

the world, in other words the properties of the things which we have to work with, and to work among, and to work upon.

The logical value of experimental sciences is comparatively a new subject, yet there is no intellectual discipline more important than that which the experimental sciences afford.

Their whole occupation consists in doing well what all of us during the whole of life are engaged in doing, for the most part badly.

Only by that scientific discipline which confers a steadfast faith in the universality of law, and only as the discipline of mathematical and physical studies is corrected and amplified by familiarity with biological conceptions, will it be possible to secure a class of thinkers who can grapple with the upper grade of questions in which the best welfare of society is involved. BLUFF.

Affectations and Inelegances of Speech.

① CANADIANS, in general, have clear, distinct voices and good pronunciation, and therefore the use of the English drawl cannot be too severely condemned. We should certainly endeavor to amend any harshness in our voices, but why should we, who think, move, and act quickly, speak with a lingering drawl. Many people consider it a sign of elegance and refinement to ignore the use of "r," as "Ahw you coming heah, my deah?" This detracts from the force and cleanness of utterances, and moreover gives the foreigner an incorrect impression of our alphabet.

Formality is only pardonable in compositions, in other words, loose sentences are preferable to periodic sentences, because the former are more readily understood and do not sound "cut and dried," or rather as if they had been previously prepared. But we must not take too much advantage of this and allow ourselves to fall into grammatical errors through pure carelessness. Thus a lady

of my acquaintance who understands trigonometry and can translate Virgil, often says to me, "you was," and yet she knows this to be a perfectly inexcusable mistake. Other people, who ought to know better, say "he don't" for "he doesn't," "I don't know as I do" for "I don't know that I do."

Persons who never say "I seen it," "he has went," or "them things," will occasionally betray themselves by letting slip that fatal "I done it." If you wish to talk brightly, avoid the use of too many pronouns; plainly the inordinate use of "who," "which," "whose," "them" and that, is a careless habit, as they are quite unnecessary and mar the effectiveness of the language when they occur.

It is a common mistake to say, "Between you and I," and yet on a moment's reflection any one who has ever studied grammar knows that he should say, "Between you and me." Among current mispronunciations is that of putting the accent of the second syllable of "exquisite" instead of on the first, of saying "voilent" and "voilence" for "violent" and "violence." One should not say "I expect it is" for "I suppose it is." Neither should one say "party" for "person" or "man." The American "I guess" and "I reckon," are becoming more frequent. These should not be allowed and should be banished as quickly as possible from our vocabulary.

+The Rhine.+

† IN the middle of Switzerland rises the St. Gotthard, a beautiful mountain, which forms in a manner the centre of the Alps, for from this mountain the chief branches of the Alps run out in different directions. Here on the St. Gotthard and not far from each other are the springs of two mighty rivers: the Rhone, which passes through Switzerland and Southern France and disembogues in the Mediterranean, and the Rhine, this mighty, beautiful stream that passes