

as a compliment : this remarks sounds somewhat ungenerous, but it is here directed to public concerns, of which it is strictly true.

There are two classes of children whose offerings you must decline : first good natured children, from whom to receive gifts would be most unhandsome, since your position forbids you to show them any favor in return ; and second designing children, who of themselves, or by direction of their relations, bring such things for the purpose of laying you under obligations to them, or placing you in their power ; the presents of those you will, of course, refuse. A teacher who declines in a graceful manner, all presents may preserve the kind feelings and good wishes that prompted and accompanied the offerings, and, at the same time secure his own freedom of action ; while he who accepts gifts of his pupils must appear either unjust or ungrateful.

The pupils of a certain teacher often pressed him to accept their little gifts. He felt it painful to decline them but a sense of duty would not permit him to act otherwise. After a time, they appeared to understand this, and solicited him no more. He began to congratulate himself, thinking the matter was set at rest ; he was mistaken, however, for they had not abandoned their purpose, but only changed the plan for effecting it. The scheme adopted by these simple and affectionate children was, as might be expected, childish and transparent. Not considering that the teacher knew the handwriting of each of them very well, they wrote his name upon slips of paper affixed these to the gifts, came before business commenced in the morning, left the favors at the place where he taught his class and tripped away unperceived.

He, finding that good nature had led them so far, now accepted the favors without scruple. But when they saw that their efforts had succeeded, gifts came in so fast that he thought it better to ask the head-master of the school to forbid the practice altogether.

Years after, and in another school, the same teacher was again solicited to receive favors. One case out of many deserves notice. A little boy, who very often got into trouble in school, was in the habit of offering various gifts ; as in all other instances the teacher had the good sense to decline them. It happened one day, that the little fellow, after buying some schoolbooks, had a few pence or half pence left and being almost immediately called upon to account for some fault, he publicly tendered the coppers to the teacher to obtain his pardon. These anecdotes are related because they illustrate the different classes of givers and the different motives from which they give.

XV.

School is not a fit place to gratify whims or display eccentricities ; many teachers think that it is, and hence they indulge their natural dispositions undisguisedly, and what is equally blameable, freely exhibit such affectation in speech and manner as they wish to get credit for, putting in practice, in the school, the words applied to this kingdom by a great monarch—"L'état c'est moi."

Selfishness must be compelled to respect pupils' rights and feelings ; and not only this but harmless and ridiculous traits should be kept in check. There are many teachers who fail not to observe those points of school etiquette that display their dispositions and manners in an attractive light, but who unfortunately neglect all the rest : thus they cherish trifles that call for immediate recognition and praise, tiny traits and graces instantly noticed, and in being noticed sufficiently rewarded ; but they will by no means adopt the less showy and more valuable observances which demand self denial.

Their vain and tiresome display of supposed excellences impresses an observer unfavorably, and proclaims their childish desire of admiration as plainly and as disagreeably as if they said in so many words, "Now, just look at me ; do you see how nicely I conduct myself in everything. Good manners exemplified as I exemplify them are very becoming indeed, and the easiest thing in the world ; see."

Such a course is open to many objections ; but for present purposes it will not be necessary to mention more than one of the grounds upon which exception must be taken to it, viz, it cannot last ; the resentments it calls forth in others will prove too strong for it in the end.

"Some observations on Canadian Chorography and Topography, and on the meritorious services of the late Jean Baptiste Duberger, Senr."

By H. H. MILES, LL. D.

(Read before the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, January 29th, 1873.)

(Concluded.)

Several years after the time of Lambert's visit, Duberger began gradually to retire from the active work of copying and surveying, in consequence of bad health, being succeeded by his son, of the same name, who, as has been mentioned, inherited much of his father's ability. In fact, work executed by Duberger junior has frequently been taken to have been that of the father. Of his qualifications as a surveyor, which were undoubtedly great, entitling him to the post he held as such in the distinguished R. E. service, we cannot, probably, cite corresponding printed or official evidence. The truth is, the services of the civil *employés* of the department were merged in or obscured by those of the military engineers, who always took precedence of the others. Whenever work was done conjointly by the military and civil *employés*, it was always officially held to be executed by the former, or under their direction. For this reason, perhaps, Duberger sometimes did not receive nearly so much credit for his work as he was entitled to. So far as we know, one of his first pieces of workmanship in the R. E. office was the taking of copies of the old military plan of the siege-operations at Quebec, in 1759 ; his last work, in 1814 or 1815, was to take part in the survey of the district of Chateauguay, the scene of DeSalaberry's exploit, of which there are also several beautifully-executed drafts, with his signature attached. There are still living amongst us aged and reliable persons who knew Duberger personally, who remember his appearance in the uniform and with the sword he was entitled to wear, and who recall, when they make mention of him, the pride he took in the exercise of his profession.

Through the kindness of the officials of the Crown Lands Department, I am enabled to place here, for the inspection of any who please, some few specimens of his skill in map-drawing.

I now pass on to the mention of the principal work with which his name and memory have been associated. I quote again from Lambert's book :

"But the most important of his labours is a beautiful model of Quebec, upon which he is at present employed, in conjunction with a school-fellow of mine, Capt. By, of the Engineers, whom I had the unexpected pleasure of meeting in Canada after an absence of ten years. The whole of the model is sketched out, and a great part is finished, particularly the fortifications and public buildings. It is upwards of 35 feet in length, and comprises a considerable portion of the Plains of Abraham, as far as the spot where Wolfe died. That which is done is finished with exquisite neatness, cut entirely out of