then, he is "in

the drag." Such persons are seldom up with their work, and often fail to keep their promises. They are always unfortunate, and never rise in life.

7th. INTEGRITY PAYS.—Let it be understood that "*this* office aims to do an *honest* business." Everything must be on the square. Should a customer over pay when making a purchase, return him the amount. Should the cash receipts be over, or under, continue the investigation till the error is found.

8th. POLITENESS.—A rough, rude, uncouth, ill-tempered cur, boy, curmudgeon, or man, is a nuisance in any business concern, and the sooner he be set about something to which he is adapted, the better. He will drive away customers. One who stinks of whisky, beer, or tobacco, is unfit to stand behind a counter and wait on customers. One who is polite, patient, kindly, neat, tidy, talkative, honest, friendly, and capable of reading character, to know who wants to purchase, and who simply wants to look at the goods, is the best adapted to the place, and will soon make his services indispensable.

9th. A GOOD PENMAN AND QUICK IN FIGURES.—To excel and turn off work well, and with dispatch, one must write a handsome, hand, and be able to compute figures rapidly; also to make change quickly and correctly. Bungling or delay in these is inexcusable.

10th. AIM HIGH.—Honourable aspiration in any calling is laudable. No useful work is menial. A true lady will grace the kitchen no less than the drawing-room. It is just as honourable to sweep and dust an office as it is to wear laces, or count coppers, or keep accounts. The boy who runs on errands, or carries parcels, may, if he does his whole duty, work up through all the grades of porter, shipping-clerk, to book-keeper, cashier, partner, and principal. Many of our leading newspaper editors and publishers were once newsboys; and most of our leading merchants were once Office-boys and clerks. To rise to the highest position one needs experience in all departments of the business. A sailor must study navigation and serve before the mast ere he is fit for captain or mate.

We need not moralize here, though we will suggest that the chances of the boy who abstains from the use of tobacco and alcoholic stimulants will always be the best. If he goes to Sunday-school, takes an active part in religious devotions, he will be better fortified against yielding to ordinary temptations, and will grow in grace, and in a knowledge of God and His righteousness. He will rise.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of Ladies' Educational Association.

Yesterday afternoon 13th May, a large number of ladies assembled in Synod Hall for the purposes of receiving reports and electing officers for the ensuing year. There were present, on the platform, Hon. Judge Dunkin in the chair, Principal Dawson, Dr. Wilkes, Professor Murray, W. Lunn, Esq., Dr. Kelley, and the Rev. Mr. Lobley.

Professor Murray having opened the meeting with prayer, Principal Dawson read the minutes of the previous meeting, which being approved, a ballot was taken for the officers for the ensuing year, and Mrs. M. P. Murray and Mrs. B. Lyman being appointed scrutineers, retired to prepare their report.

The Chairman then read the report, which set forth at great length the work done by the Association during the past year. The report alluded to the success of the various lectures by Professor Johnson, Dr. Wilson of Toronto, the Rev. T. Lafleur, Dr. Kelley, and Dr. Roddick; announced that lectures will be given by Principal McVicker on "Applied Logic;" Professor Armstrong on "Architecture—Historical and Descriptive;" Dr. Kelley Literature," "History, Ancient and Modern," "Philology and Rhetoric," and "Zoology and Botany" are suggested for the course of 1876-77. During the past year 34 ladies had registered their names as students, and of that