

M. Johnston

# THE ENTRANCE.

Devoted to the Work of Entrance and Public School  
Leaving Classes in Ontario.

VOL. II., No. 2.

TORONTO, ONT., SEPT. 15, 1896.

25c. PER YEAR.  
12c. IN CLUBS.

**TEACHERS** are either total abstainers, or they ought to be, in their own interests as members of an honorable profession, in their own interests as being conducive to health and personal happiness, in the interests of their families as a matter of justice to them, and above all, in the interests of their pupils, to whom they should be an example and pattern in everything.

Total abstainers should always place their insurance in

## The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company

and by so doing get the full benefits they should have on account of their better lives.

This advertisement will be changed in each issue, and strong reasons given why all total abstainers should insure in the T. & G.

*Ask the Manager for desired information.*

HON. G. W. ROSS,  
President.

H. SUTHERLAND,  
Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: *Globe Building, TORONTO.*

## NOW READY.

### The Entrance Canadian History Notes

BY

G. E. HENDERSON,  
Editor of The Entrance.

The notes are suitable for Third and Fourth classes.

Do not spend time in writing History notes when you can secure this little work for the price of a suitable blank note-book.

Pupils who have these notes will find little difficulty in preparing for examination on the subject of History.

PRICE, Postpaid, 15 cents; in clubs of two or more, 12 cents.

Address all orders to

**THE ENTRANCE,**  
83 Winchester St.,  
TORONTO.

INCORPORATED  
1886

TORONTO

HON. G. W. ALLAN  
PRESIDENT

## CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

OPP. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.

EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director.

The Leading Musical Institution in  
Canada.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto and  
with Trinity University.

Scholarships, Diplomas, Certificates, Medals, etc.

Affords unequalled facilities for a thorough  
course of instruction in all BRANCHES of Music.

Tenth Season Opens Sept. 1st, 1896.

CALENDAR FOR SEASON FREE.  
1896-97

### Conservatory School of Elocution.

H. N. SHAW, B.A., Principal.

Elocution, Oratory, Voice Culture, Delsarte and Swedish  
Gymnastics, Greek Art, Literature, &c.

# LIST OF BOOKS . . .

The COPP, CLARK CO., Ltd.

<b>Armstrong's Arithmetical Problems.</b> —For use in Senior Classes. New Edition . . . . .	\$0 25	<b>First Steps in Composition.</b> —For use in First Book Classes and Junior and Senior Second Classes; with Examination Papers. By W. A. Hutton and T. N. Leigh. Cloth . . . . .	0 25
<b>Bi-Lingual Readers.</b> —French-English:—		<b>First Steps in Composition Exercise Book,</b> No. 1.—For First Book Classes . . . . .	0 10
First Reader—Part I . . . . .	0 10	<b>First Steps in Composition Exercise Book,</b> No. 2.—For Junior Second Book Classes . . . . .	0 10
" "—Part II . . . . .	0 15	<b>First Steps in Composition Exercise Book,</b> No. 3.—For Senior Second Book Classes . . . . .	0 10
Second Book . . . . .	0 25	<b>Freeman's Graduated Exercises for Grammatical Analysis and Parsing.</b> —With Questions on the History of the English Language. Second Edition . . . . .	0 25
Third " . . . . .	0 35	<b>Grammatical Analysis.</b> —Explained and illustrated with a large number of carefully selected sentences and passages for practice. By H. I. Strange, B.A. Parts I. and II. Cloth Part II. in separate form. Paper . . . . .	0 25
<b>Book-keeping Blank, No. 7, for Public School Leaving Examination.</b> —Prepared under the direction of J. A. Wismer, B.A. . . . .	0 25	<b>Hints on Teaching Arithmetic.</b> —A practical book for Teachers, presenting the latest methods of dealing with this subject. By H. S. MacLean . . . . .	0 50
<b>Book-keeping Blank, No. 8.</b> —For Primary Examination and Part I. Commercial Diploma Course, with notes. Prepared under the direction of J. A. Wismer, B.A. . . . .	0 35	<b>Later American Poems.</b> —Edited by J. A. Wetherell, B.A. Including selections from over 50 authors. Specially adapted for supplementary reading. School Edition, with Portraits. . . . .	0 35
<b>Chamberlain's Canadian Birds, Illustrated.</b> —An account of a number of the Common Birds of Eastern Canada; their plumage, nests, eggs, habits, etc., by Montague Chamberlain. Boards . . . . .	0 30	<b>Miller's Students' History No. 6 Book.</b> —By Rev. J. O. Miller, M.A., Principal of Ridley College, St. Catharines. A New Method. . . . .	0 25
<b>Cuthbert's Drawing Exercise Book</b> . . . . .	0 10	<b>Selections from Goldsmith, Byron, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley and Scott.</b> —Annotated by W. J. Alexander, Ph.D., University College, Toronto. Cloth . . . . .	1 00
<b>Cuthbert's Exercises in Arithmetic, Part I.</b> Revised Edition, with Answers; containing also the answers to introductory exercises in No. 1 Arithmetic Exercise Book . . . . .	0 25		
<b>Cuthbert's Exercises in Arithmetic, Part II.</b> Revised and Enlarged Edition with Answers. Answers to Problems contained in Parts I. and II. of Cuthbert's Exercises . . . . .	0 25		
<b>Cuthbert's Arithmetic Exercise Books</b> in five numbers, each . . . . .	0 05		
<b>De Maistre Voyage autour de ma Chambre, et Labiche La Grammaire,</b> with Notes Vocabulary and Exercises. By F. H. Sykes, Ph.D., and E. J. McIntyre, B.A. Cloth . . . . .	1 25		

LIVE.

PRACTICAL.

PROGRESSIVE.

*The Finest Kind*

CENTRAL  
BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
TORONTO, ONT

Largest and most successful Commercial School in the Dominion. Twenty-three students went directly from our College into good paying situations in one month. No other school in Canada has a record like this. Business men know that our graduates are thoroughly equipped for business.

✉ Write for Circulars.

W. H. SHAW,  
Principal.

CENTRAL  
BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
STRATFORD, ONT.

A large, finely-equipped, old-established College. BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION IN CANADA AT LOWEST POSSIBLE COST. A School enjoying a national reputation for thoroughness, whose graduates are enjoying some of the best situations to be found. **Commercial Shorthand and Special Penmanship Departments.** ✉ New Catalogues free.

W. J. ELLIOTT,  
Principal

FALL TERM, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

## The Entrance.

### A SEPTI-MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the work of Entrance and Public School Leaving Classes in Ontario Public Schools.

**G. E. HENDERSON, Editor and Prop.**

**Subscription Price**, 25 cents per year, or in clubs of two or more to one address, 20 cents per year. All subscriptions expire with the issue of September 1st of each year.

**Remittances** should be made where possible, by express or Post Office Order. If orders cannot be obtained, remit by registered letter. Stamps will be accepted for single subscriptions.

**Subscribers** in rural schools will please give the name of county as well as post office address.

Advertising rates on application. Address all communications to

**THE ENTRANCE,**  
83 Winchester St.,  
TORONTO.

### Editorial Notes.

Club orders are rolling in.

Pembroke again leads with 98 copies.

THE ENTRANCE is the pupils' paper of Canada.

Our "Current Events" pleases the young people as well as teachers.

We can still supply copies of Sept. 1st issue. First come first served.

Do not send American money, either silver or bills, in payment of subscriptions.

Figures of Speech are crowded out of this issue. They will be continued in our next.

Our Canadian History Notes are now ready. Price, 15 cents; in clubs of two or more, 12 cents.

Publication of the recent Entrance and P. S. L. examination papers will be continued in our next number.

Do not be afraid to trouble us with additional names to club orders. Such subscriptions will be received at regular club rates.

Nearly every school in Essex County—our old home—is a subscriber of THE ENTRANCE. This is a source of gratification to us in our labors.

In our next issue we shall publish notes on *After Death in Arabia* for the Entrance class, and part of the notes on *The Bard* for the P. S. L. pupils.

Miss S. Hanna, Ottawa Normal School: "Read THE ENTRANCE last year, and though I am spending this term at the Normal, yet I feel that I must continue my subscription."

Prof. W. G. Workman, of the Ottawa Normal School, says: "I have read THE ENTRANCE with interest and feel sure that it will redound to the interests of the profession."

W. Douglas, Owen Sound: "We found THE ENTRANCE so very helpful last year that we are placing it in the hands of our entrance pupils for this year. Send us 57 copies."

Principal Voaden, of Kingsville, P. S., (our former field of labor), and Miss O'Connor, of Alphonse School, Windsor, write congratulatory words and order 42 and 30 copies respectively. Glad to hear from old friends.

Inspector Glashan, of the Ottawa City Schools, writes: "Quite a number of our pupils received THE ENTRANCE last term, and I hope many more will subscribe for the coming year. I heartily wish you success in your good work."

Miss Spencer, of Welcome, Ont., says: "The candidates from this school who were successful at the recent examinations were all subscribers of your Journal. I am delighted with THE ENTRANCE. Inclosed find \$2 20 for eleven subscriptions."

Do not forget that THE ENTRANCE is a paper for pupils. Do not ask for the solution of questions which are beyond the comprehension of Entrance and P. S. Leaving pupils. We always have the boys and girls before our mind when engaged in editorial work.

From a forty line notice of THE ENTRANCE by *The Globe*, we clip the following: "All the departments of THE ENTRANCE bear evidence of able management. This paper appears to be just one of those things the student youth of Ontario cannot well-do without."

In our next issue will appear a cut of THE ENTRANCE BINDER. This is something we believe both teachers and pupils will be pleased to have. THE BINDER will hold all the issues for the year and will be sold very cheap. Cut and full particulars in next number.

Inspectors will do us a favor by bringing THE ENTRANCE to the notice of their teachers. We believe our little paper will prove a welcome visitor to the teachers and pupils of our public schools. Our "Current Events" alone will amply repay the small outlay charged for the paper.

In reference to any changes in the curriculum of studies for Entrance and P. S. L. classes, we are authorized to state that the proposed regulations are yet under consideration; in the meantime the existing ones should govern, as it is not known definitely what changes may be made.

As we go to press, orders are coming in from the towns and cities. Old subscribers are renewing, while many new names are being added to our list. Toronto is giving us encouraging orders, and other cities are falling in line. In our next issue we shall give a list of some of our large club orders.

We receive daily encouragement in our editorial work from the many appreciative letters reaching us from all points. Every Province in Canada is now represented on our subscription list, and all unite in pronouncing THE ENTRANCE "just the thing." A particularly pleasing feature of this year's subscription is the large number of club orders which are taking the place of single subscriptions.

We have been asked by a correspondent whether it is necessary for Entrance pupils to study current events. In reply we would say that it is quite possible for candidates to pass their examinations without such knowledge. Our experience, however, has been that the pupils who interest themselves in current events, that is, the newspaper students, are the most wide-awake members of the class in other subjects. The teacher, too, who will make current events part of his programme in the school will find good returns for the time thus spent. In our own estimation THE ENTRANCE has no more valuable page than that of "Current Events," and judging by remarks made by many teachers when sending in subscriptions, we are not alone in this opinion.

## Current Events.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

In the United States, up to the year 1873, silver was on an equality with gold; that is, both gold and silver might be coined into dollars, each forming legal tender in the payment of debts. During a portion of this time the weights of these dollars were as 15 to 1; that is, the silver dollar was 15 times heavier than the gold. This proportion of 15 to 1 was adopted in the belief that 15 pounds of silver were, in open market, equal in value to one of gold.

Later fluctuations or changes in the price of these metals caused the adoption of a ratio of 16 to 1, and this was continued up to 1873. According to these weights, the silver dollar was a trifle more valuable than the gold dollar, and so little or no silver bullion was brought to the mint to be coined. Owners of silver bullion found it more profitable to sell it as bullion rather than to have it coined into dollars, as they would thus receive more dollars for it in gold. About this time (1873) Congress passed an Act doing away with the free coinage of silver, there being but slight opposition, as no one then wished to have silver bullion coined. Soon, however, a change took place. New mines were discovered, and the price of silver fell. Silver men were now anxious to have their bullion made into coin. The law, or "Crime of 1873," as it was called, stood in their way, and the agitation for "free coinage" of silver began. In 1878 the silver men obtained a measure of relief by the passing of the Bland Bill, which demanded the coinage of \$2,000,000 worth of silver every month. The agitation continued, and the Sherman Act was passed, which called for the coinage of \$4,500,000 each month. In 1893, however, the Sherman Act was repealed and silver again demonetized. About this time India, Germany, Scandinavia and one or two other countries also demonetized silver, and at present the real value of the silver in a dollar is only about 50 cents, giving a ratio, compared with gold, of 30 to 1; that is, it requires 30 pounds of silver to equal in value one pound of gold.

The "Silverites" claim that the price of silver has fallen, owing to its demonetization by Congress, and that it may be restored by the passing of a "free coinage" act on a basis of 16 to 1, as existed prior to 1873. They also say that by the repeal of the "free coinage" act the amount of standard money was very much decreased, thus bringing about "hard times." It is claimed by the "sound money" advocates, or the "gold bugs," as they are sometimes called, that it is impossible for Congress to make 50 cents in silver equal to 100 cents in gold. They state that this "silver question" is thrust forward by men interested in silver mines, and by the farmers and others in the West who are heavily in debt and who see in the success of the movement a chance to wipe out their indebtedness by paying it off in silver dollars, which are worth but 50 cents.

Never since the war of secession have the American people been so agitated over a political question as they are at present. In our next issue, we shall give the position of the various political parties in the Presidential campaign.

W. B. Perry, Napanee: "THE ENTRANCE seems to be pressing on towards the mark of its calling."

## TRANSPORTATION.

The question of how to get the grain of the West and the Northwest to the Atlantic at less cost than at present is an important one to both Canada and the United States. In a recent interview of Mr. Laurier with a representative of a Chicago paper, the Canadian Premier counsels friendly relations between the two countries, mentioning, among other matters, the deepening of the canal system to the sea-board, as one of the subjects in which both Canada and the United States are both deeply interested.

At present the canals as far east as Buffalo have a depth of 21 feet, but the Welland canal has a depth of only 14 feet, while those along the St. Lawrence measure but 9 feet. The latter, however, are being deepened to 14 feet. Large steamers on the upper lakes are thus compelled to tranship at Buffalo to get their cargoes of grain to the sea-board. This transshipment enhances the expense of getting grain to the eastern and European markets, and consequently reduces the price received by the farmers of the West. The recent enlargement of the Welland Canal has helped matters but little, owing to the shallow depth of the St. Lawrence canals. The interest of Canada and the United States in this question of a deep waterway to the ocean is readily seen from the fact that during last year there passed through the Sault Canal freight valued at \$160,000,000. This included 9,000,000 barrels of flour, 46,000,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000,000 tons of iron ore, 740,000,000 feet of lumber, making in all over 35,000,000 tons.

The Americans have been considering the advisability of deepening the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany, also the building of a new canal through the state of New York. The St. Lawrence, however, is the natural route to the sea-board for both countries. The expense of deepening the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, if borne by the two countries, would be felt but little. Rapid development of the Northwestern States and the Canadian Northwest would doubtless follow the completion of the deep waterway to the coast.

## THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Spain appears to make but little headway towards crushing the rebellion in Cuba. The rebels are determined to have self-government. They will no longer submit to seeing the native Spaniards in possession of all the best offices in the island, and ruling with an oppressive hand. If force will accomplish it, they intend no longer to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Spaniards. The unfulfilled promises in 1878 at the close of a similar struggle for independence have not been forgotten by the Cuban insurgents. Only self-government will now satisfy them. On the other hand, the office-holding class of Spaniards, and the merchants who profit by Spanish continuance in power, still insist that Spain must win. 140,000 regulars have been already sent from Spain to put down the insurrection, but large numbers of these have succumbed to disease and the bullets of the enemy. Millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed by the insurgents, doubtless with a view of crippling the finances of Spain, the receipts from Cuba in the way of taxes forming no small fraction of the total revenue of the Spanish Government. Thus the struggle goes on, the Cubans receiving sympathy, if not practical assistance, from the civilized nations of the earth.

## BRIEF ANSWERS.

1. British Columbia.
2. The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, or a bill making it lawful for a man to marry the sister of a deceased wife.
3. Hon. A. S. Hardy is the Premier of Ontario.
4. A few important changes have been made by the Ontario Government in the Marriage Act for this province. The new act prohibits marriages between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., and the issuing of licenses between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., unless under exceptional circumstances. Hitherto the bridegroom alone has been in the habit of taking out the license, but under the new law the bride must also attend before the license issuer, or have him see her, when she must make the necessary affidavit or the license cannot issue. Marriage of any one under 14 years of age is forbidden. When either of the parties is under 18 years of age, the consent of the parents or guardians must be obtained. The registers of the marriages are to be the property of the denomination or society to which the officiating minister belongs.

5. Counties are to form county council divisions. These are subdivided into smaller divisions, each of which must elect two representatives to the county council, who shall hold office for two years. They shall be residents of the division for which they are councillors. No member of a council of a local municipality, nor any clerk, assessor, or collector thereof shall be eligible for nomination as a county councillor.

6. Sir Donald Smith.  
7. A member of Parliament is not supposed to receive for his services anything but the ordinary sessional indemnity, or salary. When a member accepts a position in the Cabinet, it means that he is to receive larger emoluments, or rewards, for his services. He therefore goes before his constituents again to see whether they endorse his action in accepting such a position.

8. The Oriental line. The western terminus will be Seattle; the eastern, ports in Japan and China. Victoria, B. C., will be a port of call.

9. The sentence to imprisonment of Dr. Jameson and his associates for their raid on the Transvaal, or Dutch Republic, in South Africa. These men have influential connections, being officers of the Chartered South African Company, of which the Hon. Cecil Rhodes is President.

10. Bisley is a place in England at which yearly shooting contests take place, the competitors coming from all parts of the British Empire. Until recently, Wimbledon was the place where these marksmen gathered.

11. The Premiers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

12. 29,400 ft.

13. Alfred Austin is the Poet Laureate.

14. Marquis of Salisbury is Premier of England

15. Ten cables cross the Atlantic, but there is none across the Pacific.

## QUESTIONS.

## BRIEF ANSWERS IN NEXT ISSUE.

1. Who is the Commander of the militia of Canada?
2. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the British army?
3. What change has the British Parliament recently made in reference to the British Privy Council?
4. Who is Dr. Nansen?
5. Is silver "legal tender" in Canada?
6. Where and for what noted is Rossland?
7. What three trans-

Atlantic lines of steamships have their terminus at Montreal?
- 8. Who are the Uitlanders?
- 9. Why is the presiding officer of Parliament called the "Speaker"?
- Who is the Speaker of the Commons?
- the Senate?
- 10. "In the neighborhood is probably the greatest asbestos mines in Canada." Where is this?
- 11. A Canadian city with a population of 20,000 has regular steamship connection with China, Japan, Victoria, San Francisco, and Alaska and Puget Sound ports. Name this city and give its exact location.
- 12. What caused the recent Transvaal trouble?
- 13. Who is Gen. Weyler?
- 14. What three cities of the United States have government mints?
- 15. Who is Clara Barton?
- 16. What large island was recently annexed by France?
- 17. What is a monometallist? a bimetallic?
- Who is Li Hung Chang (Lee Hoong Chang)?
- 18. What is meant by the Eighth Parliament of Canada?
- 19. What is a Governor-General's warrant?

## Entrance Literature.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

## LESSON X.—THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Not many of us can see a poem in a barefoot boy. Not many of us, however, are poets. No subject is too common for the real poet; in fact, it is in dealing with such common-place subjects that the true poetic instinct often shows itself. Hood's fame is undying, simply because he wrote *The Song of the Shirt*.

Whittier was a farmer's boy. Like most other boys on the farm, he often went barefooted, but, unlike many other such boys, when he grew to manhood he was not ashamed to speak of his "barefooted" days.

Farm or Country Life and its Advantages might be taken as the theme of the poem. Another suitable title would be *The Country Boy*. The poem naturally divides itself into four parts. In our next issue these will be pointed out and the subject or topic of each division given.

*Blessings . . . man.*—Appearance of the boy draws out the poet's admiration.

*Jaunty grace.*—The hat with its torn brim has a jaunty and graceful appearance as seen on such a boy.

*I give thee joy.*—Well-wishes for the boy. This line and line 1 have a somewhat similar meaning, the other parts of the stanza being devoted to a description of the boy.

*Laughing day.*—Transferred epithet. It is the boy, not the day, that wakes "laughing." This denotes complete rest from the previous day's play, together with the free-from-care spirit of the boy.

*Mores . . . rules.*—Pays no attention to such rules. Name some of these rules.

*Knowledge . . . schools.*—Details of this "knowledge" follow. The poet would have us understand that all knowledge is not locked up in books.

*Habitudo.*—Mode of life.

*Wood-chuck.*—Sometimes called ground-hog.

*Ground-mole.*—A small burrowing animal. "Well" here suits the rhyme but is not altogether appropriate. The holes made by the moles are, as boys know, usually horizontal. However, they often come to the surface vertically, in which case the term used by the poet might be suitable.

*Oriole . . . hung.*—This bird is sometimes

called the *hang-bird*. Its nest is suspended from the branch of a tree.

*Groundnut* . . . *vine*.—Some of our readers are no doubt acquainted with a groundnut which has no vines. The plant referred to here is sometimes called the wild bean. It is a climbing plant bearing small pods.

*Cunning—clay*.—Skilful in building his nest.

*Architectural plans*.—Their nests display a regular plan in building. We call skilled workmen "artisans."

*Eschewing*.—Is it nature or the boy that eschews, or avoids, books and tasks? (See next issue.)

*Hand* . . . *talks*.—Nature is personified as a teacher with whom the boy holds sweet "communion with her visible forms." Nature and the boy are as companions. He sees nature not through books but as she is.

*Part and parcel*.—Altogether or wholly "a part." The boy belongs to the realm of nature just as do the other things mentioned. The "joy" of nature and the boy is reciprocal, that is, each finds joy in the other.

*O, for festal, etc.*—What wish is expressed here? (See next issue.)

*Rude*—Rough.

*O'er me, etc.—fold*.—A description of the sky at sunset. It is compared to a royal tent. Note the epithets used in the description.

*Pi-d*.—Marked with spots of various colors.

*Boys'ood can*.—Only boyhood can, or rather only boys can. This figure of speech is called Metonymy, one form of which is to substitute the abstract for the concrete.

*Sward*.—Grassy surface.

*Prison cells of pride*.—Shoes. Explain fully.

*Mol*.—Drudgery. Man's work with its repetitions is compared to the monotonous labor of the prisoner on the treadmill.

*Happy—sin*.—A metaphor, or likeness. Sin is to the boy a danger similar to that experienced by the traveller as he meets with the deceptive quicksand.

#### QUESTIONS.

1. Into what four sections does the poem naturally divide itself? What is the subject or topic of each part? 2. Name another suitable title for the poem. 3. Name four useful lessons we might draw from the poem. 4. In what part of the poem does Whittier speak of himself? 5. To whom is the poet speaking when he says, "With thy turned-up pantaloons?" 6. How was it that the poet could give such an excellent description of a barefoot boy? 7. The boy says, "I was monarch." Show how he was monarch. 8. Show the contrast made in the last part of the poem. 9. What connection has the last line of the first section with the lines going before? 10. What in the nest of the hornets displays "architectural plans"? 11. What is meant by *nature* in last part of second stanza? 12. "O, for festal dainties, etc." What wish is here expressed? 13. Why is the wasp called a "mason" and the hornet an "artisan" and an "architect"? 14. Is it nature or the boy that *eschews* "books and tasks"? 15. "Nature answers all he asks." Does nature answer everything? If not, how do you explain the reference? 16. Distinguish between "choir" and "orchestra." Reconcile the use of "music" and "noisy choir." 17. Explain "Pomp and joy waited on the barefoot boy." 18. Why say "Quick and treacherous sands of sin" instead of "Treacherous quicksands of sin"? 19. Explain "forbidden ground," "cloudy-ribb'd,"

"flowers' time and place," "redder still." 20. Give the grammatical relation of "eschewing," "bent," "all" in "all too soon," "lose," "happy." 21. Point out any common figures of speech used in the poem.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN LAST ISSUE

We cannot take space to answer all the questions we give on these lessons. We deal with what we consider the most difficult. If any further information is wanted let us know of it by card. 1 The sacrifices to obtain freedom of worship. 2 Stanza I.—A description of the New England coast, with the discouraging condition of the elements when the Pilgrims landed; II.—The manner of their coming contrasted with the coming of the "conqueror" and those escaping from justice; III.—Rejoicing in their new home. IV.—Characteristics of those making up the "Pilgrims." V.—Their object in coming to the new country. 3. See introduction in last issue. 4 Plymouth Rock is a huge boulder of granite on the coast of Massachusetts. It is said that the Pilgrims landed at this point. 8. In stanza I, line 1. 9. To arouse sympathy for the "Pilgrims." 10. Alliteration—white waves; stormy skies; personification—stars heard and the sea; climax—last stanza, lines 1 and 2. 11. It adds a wildness to the picture of the landscape. The fact that the bird was afterwards chosen as the emblem of the United States also makes the reference appropriate. 13. It is true with reference to these "Pilgrims," but not so of those who came later, who were known as the Puritans. 14. "Welcome home"; it was welcomed by the Pilgrims, though it presented much to discourage; "wild" means new, or uncultivated. 15. This reference indicates their lonely condition. It also suggests that this was an important event in the world's history, even the "stars" and the "sea" listening.

## Temperance and Physiology.

#### ANSWERS.

1. The *alimentary canal* is the tube or passage for the food in the process of digestion. The *mucous membrane* is a continuation of the skin but of a more delicate texture than the latter. It lines the alimentary canal and all the cavities opening from it.

6. The *gastric juice* is a thin, colorless fluid, of acid taste. It is composed of free acid and pepsin, and is secreted, or supplied by the stomach. The supply of gastric juice may be checked by a drink of cold water; by swallowing a piece of ice; weariness of the body; strong emotion; bad ventilation; or by alcoholic drinks.

7. *Chyme* is the name given to that state of food after it is thoroughly dissolved and acted upon by the stomach. The *duodenum* is the first division of the intestine, and is so called because its length equals the breadth of twelve fingers, or about ten inches. The *villi* are small elevations, or protuberances, in the small intestine. The *lacteals* are small tubes, or vessels, for carrying the chyle from the intestine to the thoracic duct. *Chyle* is a milky fluid formed from chyme in the duodenum by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile. *Intestinal juice* is the fluid secreted by the glands in the walls of the small intestine. *Bile* is a fluid of a

dark green color and bitter taste, secreted by the liver.

11. The teeth of an adult are classified as follows : incisors—eight in number ; canines—four ; bi-cuspids—eight ; and molars—twelve.

12. The villi absorb the nutritious parts of every sort of food.

13. The largest gland in the body is the liver. It is situated below the diaphragm. Its function is to secrete bile.

14. The saliva is secreted from the blood by glands located near the lower jaw.

15. The bile comes into contact with the food in the duodenum.

## Grammar.

### ANALYSIS.

The gentle, loving Cowper, *lover of everything pure and good*, the idol of his friends, and the most delightful poet of his century, was frequently present on such occasions.

All preliminary steps *having been taken*, Burke, in the *beginning* of June, brought forward the charge relating to the Bohilla war.

Sentence—The—occasions.

Kind—Simple.

B. Subj.—Cowper.

Mod. of Subj.—1. The loving ; 2. lover—century.

Predicate.—{ Verb of incomp. pred.—was.

{ Subj. complement—present.

Mod. of Pred.—1. Frequently ; 2. On such occasions.

Sentence—All—war.

Kind—Simple.

B. Subj.—Burke.

B. Pred.—Brought.

Object.—Charge.

Mod. of object.—1. The ; 2. Relating to the Bohilla war.

Mod. of Pred.—1. All—taken ; 2. in—June ; 3. Forward.

### PARSING.

*lover*—noun, common, masc., sing., nom., in apposition with "Cowper."

*everything*—pronoun, indef., third, sing., obj., governed by "of."

*pure*—adjective, in the apposition relation to "everything."

*his*—adjective, poss. pronominal, modifying "friends."

*most*—adverb of degree, mod. "delightful."

*poet*—noun, common, masc., sing., nom., in apposition with "Cowper."

*present*—adjective, in the predicative relation to "Cowper."

*all*—adjective, indefinite pronominal, modifying "steps."

*having been taken*—Participle, perfect, passive, mod. "steps."

*beginning*—noun, abstract, sing., obj., governed by "in."

*brought*—verb, trans., weak, active, indicative, past, third, singular, agreeing with its subject "Burke."

*relating*—participle, imper., active, mod. "charge."

### ANSWERED NEXT ISSUE.

Parse the italicised words in the following :—

"I a light *Canoe* will build me,  
That shall float upon the river,  
Like a yellow leaf in autumn."

"Let the mighty *mounds*  
That overlook the rivers, or that rise  
In the dim forest, *crowded* with old oaks, *answer*."

### SYNTAX.

1. A noun and its pronoun should not be the subject of the same verb, excepting when the compound form of the pronoun is used for emphasis ; as, The Governor himself gave the presents.

2. When words of different persons are used together, the usual order of arrangement in English, is to place the *second* person before the *third*, and the *first* person last ; as, you, he and I are sent for. This concerns you, him and me.

3. In the case of No. 2, if the pronouns are plural, the order is changed, the *first* preceding the *second*, and the *third* coming last ; as, We, you and they will go.

4. Singular nouns preceded by *each*, *every* or *no*, though connected by *and*, take a verb in the singular ; as, Each boy and each girl was present. No book and no paper was to be found.

(Continued in next.)

### SENIORS.

Much of what is said under this head will be found profitable to entrance pupils as well as to those more advanced.

### ANALYSIS.

He made the *boy sick*.

He found the *boy sick*.

Sentence—He—sick.

Kind—Simple.

B. Subj.—He.

Pred.—{ Verb of incomp. pred.—made.

{ Objective complement—sick.

Object—boy.

In the other sentence, "the boy sick" is the object.

### PARSING.

*boy*—noun, com., sing., obj. object of "made sick."  
*sick*—adjective, mod. "boy" and forming the obj. comp. of "made."

In the next sentence "boy" is the object of "found." "Sick" is an adj. in the apposition relation to "boy."

There is this difference in the sentences : In the former case the meaning of the verb is modified or filled up by the word "sick ;" in the latter sentence the verb conveys of itself its full and usual meaning, and describes completely the action which it is intended to predicate. We can see a similar construction in "They made him honest," and "They believed him honest."

A. B. : "Maddened to desperation he almost killed the poor man, who had always been kind to him." The sentence of course is complex. The real difficulty is in dealing with the clause. Call it ADVERBIAL RELATIVE, as it is plainly a concessive clause, equivalent to "though he had always been kind to him." Some would probably call the clause adjective, used in a descriptive sense. We think, however, that there is the idea of *concession* in the use of the clause.

C. E. : "It is time to do it." In analyzing this sentence we would place "time to do it" as the comp. of the verb of incomp. pred., "is." "To

do" is an infinitive used with an adj. value to modify "time;" as in "It is water to drink," "A time to play."

He travelled so rapidly that the men following gave up the chase.

Sentence He—chase.

Kind—Complex.

B. Subject—He.

B. Pred.—travelled.

Adv. Mod.—1. so rapidly; 2. that—chase.

Clause—That—chase.

Kind—Adv., co-ordinate with "so."

B. Subj.—men.

Mod. of Subj.—1. the; 2. following.

B. Pred.—gave.

Object—chase.

Mod. of Obj.—the.

Adv. Mod. of Pred.—up.

NOTE.—We have asked the fourth classes for the parsing of certain words in the two extracts above. The fifth classes might find a good exercise in analyzing the sentences. The analysis and parsing will be given in our next.

## Arithmetic.

### APOTH., TROY, and AVOIR.

A druggist buys quinine at \$5.00 an ounce, apoth. weight, and sells it at \$5.00 an avoirdupois weight, how much does he get for what cost him \$35?

In reducing avoirdupois to troy or apoth., or vice versa, it must always be remembered that there is no weight common to all these tables, excepting the "grain." It is known that there are 7,000 grs. in 1 lb. avoirdupois. This gives the key to the solution of such problems as the above. Proceed in the following manner:

\$5 buy 1 oz. apoth.

1 " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

35 "  $\frac{35}{2}$   $\times \frac{1}{2}$  = 7

Reducing 7 oz. apoth. to grains we have

$$7 \times 8 \times 3 \times 20 = 3360 \text{ grs.}$$

The next step in the solution is to find the value of these grains when sold by avoirdupois weight. If we divide 7,000 grs. by 16, it will give us 437½ grs., which are the number of grs. in 1 oz. avoirdupois. Then our solution can be completed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 437\frac{1}{2} \text{ grs. sell for } \$5 \\ 1 \text{ " " " } \frac{437\frac{1}{2}}{7000} \\ 3360 \text{ " " " } \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{437\frac{1}{2}}{7000} \times \frac{3360}{1} = \$38.40 \end{array}$$

SOLVE.

1. Bought 1 cwt. of snuff at the rate of 45 cents per oz., and sold it by troy weight at the rate of 50 cents. Did I gain or lose, and how much?

2. If a druggist buys 24 lbs., avoirdupois, of drugs at \$9½ a pound, and sells them in prescriptions at 80 cents an ounce, apoth., what is the gain?

3. If a twenty-five cent piece weighs 3 dwts., 18 grs., how many five-cent pieces would weigh 3½ lbs. avoirdupois?

4. Reduce 2 lb. avoirdupois to the fraction of 2½ lbs. troy.

Answers:—1. \$9 16½ gain; 2. \$36; 3. 1,400; 4. ⅔.

### SENIOR WORK.

(W. N. CUTHBERT.)

Though this is called the Senior Department, many of the questions and solutions given will be found useful by Entrance pupils.

SOLVE.

1. Reduce 51 lbs. 10 dwt. troy + 29 lbs. 2 ozs. apoth. to lbs. avoirdupois.

In what particular does the table of troy weight differ from that of apothecaries' weight?

2. Reduce ⅓ of a lb. troy + ⅓ of a lb. avoirdupois to lbs. oz. dwt. and grains troy.

3. Reduce ⅔ of a lb. troy + ⅔ of a lb. avoirdupois to lbs. oz. drs. avoirdupois.

4. A certain fraction of a lb. troy + the same fraction of a lb. avoirdupois is known to be 1 lb. 5 oz. 5 dwt 14 grains troy. What fraction of each weight is it?

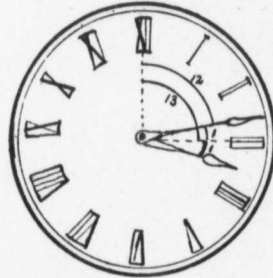
5. How would you prove the following statement to be true without using reduction?

408 lbs. troy = 335½ lbs. avoirdupois.

6. A has 46½ sovereigns, each weighing 129 of an ounce troy. What fractional part of a lb. avoirdupois do A's sovereigns weigh?

Answers:—1. 66 lbs. avoirdupois, 2nd part answered in next issue; 2. 2 oz 13 dwt. 4 grs.; 3. 1 lb. 9 oz. 8½ drs.; 4. ⅓ of a lb of each; 5. Answered in next issue; 6. ⅓.

Solutions:—No. 5 last issue.



1. First time:

While m. h. goes 60 spaces the h. h. goes 5

spaces. " " " 12 " " " " " 1

Now, suppose the m. h. has gone 12 spaces the h. h. will have gone 1 space.

And since both hands are equidistant from the fig. III., they must be each 1 space on either side of it, and consequently the distance, in spaces, from fig. XII. to fig. III. is 13 spaces. But from fig. XII. to fig. III. is 15 minute-spaces on the dial.

∴ 13 spaces = 15 minutes

and 1 space = ⅓ of 15 minutes

∴ 12 spaces = 12 × ⅓ of 15 minutes = 13⅓ minutes.

But spaces by the minute-hand are minutes; therefore as the hands stand it is 13⅓ minutes past III. o'clock. Ans.





consider what we have to say on this important part of their work. From experience, as presiding examiner at entrance examinations, we know there is vast room for improvement in this particular portion of the paper in composition.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

## Geography.

### QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

1. (a) If the earth had no daily motion, one half of the earth would have constant day, while darkness would envelop the other half.

(b) If the earth had no yearly motion around the sun there would be no change of seasons.

(c) If the earth's axis were parallel to the plane of its orbit, the northern hemisphere would have the sun's light, while the southern hemisphere would be in darkness.

(d) If the axis of the earth were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, there would be only one season. At the equator it would always be very hot, getting cooler as we approached the poles.

2. The greatest lake port in the world is Chicago; the greatest cotton market is New Orleans.

3. Five important exports of Japan are silk, tea, lacquer-ware, fans, porcelain goods.

4. The next approximate date when the sun's rays will be vertical at the equator is the 21st of September; at the Tropic of Cancer, 21st of June; and at the Tropic of Capricorn on the 21st of December.

5. The bright ring around the moon during an eclipse of the sun is caused by the eclipse taking place when the moon is in apogee, or that part of its orbit farthest from the earth. The closer we hold an object to our eye the more it will hide from view. With the moon in apogee, the sun is not altogether covered by the moon, but a small ring is seen around the moon. This is called an *annular* eclipse from *annus* a circle.

6. In the Torrid Zone plants are most numerous and vegetation is most luxuriant. Here we find such spices as ginger, vanilla, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves; the date-palm, coconuts, banana, pine-apple, and other fine fruit-bearing trees; and in the forests such woods as teak, mahogany, rosewood and bamboo, and a great variety of odoriferous plants.

The Temperate Zones are distinguished for the abundance of fruit and grain most useful to man; for the variety and strength of the timbers drawn from their forests; and for their fibrous plants such as cotton, flax and hemp.

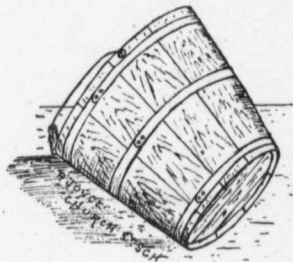
The Frigid Zones produce nothing but lichens and mosses, and a few stunted birches, beeches and alders. These trees, along with some barley and rye, are found in the more temperate parts of the zones.

J. A. Gillespie, Trenton: "Your paper is one of the brightest, neatest and spiciest little educational journals I have ever seen."

Miss A. Easterbrook, Strabane: "Congratulate you on the improvement in THE ENTRANCE. Used it last year for IV. and V. classes and found it beneficial indeed. \$2.00 enclosed for 10 subscriptions."

## Drawing.

1. Draw a common centre table with a book and lamp thereon. (Answered in next issue.)  
No. 2 of last issue:—



## Spelling.

### LIST NO. 2.

Senlac, pursuing, spectacle, armor, carousing, precious, beauties, habitude, tenants, tortoise, oriole, barefoot, architectural, artisans, eschewing, parcel, festal dainties, pewter, pied frogs' orchestra, radiance, tranquil, traveller, destinies, agreeable, schoolmaster, trudging, ingenious, disagreeable, innumerable, recollection, where'er, chiming, cathedral, shrine, vibrate, belfry, knelling, Vatican, cymbals, gorgeous turrets, Notre Dame, pealing solemnly, minarets, phantom, emigrant, gnawing, occurrence, preceded, succeeded, effects, appearances, tributaries, definite, percolated, condensed, locomotive, projected, funnel, transparent, opaque, invisible, exceeding fineness, disappearance, issuing, necessary, aqueous, vapor, vapor-laden air, ascending, condensation, sufficiently, glacier, freezing, accumulated, solar, atmosphere, Epicurean, infusing subtle heats, Syrian, leisure, unsavory, daffodils, philosopher, ridiculous, Grand Cairo, Oriental manuscripts, entitled, forefathers, inexpressibly melodious, musician.

### SUPPLEMENTARY TEST.

Veranda, ottoman, tureen, flatiron, victuals, mattress, tassel, shovel, granary, nephew, steak, celery, gravy, sardine, muffler, surplice, overalls, canvas (a cloth), serge, skein, gypsum, alluvial, cranberry, subpoena, tuition, sirloin, precedent (precedent), precedent (precedent), *ad libitum* (at pleasure), *ad infinitum* (to infinity), *ad valorem* (according to the value), catarrh, paralysis, asthma, quinine, aloes, gimlet, mitre, dovetail. The Mechanics' Institute was closed. Cross your t's. The Queen of England's residence was placed at his disposal.

J. H. Doane, Cookstown: "Found your paper a valuable assistant last year. Enclosed find \$2.00 for 12 subscriptions."

Miss Swinton, Massie: "Our increased subscription will inform you of our very high appreciation of THE ENTRANCE. Send us 10 copies."

## Correspondence.

A. B.: As books on Vertical Writing are now being placed on the market by order of the Education Department, such writing will be accepted by examiners at the examinations in July next. We do not know yet how these writing books are numbered, but presume they follow the order of the other authorized system.

For Entrance Classes, Drawing Book No. 5 will be required; for P. S. L., Book No. 6. In writing the Regulations give book No. 6 for Entrance.

F. McD.: Question in parsing will be dealt with in next issue along with a few others sent us. Our page on grammar was completed before your communication reached us.

Palus writes: "The coast of Massachusetts is 'stern and rockbound' where the Pilgrims landed." We are inclined to the opinion that there is very little of the coast of Massachusetts which may be termed "stern and rockbound." Our correspondent, however, may be correct in his reference to the particular spot where the pilgrims landed. Will some one who has seen "Plymouth Rock," enlighten us? The same correspondent asks us for a simile where *than* is used. We give the following from a leading work on Composition: "There is no more mercy in him than there is gentleness in a hungry tiger."

NOTE: Any one in doubt about the subjects to be taught in Entrance and P. S. L. work should send a post card to the Education Department at Toronto, asking for the curriculum of studies.

A teacher wishes to know where he can get Meiklejohn's New Geography. Will some one let us know?

A. E. A.: Almost any text-book on Book-keeping contains sets of Single Entry.

## HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE, 1894.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Examiners:—JOHN DEARNESS, A. B. DAVIDSON, B.A.

1. When James was going *home yesterday* evening he lost the note which his teacher had given him to take to his mother. He told her that he thought he knew *where* he had dropped it. She sent him back to *try to find* it.

(a) Write in full each dependent clause in the above, and give its kind and relation.

(b) Parse the italicized words.

2. Tell the kind and fully analyze each of the following sentences:

(a) Five times outlawed had he been

By England's King and Scotland's Queen.

(b) O'er our heads the weeping willow streamed its branches,

Arching like a fountain shower.

3. Write out

(a) the plurals of *who, piano, attorney, brother*;

(b) the other degrees of comparison of *wooden, next, cruel, most*;

(c) the perfect Potential in all the persons of *burst, drink, hang*.

4. Write a sentence or sentences using:

(a) *early* as an adjective in the comparative degree.

(b) *late* as an adverb in the superlative degree.

(c) *take* as a verb in the indicative, 1st plural, past tense, passive conjugation (voice).

5. (a) Using examples, explain why the Passive Conjugation is necessarily confined to Transitive Verbs.

(b) State the inflections in the following and explain the use of each inflection:  
*oxen, kneel, whose, will go.*

6. Correct, with reasons, the syntax of the following:

(a) Who did I meet you with yesterday?

(b) Whom do you think should be chosen?

(c) Each of his sisters are willing to take their turn in waiting upon him.

(d) Will you give James half and we three the rest, or will you divide it equal between the four of us?

Values: 1. 15, 16; 2. 12; 3. 4, 4, 6; 4. 2, 2, 4; 5. 5, 12; 6. 3, 3, 3, 9.

## CANADIAN HISTORY NOTES

We have now ready for the market our notes on Canadian history. At a late hour, for reasons which we need not take space to explain, we decided to issue our own Notes as used by us in our public school work during the past six years. Our little work will be found brief, concise and practical, and specially adapted to the needs of the third and fourth classes of our public schools. The Notes will also be found sufficiently comprehensive; in fact, we call to mind a particular Entrance examination, in which every question on the Canadian history paper was clearly and fully answered from our Notes.

These Notes have been compiled from various text-books on the subject, there being no attempt at originality, except in the simplicity and practical arrangement of the work. The Notes are to be used in connection with a text-book. When the pupil has read the lengthy paragraphs in which events are given in detail, he can turn to the Notes and find in a nut-shell the substance of what he has read.

We have placed the price of our Notes at 15 cents; or, in clubs of two or more, 12 cents. The price is extremely low, and the profit on each book small; but we hope to have a large sale. We know the amount of time and labor spent by teachers and pupils in the writing of Notes. When teachers see our little work, we believe that many of them will advise the use of our Notes, especially as they can be had for about the price of a suitable blank notebook. They will save considerable time and labor on the part of pupils, and, at the same time, do away with much of the *scribbling* and *faulty composition* usually found in written Notes, owing to haste and carelessness in writing. See advertisement on first page of this number.

Wm. Watters, Prin. Fordwich P.S.: "Delighted with THE ENTRANCE. Every family represented in the 4th and 5th classes is sending for it this year. We want 14 copies."

B. C. H. Becker, Brighton: "THE ENTRANCE contains only fresh, spicy, interesting and instructive matter. It is worth more than double its subscription price. Send us 32 copies."

W. H. Shrapnel, Prin. Watford, P.S.: "Out of 23 candidates for entrance, 22 were successful, one pupil taking 631 marks—the highest in the county. I owe this success in a great measure to your excellent little paper."

## P. S. L. Literature.

(A. B. CUSHING, B.A.)

## RULE BRITANNIA.

## LESSON XVIII.

A proper study of any poem should include an analysis of the thought of the poem. Then we look for the subordinate thoughts and find the relation of each of these to the main thought. This is a valuable exercise and students would do well to practise it. For example we might treat this poem in the following way.

*Main thought.*—The exalted position which Britain as a nation holds.

*Subordinate thoughts.*—Features and instances of this exalted position.

*First.*—Britain's naval dominion given by Heaven.

*Second.*—Not subject to tyrants as some other nations are.

*Third.*—The attempts of foreign nations to subdue her serve to make her stronger.

*Fourth.*—The attempts of tyrants to subdue her serve to fire her patriotism.

*Fifth.*—Agricultural and commercial greatness.

*Sixth.*—Britain exalted by her learning, the beauty of her daughters and the manliness of her sons.

*Britannia.*—The Roman name for Britain. The word is personified and is feminine. It is one of the poetical names for Britain. Can you give another?

*Arose.*—A poetic fancy. See the same idea in the "Isles of Greece."—first stanza. The island of Delos was fabled to have risen out of the water at the command of the sea god, Neptune. Thomson was perhaps thinking of this fable.

*Main.*—Main water or ocean.

*Charter.*—(Latin *charta*—a sheet of paper). A written paper from a superior power conferring certain rights and privileges on subjects. Here we have the figure of Metonymy and charter means the rights and privileges themselves.

*Must*—to tyrants fall.—Illustrate this from the history of nations such as Greece, Rome and France.

*Thou shalt flourish.*—Distinguish from "thou wilt flourish." Was the poet a true prophet?

*Serves but to root.*—But i. e. only. The blast only causes the root of the oak to take firmer hold. Note carefully the force and beauty of this simile.

*The*—tame.—How does the arrangement of words in this line increase the force? Note other cases of this in the poem.

*Bead.*—Show that this is an appropriate word to use here. Compare it with the simile in the third stanza.

*Generous flame.*—Patriotic spirit.

*Rural.*—Latin *rus*—the country as distinguished from the town. See analysis above, 5th Sub. thought.

*Shine.*—To be prosperous. Name some great commercial cities in Britain.

*Subject main.*—The main being subject. Thus *subject* is a predicate adjective. This is another reference to Britain's naval power.

*Every shore.*—A hyperbole implying that Britain will have more or less influence on all shores of the ocean.

*The Muses.*—The ancient Greeks and Romans recognized many gods and goddesses. Amongst others were certain divinities that presided over poetry and music and gave to the poets and min-

strels their inspiration. These were called Muses. Here the word is used figuratively, meaning literature, science, art, etc.

*Still.*—Always. Why are the Muses always found in free countries?

*Fair.*—Adjective used as a noun—fair or beautiful women.

When carefully studied, this poem should be committed to memory.

## THE AUTHOR

James Thomson is one of Scotland's poets. He was a native of Roxburghshire and was educated at Edinburgh University. His parents designed their son for the ministry. He, therefore, studied theology, but his trial sermon was deemed a failure by the professor of Divinity. Being discouraged he gave up theology and, having a talent for poetry, he betook himself to London—the only place in those days where a poet could live by his poetry. Here he spent the most of his life. His most noted poem is "The Seasons." He wrote also some dramas, one of which, entitled "Alfred," contains the celebrated song and chorus "Rule Britannia" set to music. Dr. Johnson in his "Lives of the Poets" says of the poet:—

Thomson was of stature above the middle size, of a dull countenance, and a gross, uninviting appearance; silent in mingled company; but cheerful among select friends, and by his friends very tenderly and warmly beloved."

## SAYINGS OF DES MOINES SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"The branches of government are president, mare, and souprivises. The mare is for the president's use."

"In the central part (of Africa) they are savages and go around undressed. In the southern part they are like any body else."

"China people are of dark complexion and have cubes on the top of their heads."

"The most manufacturing is done in the east (of the United States) because the people are Dutch and can do anything."

(A Dutch boy's answer.)

(A girl's answer.) "The Merrimac was an iron vessel, but the Monitor was just a cheese cloth vessel." (Cheese box.)

"Describe the Monitor." "A tin can on a shingle."

"The spinal cord is in the back and extends from the head to the feet."

"The auditory canal extends from one ear to the other."

W. R. Lough, Prin. Model School, Clinton: "A capital little paper. Send us 15 copies."

Frank A. Jones, Smith's Falls: "We were delighted with your paper last year. Send us 25 copies for this term."

Sister M. Ethelbert, St. Joseph's Academy, Amherstburg: "Send us 12 copies of THE ENTRANCE. My pupils appreciate it very highly."

R. Fletcher, B.A., Prin. West Ward School, Rat Portage; I admire the style of the paper in the last issue, and am particularly pleased to find a page devoted to "Current Events." Send us seven copies."

## OFFICIAL CALENDAR.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

## October :

1. Provincial School of Pedagogy opens.  
(1st October.)

Notice by trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 103 (1).] (On or before 1st October.)

Night Schools open (session 1896-7).  
(Begin on 1st October.)

## November :

2. Last day for receiving applications for candidates not in attendance at the Provincial School of Pedagogy for examination to be held in December.  
(1st November.)

## CHILDREN'S TEETH.

The new work, entitled : "School-Children's Teeth : Their Universally Unhealthy and Neglected Condition with Remedy," in which the author gives the result of his investigations in the Public Schools of some of the leading cities of Canada and the United States, setting forth the danger to which teachers and clean children in the schools are subjected.

Sent post-paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents. Clubs of ten, \$1.00.

J. G. ADAMS, L.D.S.,  
1 Elm St., Cor. Yonge, Toronto.

"Every parent in the city and every teacher should read and digest the work."—*The Toronto World of July 22nd, 1896.*

## LATIN

OR FRENCH  
BY MAIL.

THE "De Brisay Analytical Method," so successful with Latin, has now been applied to French. A colloquial and literary course 7,000 words learned with almost the same effort as 500. Grammar without rules. Full course by mail. (either language), \$6.00. Part I, 25cts. Circular free. Academie De Brisay, 2 College Street, Toronto.

Watch for

## The Entrance Binder Cut

... In Next Issue ...

## PERFECTION AT LAST.

Reliable, Neat, Cleanly, Cheap.

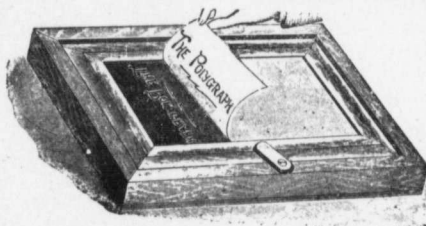
THE BEST YET MADE.

75 to 150 Copies in Half an hour

Elegant Case. Finely Finished,  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Circular and Samples of its Work on application. Write to-day. Address

W. O. M'TAGGART, B.A.,  
25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.



## THE HELIOTERRA (Improved).

What they say :



the realm of public school work" Pamphlet part of Canada for \$4.00. Address

W. S. McDonald, Sutherland's Corners : "I highly recommend it to my fellow-teachers." Mr. O. S. Hicks, Bayville : "Pupils have no difficulty in understanding the part of Geography which it is intended to teach." R. F. Greenless, Prin. Model School, Picton : "Am well pleased with the Helioterra. It will greatly aid in presenting mathematical geography." A. C. Cunningham, Merivale : "I'd rather have the instrument than the best globe in the market." E. H. Carpenter, Prin. West Central School Windsor : "The Helioterra will insure at least 15 marks to every Entrance pupil on the geography paper." M. J. O'Connor, B.A., LL.B., Principal East Central School, Windsor : "It is easily the best apparatus for public school use I have seen." Miss M. O'Connor, Prin. Alphonse Separate School, Windsor : "It is invaluable in teaching mathematical geography." Mr. A. C. Bondy, Sandwich : "Mathematical Geography is quickly and vividly taught by the Helioterra." School Record, Detroit, Mich. : "Have seen a number of instruments designed for such study, but none which seems so well adapted to the work as the Helioterra." Holt, E. Barbour Highland Park, Mich. : "It is not overloaded with delicate and complicated parts, yet it has sufficient mechanism to explain and illustrate matters of this kind coming within of instruction with each instrument. Sent C.O.D. express prepaid, to any

THE HELIOTERRA CO., TORONTO, ONT.

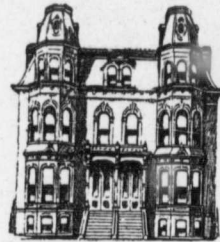
## The LEWIS Phonometric Method

(REGISTERED AT PATENT OFFICE)

For the PERMANENT CURE of

### STAMMERING And STUTTERING

And all forms of imperfect  
utterance of speech and articulation.



Write for our new book:—

THE ORIGIN OF

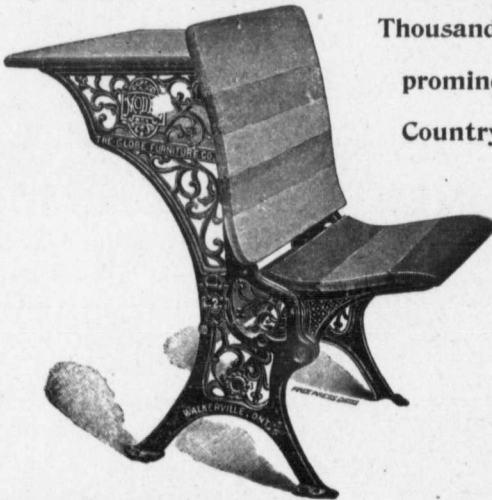
# STAMMERING

A practical treatise on the origin and cause of speech defects by Geo. Andrew Lewis, a severe stammerer for more than twenty years, with original illustrations by the author, showing the difference between the mild and severe forms of stammering.

NOTE.—A copy of the above book, neatly bound in imitation soft leather, together with testimonials of graduates, and full particulars regarding treatment, will be mailed postpaid to any address.

THE LEWIS SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS,  
(Mention THE ENTRANCE.) 41 ADELAIDE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

## THE "MODEL AUTOMATIC"



Thousands now in use in  
prominent City, Town and  
Country Schools.



Recitation Settees, Box  
Desks, Teachers' Desks,  
Folding Tablet Chairs, etc.



Write for Descriptive Circu-  
lars, stating your wants.

THE GLOBE FURNITURE CO. Ltd.,

Mention The Entrance.

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS,



**ALMA** THE LEADING for **YOUNG WOMEN,**  
CANADIAN COLLEGE in St. Thomas, Ont.

Entrance Examination admits to Academic Department, after completing which there is a three years' **Collegiate Course.**

23 Graduating Courses in **Literature, Languages, Music, Fine Arts, Commercial Science and Elocution.**

The highest record in Fine Art in the Dominion of Canada. Staff of 20 University Graduates and Certificated Teachers and **Specialists** in Music, Art and Elocution.

66 pp. illustrated Announcement free. **Re-opens** Sept. 10th, 1896.

**PRESIDENT AUSTIN, B.A.**

**THE ATHLETIC BUTTONLESS**

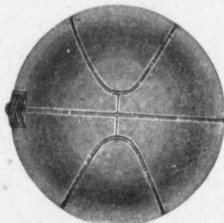
MILDMAY, April 29th, '96.

DEAR SIR,

Enclosed please find \$2.25 for No. 5 Athletic. Balls always give perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly,

G. W. WARD.



MILDMAY, Aug. 21st, '96.

DEAR SIR,

Well pleased with last No. 5 Athletic. Find enclosed \$2.25 for another.

Yours truly,

G. W. WARD.

We have **HUNDREDS** of similar testimonials.

**WHY NOT FALL IN LINE?**

Price, postpaid: No. 5, \$2.25; No. 4, \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.50;

No. 2, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.00.

**EACH BALL GUARANTEED.**

**RULES FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Address: **D. FORSYTH & CO.,** Berlin, Ont.

Sole agent for all genuine Scotch-made Thomlinson balls.

Mention The Entrance.

**CHAS. J. MUSSON,**

**Bookseller and Publisher,**  
240 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Post Office Block,  
**TORONTO JUNCTION.**

JUST ISSUED.—Calculation Made Easy, by R. T. Martin, Principal of Louisa Street School, Toronto. "As scientific as it is simple; it comes with the force of a revelation." Postpaid, 15c.

**Prices that Interest Teachers.**

	Regular Price.	My Price.	Postage.
Cuthbert's Exercises in Arithmetic, Part I.	25c	20c	1c
Cuthbert's Exercises in Arithmetic, Part II.	35c	28c	2c
Cuthbert's Answers, Complete	25c	20c	1c
Biglow's Mistakes in Writing English	50c	40c	2c
Huston's 100 Lessons in English Composition	25c	20c	2c
Grove's Primer of Geography	30c	24c	2c

**School Supply Emporium,**

**41 Richmond Street West,**  
TORONTO.

We import or manufacture only the best **Maps, Globes, Charts, Slate Blackboards, Desks, Etc.,** and sell to School Trustees for less than any other dealer in Canada, and guarantee satisfaction.

N.B.—Write us for prices.

**E. N. MOYER & CO.**

DETROIT  
*Business University*

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY BUILDING 11-19 WILCOX AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

Offers Young Men and Women superior opportunities for preparing for the active duties of successful life.

THIS INSTITUTION was established in 1850, has had over 30,000 students in attendance, and over 1,000 during the past year. The mission of this institution is to educate young men and women for usefulness, that they may maintain themselves in independence. The University is composed of a "College of Business," "School of Shorthand," "School of Penmanship," "School of Mechanical and Architectural Drawing," and "English Training School." Each a complete school in itself, and all combined from the Business University. Its courses of Theoretical, Practical, Actual Business, Office Training and Board of Trade work, or Stenography, are unequalled. Its graduates find ready employment. It has the confidence of, and is patronized by practical business men. Students can enter any department any time for any length of time, and pursue one or more branches as desired. Day sessions during the entire year; evening sessions September 1st to May. Call or send for illustrated catalogue.

P. R. SPENCER,  
*Secretary.*

W. F. JEWELL,  
*President.*

. . . NEW AND BEST OF ALL . . .

**The Silver Star.** By J. F. KING and L. M. EVILSIZER. A new book for Singing Classes, Normals, Conventions and High Schools. Everything new, bright and pleasing. The Elementary Department has been pronounced by competent judges as being far in advance of all other books. The Glee, Anthems and Choruses are simply captivating. 192 pages. Octavo style. Well bound in boards. Single copy 75c.; \$6.00 per doz., prepaid. One sample copy will be mailed to any address, for examination, on receipt of 50c.

**Golden Thoughts in Song.** By J. F. KING and C. L. MOORE. The most popular Song Book for the School Room ever published. No teacher will be disappointed in using this bright little book. It will sing its own praise. 112 pages. Board covers. \$4.00 per doz., prepaid. Sample copy 35c.

**Merry Melodies.** By S. G. HANSON. Paper covers, 15c.; boards, 20c., postpaid. This is the most popular School Song Book ever issued. Over 100,000 in use in Canada and the United States.

"The songs electrify my pupils."  
"My pupils have fallen in love with 'Merry Melodies.'"  
"We like them so well, please send twenty copies more."  
"There is not a piece of music in the book that is not full of melody."  
"Merry Melodies' is ahead of anything I have ever tried in the school-room."

Hundreds of similar letters have been received from enthusiastic teachers all over the United States and Canada.

**Merry Songs.** New collection for Vocal Classes and Day Schools. Full of fresh and sparkling music. Price 35c. each, postpaid.

Send for lists of Recitation and Entertainment Books.

**Regulation Rubber Punishment Straps, 25c., postpaid.**

**JAS. K. CRANSTON,**  
GALT, ONT.