The Entrance.

VOLUME 1.

ESSEX, ONT., DECEMBER 15, 1895.

NUMBER 9

British American Business College

Co., of Toronto, Ltd.

Cor. Yongo and Richmond sts., Toronto.

The Leading Commercial School in the Dominion.

Directors and Shareholders:

Edw. Trout, Picsident of the Monetary Times Printing Co. E. R. C. Ciarkson, F. C. A., Chaptered Account-

Prei. Wyld, of Wyld, Grasstt & Darling.

Bapitson Caldecott, President Torabb Board of Trade.

Of Trade.

F. I. A., Manager of North American Life Assurance Comments of Militer.

D. K. Thompson, Wolcasie Milliner.

D. K. Thompson, Wolcasie Milliner.

Our system of imparting a business training is modelled after the most approved methods in use in the best regulated business houses. No other school in Canada has such a practical course.

tical course.

Students in this College are not required to follow the old-fashioned methods of copying work from test books. They engage in genine OPPICE PRACTICE, and perform the duties of a BOOKERPER from the day they enter.

They deal with PACTS, not THEORIES. They deal with FACTS, not THEORIES.

All entries made from the Business Papers

All entries made from the business rapers received and issued.

Students learn more in a week than by the old text-book method in a month.

New Term Commences Monday, Jan 6, '96

Send for free prospectus.

ROUT, DAVID HOSKINS, President. EDW. TROUT,



Training for Business Life

Is given at the

Central ' Business ' College,

Toronto and Stratford.

Two Schools under one management. Unquestionably the leading Commer-cial Schools of the Dominion. Advant-ages BEST in Canada. Students ad-mitted at any time. Very moderate rates. Write to either school for cata-logue and reention this paper.

SHAW & ELLIOTT, PRINCIPALS.

ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

BY THE EDITOR

This tyric appeared in Jan try r just previous to the meeting of in British parliament. Campbell, in British parliament. Campbell, in doubt, thought to influence the legis lation in regard to these "exiles." who he had met in Germany a few month Campbell gives us this note ig the poem: "While tarrying before. Campbell gives us this not regarding the poem: "While tarrying at Hamburg I made the acquaintance of soine of the refugee frishmen who had been concerned in the rebellion o 1798. (Pupils should read an acc un of this rebellion. It is found on page 181, par 4, and 108, par 8, P. 8 Histery.

Among these was Anthony MacCan:

— at honest excellent man. It wa
in consequence of meeting him one eve ning on the banks of the Eibe, lonely and pensive at the thought of his situa-tion, that I wrote "The Exile of Erin."

Hoo, that I wrote "The Exile of Erin."
There.—An introductory particle, coasome would say, an expletive.
Beach.—What waters?
Exile.—One banished. After the rebellion over 490 of those engaged were forced to leave the country.

Erin,-Poetical name for Irelan . What names are given to England and

What names are given to England and Scotland? Thin robe.—The poet would thursdous sympathy for the exile.

**Thin robe.—The poet would picture the desolate and lonely condition of the exile and thus further enlist the sympathy of his roaders.

Day star.—The morning star.**

Eyes' sad devotion. - His love for his rijes and devitor.—His love for in native land could be seen in his sorrow-ful looks as he wanders on the "wind-beaten" hill on the coast, and looks out over the waters towards his dear "Erin.

Rose o'er. — The star was in the direction of his native land.

Fire-emotion.—His warm love of his country in his younger day Anthem. -Song. Give

days.

Anthem.—Song. Give see meaning.
Bold.—Sang it boldly or bravely.
Erin-po-tragh.—Irish words meaning frelund forever.
Sad.—The poet in the first stanza has endeavored to enlist the sympathy of his readers for the poor "exile". He now has the "exile" speak for himself of his wre'ched condition.

Wild.—dee.—An expressive line, sug-

Wild - flee.—An expressive line, suggested no doubt, by the words of our Saviour, as found in Matthew VIII, 20. wert. - A shelter ; a place in

No refuge.-That is in country there was no place of safety for him. 'Famine' suggests a condition hunger.

Home - - not.—See fourth stanza. Green.—Ireland is called "The Green

Bower. — A bower is an arbor or cess in a garden, generally shad "Sunny" refers more to the climate Ireland.

Harp.—If this referred to Scotland, what instrument would be mentioned:

Wild-worn.—Woren wild-flowers.

Strike-numbers.—Play the music of
the song, "Erin-go-bragh." For "num-bers" see note on lesson on Resignation

"Tell me not in mournful numbers."

Sad and form-ken.—Grammatically connected with "P". Dreams.—Showing how he yearns for

his country.
Sea-beaten. W. v say this?
Foreign-land.—Where?

Mausion of peace.—Peaceful home.
"Mausion" is used as in "The village
preacher's modest mansion rose."

preacher's modest mansou rose.

Chase.—Come near him. "Chase" is probably used for the sake of rhyme.

Died.—Large numbers were slain in the hattle of vinegar Hill, as well as in

which cook place military exceedings which cook place Defend me.—They fought as they supposed for the good of their country, and of course, for each other.

and of course, for each other.

To steplore. To sorrow on account of
his exide. In this stanza there are many
examples of alliteration.

Cubin.—His home is broken up. His
cubin.—His home is broken up. His
cubin.—His mansion of peace"—has
been destroyed. In the last stanza he
refers to his brothers; he now speaks
refers to his brothers; he now speaks
all "a brother in the family and lastly of
the others of the family and lastly of
the sall."

than all."

**Fust. -close by.

Sire.—For father; used chiefly in poetry.

Looked on. - With anxiety and ad-

om-friend. -Intimate or fond

Date on .- Love to excess.

Prend.

Dote on.—Love to excess.

Fast-fading treasure.—His sweetheart with whom he had had such brief companionship. He was giving up hope of seeing her again. The expression may mean that his sweetheart had died before his exile. "Sad heart long abandoned by pleasure" would, in the same of t

netther can be go one give an opinion?) Suppressing - Grammatically related to "bosom". He would suppress all to "bosom". He would suppress all thoughts of his own wretched condition and think only of his country. His last thought or wish is for his dear "native land". "Draw", as if the "wish" were a breath.

rish" were a breath.

Requeaths.—Leaves at death.

Stills.—When the heart has ceased to ar is quiet in death. There is no reference to action but to a state Green.—Compare:

Where smiling spring its earliest visit

paid
And parting summer's lingering blooms
delayed."
Ireland is called "The Green Isle".

Bards.-In modern use, any poet. Bards.—In modern use, any poet, In early times a bard was a person who sang or recated the memorable deeds of kings or heroes. In Ireland this was often done to the must of the harp, the national musical instrument of that country.

Mavourneen .-- Irish for "my darling.

LESSON XI, -THE EVENING CLOUD. (Republished from No. 1.)

The note on the author's life given in

The note on the author's life given in Reader will be found sufficient.

A short poem of this kind:

A short poem of the sound of the life of the sound.

A short poem of the sound of the life of

of a cloud as it ; lides gently along to-

of a cloud as it | fides gently along to-wards the setting sun. As he gazes admiringly on the seen in he sees in the cloud the "emblea" of a "departed soul" as it wings its way to heaven. The last six lines tell us what is suggested to his mind by the appear-ance of the "cloud".

Cradled. - A picture of rest

Cradited.—A picture of rest.
Braided some.—The cloud was white
like snow and of ocautiful shape as
though "braided".
Gleam of sawed.—The red unnet
tinted the snow-white cloud. Some
would take it to mean that only the
edge of the cloud was "tinged" or tinted.
Glony.—The cloud with its beautiful

Glory.—The cloud with its beautiful appearance.
Still radiance.—Transferred epithet.
It was the lake that was "still". The reference is to the calm lake lit up by the setting sun.
Transpirit.—The poet thinks of it as possessing life.

sessing life.

Motion - rest.— There was quiet
motion in the movement of the cloud as
"cralled." seen in such expressions as "cradled."
"floated," "wafted". It seemed to be resting even in motion.

String even in motion.

Breath. - Slight or gentle breeze.

Chanced. - Not a steady breeze.

Wafted. - Carried gently forward.

Beauteous West. - Made beautiful by

Wafted.—Carried gonly forward.

Beauteous West.—Made beautiful by
the brilliant sunset.

Emblem.—A type or symbol. An emblem is an object symbolizing or suggesting another object.

Methought.—It seemed to me.

Memory we have the expression.—As
the light of immortal beauty silently
covered his face. "We think there is a
similar meaning here, that is, a refersimilar meaning here. That is, a refer-

the light of immortal beauty silently covered his face. "We think there is a similar meaning here, that is, a reference to the hexently radiance that lights up the face, and not only the face, and covered the substitution of a dying Christian.

Recath of mercy, It is through the mercy of God that we are saved. Golden gates.—Suggested by the golden sunset.

Ever of furth.—That in us, which here

Eye of faith. - That in us which be-

Peterful lies.—Enjoys rest.
Glorious destinies.—The believer in
God is thus assured that the end of this life means heaven to him. "There is no death! What seems so is transi-

no death: What seems so is transi-tion."—Longfellow.

Tho pupils should be asked to point out the resemblances in the *cloud* and the *departed sout*.

SIT AND SAT.

Present. Past, P. Part. Sat Intrans Sat Set

To sit means to rest on the lower part of the body; to rest; to perch; to hold

of the body; to rest; to perch; to hold a session; as assion; as:

The box sat on the bench for an hour. The children sit, the set of the refor an hour. She sat for her picture to-day. The court sit to-day. The court sit to-day, the set means to put, to place; to put in any place, condition, state, or posture; to make fast; to fix in the ground; to appoint; as:

She set her pitcher on the ground I set the tray on the table. They set the house on a wall of stone.

The Lord set a mark upon Cain.

Net your affections upon things above.

Every incident sets him thinking. We set out six young maples. Has he set the time for supper:

TEACHERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO NOTICE THE LIBERAL OFFER OF THE HELIOTERRA COMPANY ON OUR LAST PAGE. FOR 15

THE ENTRANCE.

Published Every Two Weeks

G. E. HENDERSON, Editor.

All live exciptions to The Entrone will expire

of the ast as of September of each year.

It corresponds so includes the entropy of
a corresponds so including the state of
a body and the state of the state of
the state of the state of the state of
the state of the state of
the state of the state of
the state of the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the state of
the

PUBLISHER OF "THE ENTRANCE.

Nove-The editor of this paper is the Principal of the Beack Public School. For the last seven years he has had a success in our names work probably imprablicled in the province. During his an years as Frincipal of the Kingwills plu-lle edocal, but classes why as occurred the highest ave age marke in the county and stune-every ver, (see or twentils any) in case del wave very ver, (see or twentils any) in case del the market of the county market the amount of the county market the amount of the county market the amount of the county market the establishment of the county market to establish on the closer. Fullde school for all montane that should vote to first place in the county, the average transfer for all or establishments are considered to the county of the county the average transfer for all or and see that the cultural work is no competed as on practical and bonds. Only tive, practed, up to day

A Merry Christmas to our readers. ay each one be remembered by Santa

In common with other "institutions," THE ENTHANCE will take a holiday. shall endeavor to have the next issue the hands of our readers by January 15

For the benefit of late subscribers we are reputable as some of the entrance literature notes. We hope our "old" subscribers will bear with us in our efforts to meet the urgent requests for early issues, on the part of those who were so long in discovering our exist-ence. Another year there will be no occasion for any repetition, as The Entrance will then be no stranger.

We would once more draw the atten We would once more draw the atten-tion of advertisers to the excellent facil-ities afforded them in the columns of our paper. With a circulation of over 10,000, reaching not only the teachers of nearly all the public schools of our province, but also the older pupils and the families they represent. The ENTRANCE should be a very desirable medium in reaching the intelligent people of the province.

We would again draw the attention of the teachers of public school leaving classes to the fact that we are issuing classes to the fact that we are issuing (one issue only) a Supplement to The ENTRANCE to be filled solely with notes on the certain literature selections for those classes. The Supplement will be of no particular interest to teachers or or no particular interest to eachers of pupils not engaged in the public school leaving work. As we said in our last issue, teachers of such classes should let us know at once by postal card how many copies of the Supplement they require. We shall be mailing them about the last of the month.

We take much pleasure in drawing the attention of teachers and trustee boards to the liberal offer of The Helioboards to the liberal offer of Tire Helio-Transa Company, as given on our fourth-page. We are using the instrument and would not be without if for many times the regular price, which is \$6.00. School boards will be meeting in every section within a few days, which will time to take any subject of the liberal of time to take advantage of the liberal time to take advantage of the intern of-fer. As the advertisement says, "The time is short, but long enough for wide-awake teachers to take advantage of it." It is certainly a rare opportunity

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING LITERATURE.

A. D. CUSHING, B. A. LESSON XLIX. -INDIAN SUMMER.

Lisson X.I.S.—INDAN SUMMER.
Samuel Lover is noted not only as a
port, but also as an artist and a novelist.
He was a native of Dublin, ireland.
His father, a stock-broker, intended the
son to follow a commercial life; but the
boy's tastes and talents were literary
and letters became his profession. His
best poens are "The Angels Whisper";
"Molly Bawn" and "The considerable
Shaarock" and "Handy Anderson to the
Shaarock" and "Handy Andy."
Hory O'More" and "Handy Andy."
In 1847 he make a tour of Camals and
the United States, singing and reciting
his own works in public. During this
is own works in public. During this

the United States, singing and reciting his own works in public. During this visit we may suppose that the author was impressed with the beauty of our Indian Summer and this little poem is

the result General idea of the poem:—A short comment upon the charms of Indian Summer and its counterpart in human

terdant beauty. - Probably the poet has in mind the many different shades of green shown by the trees and plants in the summer season.

in the summer seese.

Autumn glows.—Expand the metaphor into a simile.

Richer dyes.—The brighter colors of the leaves e. g. yellow, orange and

erimson.
Softer charms.—The stillness of the air, the soft haze on dale and stream, and the faded leaves help to make the

'softer charms". Indian Summer. See foot note in

The balany spring renewal sees.—
The post considers Inlian Summer as a sort of second spring. The air being soft and balany is not unlike that of summer being but otherwise lifes seem to be that of summer below the seem to be seen little similarity between these two seasons of the year. This description does not strike one

as being especially fine; we rather feel that the poet has not done his subject justice. Had Mr. Lover been a that the poet has not done an subject justice. Had Mr. Lover been a Camadian and thus have a ful er know-ledge of our sessons, he might have given us something better. For the force of these remarks read Mr. Longfel-low's description of Indian Summer in 'Evangeline' (I. 160-17), carlo wears

Have drown'd the yerm of joy in tears,

The germ is the principle of life that is within the seed and in which all kinds of life have their beginnings. The 'germ of joy' will then appear to be joy in its beginning or in 'early years'. As it is possible for a seed to be drowned by too much rain, so circumstances may not be favorable to the growth of the joy that begins in early life; but the growth may be cheeked by the storms of suffering and sorrow, hence, 'in tears'.

Just Bke the Ladian Summer. life is declining, there comes, to most people, a happy time of rest and peace. people, a happy time of rest and peace, a time when there is freedom from the husiness toils and worries of former days, and when there is an opportunity of enjoying the blessings at their dis-posal. In some such sense Indian summer has its counterpart in life. Compare Keat's lines

"Sweet coves His soul has in its Autumn when his

n mists in idlenses contented so to look
n mists in idlenses to let fair things
Pass by unheeded as a threshold
brook "

QUESTIONS IN LITERATURE.

We are beginning to publish this series of questions earlier than we had intended. To add interest to the exer-cises, we are asking a number of our fellow-teachers to contribute questions. Should any of the questions submitted

and the teacher who fails to profit by it. be found too difficult to be answered by is certainly not alive to the best interests of his school.

The found too difficult to be answered by papers, the found too difficult to be answered by its certainly not alive to the best interests of his school.

as sometimes very easy to ask aquestion, not so easy, however, to auswer it. Pupils experiencing difficulty in satisfactorily answering any questions pre-sented will be helped over the "hard place" if they will send us a card of in-

Another thing we wish to say is. that Another thing we wish to say is, that are do not wish pupils or teachers to take what we say on any subject as the "pure gospel". Criticise it and send along an opinion. In this connection we would express our thanks for the suggestions made by Mr. Geo. A. Fraser, of Hawkevyll". Hough we do not some the purpose of the suggestions of t rive a paragraph of his. on "Mabel".

See issue No. 8.

Under what circumstances was the poem written? What is the central thought of the poem? What would you poem written thought of the poem? What would yo infer from the mention of so man places? What was the chief character inforging the continued of so many inforging from the continued of the con

EXERCISES IN FALSE SYNTAX

Have you accounted for all monies

There are four Henry's in the class. You cannot t-ll his ms from his ns. Ten days notice requires to be given.
What sort of a farm does he own?
I don't like these sort of oranges.

I never had a more faithfuler friend. She is the youngest of my two sisters. He answered better than any boy in

My hat is a size larger than your's Hand me them spoons please. Neither of the three were there. A dozen girls will soon get acquainted

What kind of a tree is that yonder? Did you ever read Bunyans Pilgrims

Which is the largest, her's or your's. You never saw a wretcheder sight. He is a better speller than any one in his room.

He inquired not less than ten tin Can I leave my books on your desk They wanted to know if they could ot leave school early.

Haven't you near finished?

Tam exceeding refinished?

Tam exceeding glad to see you. Divide the gains between the ten brothers

There was a steel engraving between

nch leaf.
They are angry at your brother.
Take little note to what he says.
Why don't you do like I do?
Nothing else but sait will preserve it.
Neither me nor my brother were there. You must have came early. I will be twenty-eight next birthday. Was you in the building when the fire

egun. Her and I are in the same class. It wasn't him who I saw. Can I have it after you are done with

I intended to have written you yesterday. He need not have taken so much

SPECIAL PRICE FOR 30 DAYS.

Public School

Physiology Temperance Charts.

and Manikins.

All the plates in our New Portfolio are mounted on heavy linen, and put up in a beautiful case, easel form when open.

OUR PLATES ARE

1-Skeleton.

2-Muscular system.

3-Nervous system.

4-Circulatory system. 5-Magnified tissues.

MANIKINS

1-Head 2-Ear 4-Arm 5-Leg 6-Body These Plates and Manikins show all the organs and their parts in proper position, nature's color, &c.

TEMPERANCE PLATES

1-Healthy stomach.

Stomach after moderate drink-

8-Stomach after a prolonged debauch.

4-Stomach Ulcerated.

5-Stomach, Delerium Tremens.

6-Hob Nailed Liver.

7-Ulcerated Intestines.

8-Alcoholie Bram.

9-Fatty Degeneration of the Kidney's.

10- ffects of Cigarettes and Nar-

Our Key is large, 9in. x 18in., about 150 pages, containing complete indexes and 13 chapters-treating the subjects of Hygiene and Effects of Alcohol upon the various systems and organs in a masterly way; completely covering the public school course. This set is not only a work of art, but is pronounced by Teachers, Inspectors and Physicians the best and most complete aid for teaching Physiology, Hygene and Temperance, ever produced at so moderate a

"No school can afford to do without it." is the universal testimony. Order early.

Yours truly,

E. N. Mover & Co.,

37 Richmond st. w.,

THE PARTICIPLE.

The following extract is from a paper read at the South Essex Teachers' Association a few weeks ago, by Mr. F. J. Voaden. Principal of the Kingsville P. S. We had the pleasure of listening to the speaker and we thought we could see something good in the subject for The Estimance. We do not fill our space by publishing long-winded lectures, essays, etc., but where we can secure such nizgels as are contained in the extract below, our columns are always available. Teachers will please note this and send along articles containing the "maggeta".

note this and send along articles containing the 'nungets'.

After a suitable introduction on the general principles of teaching grammar in which the speaker strongly advised a thorough office in the feature of words before troubling pupils with inflections. He then said:

with infections. He then said:
"The subject on the program
is the participle, its uses. We
have taught the pupils to determine the
part of speech by function and relation.
We have taught, that words which
suggest and assert an action or state are
veries, and that words which are related
to nouns are adjectives. With these
ideas thoroughly impressed, we present
to the pupils a sentence containing a
participle.

to the pupils a sentence containing participle.

"Mary saw John crying."
What is the word which suggests action? The word saw also the word cryiny will be readily given. What is the word which not only suggests action but asserts action with reference to some subject?—The word saw.
What part of speech is the word saw?
A varb.

A verb.
What is the relation of the word cry-

ing?
The word crying is related to John.
What part of speech is it?—An adjective modifying John. or the person whose name is John. This is correct.
In the light of function and relation the

participle is an adjective.

Observing the enemy, the soldiers
prepared for battle. Having granted their request, Cresar departed.

Beaten in generalship, Montcalm re-

Beaten in generalship, Montealm re-solved to fight as a soldier.

After good drill has been given on examples of this kind, bringing out that some words, while suggesting action, do not assert the action and so are not verbs, but are related to nouns and at-tribute action to them, the pupils may be told that such words, though adjec-tives in relation, are of a special class, so that a special name is given to them, namely p_ticiples.

so that a special name is given to them, namely pritciples.

The special characteristics of this particular class of adjectives may be further developed at this stage, by the use of many examples similar to those

use of many examples similar to those given.

1. They are related to nouns.
2. They are derived from all verbs.
3. They suggest action, but do not assert action.
4. When derived from transitive verbs, they may take an object.
We believe that by faithful attention to these points, hard and fast lines may be impressed, distinguishing participles from verbs, and distinguishing participles from ordinary adjectives."

(Continued in our next.)

TRANSPOSED.

The transposition of syllables by care-less or embarrassed talkers often occa-sion some very langhable mistakes. A lady visiting in a large city attend-ed a fashionable church, and, through the care essness of an usher, was shown into a private pew. Very soon a fashion-able family came in, led by a very pump-ons looking old gentleman, who stared angrily at the offending stranger in his pew.

pew.

The lady, greatly embarrassed, arore and said, "1—1 beg your pardon, sir; do you occupew this pie?"

This was equal to the careless garrulity of the old lady who said that she had just recovered from an attack of "in-flamaroomy toryism".

GEOGRAPHY.

ANSWERED IN OUR NEXT.

1. Name the grand divisions (conti 1. Name the grand divisions (continents) having respectively (a) the highest mountains; (b) the largest population; (c) the longest river; and (d) the longest relative coast line.

2. Through what countries does the

Arctic Circle pass?
3. How are icebergs formed and how do they find their way to the warmer

at the warmer way to the warmer parts of the ocean?

4. Why are the days and nights always equal at the equator?

5. Define the following terms:—Climate, pole, orbit, solstice, river-basin, xes

Name two routes by which a loaded canal-boat or small sized steamer can leave Toronto and reach New York Citz

leave Toronto and reach New York Cal-without going to sea.

7. What are isothermal lines? Illus-trate by application to the United States.

8. Show clearly why the tropics are located 239 degrees from the equate of the polar circles 235 degrees from

Explain why one day is added in

9. Explain why one day is according to the property of the

TEMPERANCE AND PHYSIOLOGY.

(QUESTIONS IN LAST ANSWERED.)

1. Starch must be converted into sugar. This change is mainly produced in the mouth by the action of the saliva.

2. Lime.

2. Lime.
3. By th roughly masticating the food.
4. If enters the lungs and then finds its way through the tissues of the air-sace, by osmose, to the capillaries of the lungs. (Osmose is the mixing of two liquids or gases by passage through a membrane separating them. Ed.)
5. We leave this question for the punit to make the properties of the punits to naverties.

5. We leave this question for the pupil's to answer. 6. There will be danger because of the excessive action of the heart. 7. The capillaries so obstruct the pas

7. The capillaries so obstruct the passage as to prevent the pulse wave from extending into the veins.

8. A tonic is a medicine that imparts vigor to the body. A stimulant is a medicine that gives a quick but transient impulse to the action of the heart. A narcetic is a medicine or poison that produces insensibility to pain, or support, and in large doses, done of the product o

tines.

10. The heart. An involuntary muscle is one which contracts and relaxes without the direction of the will.

PUNCTUATION.

Fourth and fifth class pupils should be fairly pr deient in this part of com-position. There are a few rules on the subject with which they should be fa-miliar. As we intend giving, later in the school year, several exercises in composition, our young readers may, perhaps, be better prepared for the work by examining carefully the following rules on the punctuation of simple sen-tences. tences

Words of the same class in a series. taken individually or in pairs, are set

taken individually or off by commas; as, (a) The calm, cool, resolute man was there. (Never place a comma between the last adjective and the noun.)
(b) Russia exports tallow, wheat, flax and hides. (Many good writers would have a comma after "flax" but the tender of the comma after "flax" but the com place a comma after "flax" but the ten-dency, especially with newspaper writ-ers, is to omit it.) (c) John and James, William and Mary, and Henry and Thomas were

present.

2. Two co-ordinate words joined by and or or are not to be separated by a

comma; as,
(a) Henry and Thomas were on the Henry or Thomas was there when

(b) Henry or Thomas was there when the lady came.

3. A phrase, unless very closely connected with the word to which it belongs, should be set off by a comma; as.

(a) In spite of all difficulties, they resolved to make the attempt.

(b) The Indian monarch, stunned and bewildered, saw his faithful subjects falling around him.

In the sentence. "Our house is beautifully situated about three miles from town," the phrase, atout three miles from town, is too closely joined in construction to be separated by a comma.

4. Adverbs like however, indeed, subject, etc., being equivalent to phrases, are generally set of by commas; as.

mas; as,
(a) The story, however, was pro

ounced untrue.

(b) No man, indeed, is always happy.

We shall continue these rules in two or three succeeding issues. As we said at the beginning, every boy and girl in the fourth and fifth classes should be familiar with these elementary rules on the subject of punctuation.

Classical 'Teachers!

Don't feil to use that excellent little "Time Saver." Latin for sight translation. Just what you want for Junior Lesving and Matricu-lation candidates. Frice 20 cents.

FRANK PORTER, 353 Yenge st., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want an agent in every township to handle specialties, samples light, Staple articles. Also one good salesman in every county. Write for particulars.

E. N. MOYER & Co.,

37 Richmond st. w., Toronto.

THE NEOSTYLE DUPLICATING APPARATUS.

For Duplicating Writing, Drawing, Music or Typewriting.

Four Highest Awards (of five made) at Chicago World's Fair, 1893.

we thousand exact contest from one writing, cony having all the supersume of an orcony having all the supersume of an ortable to beachers and schools for examinapape s, circulars, blank forms, maps, etc.
in and endorsach by all the princi al colleges
schools throughout the Dominion. Writeprice lists and specimes.

Simplex and Heptograph Printers, NEOSTYLE CO.

84 King st East.

AGENTS and intelligent persons
"Life and work of Mr. Gladstone." with a low"Life and work of Mr. Gladstone." with a lowMinister of Education.
A great, big, landsome book, weigning 4 jb.
A jons and be, landsome book, weigning 4 jb.
A jons and and the geat more of the Centry,
sole. A stack of orders can be taken in spare
time, if otherwise engaged, and with our liberatcraw feature of the control of the control
with a stock of orders can be taken in spare
time, if otherwise engaged, and with our liberatwork for the control of the control of the control
with a stock for descriptive circulars and
with a stock for descriptive circulars and

THE BRADLEY GARRETSON CO., Ltd.

CHAS. J. MUSSON,

Bookseller - and - Publisher.

Just issued a new and obstration romance, "ZEROLA." P. NAZARYTH," by Louis Bester, Itrist published in New York Factor and Services, without doubt this shock is the best of the sea, a. a spienoid Christons wiff. Heautifully bound in electh. gilt stamping, illustrated, 50 cents peak pied.

Full line of Christmas Books, Cards and Calendars at Lowest

See the . . . Point.

BRAHAM'S PATENT



SAVES CONSTANT DIPPING IN THE INK.

THE BRAHAM PATENT PEN is made of the FINEST IMPORTED
STEEL, and under the most improved methods of manufacture and will last longer than any steel pen on the market. The reservoir attachment is made of ALUMINUM and will not corrode or become clogged.

The Braham Patent Pen does the work of a FOUNTAIN PEN and costs no more than the ordinary steel pen of any reliable make. With one dip of this pen twenty times as much writing can be done as with the ordinary steel pen and it can be used in any

holder that the ordinary pen can.
A Fountain Pen is expensive and very few people can write well with one, as it works differently from the steel pen they learned to write with. People use a Fountain Pen from necessity and not from choice. They will use the Braham Patent Pen from CHOICE. The ordinary steel pen is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, as the Braham Patent Pen goes TWENTY TIMES FURTHER and costs no more.

Everybody users p n, and wnother they use it once a day or one hundred times a day, they want a coop rex, and will buy it if they can get one that suits them and does the work that the Braham Patent Pen does. To use it once is to use it also for time and the demand for such a pen is

The Braham Patent Pen is an invention that will prove a boon to all who use them, it is just the pen for business onen, Lawyers. Book-keepers, Stenographers, Banks, yers. Book-keepris, Stenographers, Banks, Insurance Offices, Reilroad Offices, City and Town Offices, Schools, Colleges and in fact all kinds of business where writing is

Making nearly all the styles of pen Making nearly all the styles of pens in general new, we can give the nuyer just the style of pen that suits his hand, and make it almost as good sa a Fountain Pen, in fact before for general use. Our new cluminates fall the objectionable features of a Fountain Pen, and retains all the good qualities of a steel pen, and ruskes one dup of lok do reason THESS as much work as

the ordinary pen.

Another great advantage of the Braham Another great advantage of the Braham Patent Pen over the ordinary pen is, that it prevents morrow. The only time a blot is apt to be made is in dippose the pen. Bringing it out flooted with oil, the surplus drops off with the least jar. Our pen needs to tox dippoing while the ordinary pen needs reary to do the same amount of work, consequently it is TWENTY charges to one that a blot will not be made by using our peu.

THE BRAHAM PEN CO. Bradford Block .

E. N. MOYER & Canadian Agents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. F. M. writes:-"From a shoal of rich est rubies breaks the morning." Though the explanations of these lines were plausible, I explanations of these lines were plausible, I whom think that the correct one has been given. A shoal is a sand bank which rises nearly to the surface of the water. A ruby is a bright red stone. In a sunrise on land the clouds above the sun are requestly dyed rich colors. Similarly in a sunrise at sea the surface of the water on the horizon glows as if covered with rubies. The sea in fact does not look like water, but like a low bank or shoal covered with rubies. Compare the lines.

"And the crimson streak on the ocean's cheel Grows into the great sun.

C. E. F.—"We must be quiet or the bird will fly away."—Compound sentence because the clauses are merely alternative. "Or" is

an alternative conjunction

2. "The expans four his reckoning, hence
the ship ran aground,"—Compound sentence,
consisting of an inference or conclusion and
the reason for it. "Hence" is an illustruc conjunction, or according to the High School
grammer, a count conjunction. The sentence
might be dealt with in another way. Taking
"hence" to mean for that reason, we might
"the expanse has it." graumer, a conside conjunction. The sentence might be dual with in another way. Taking might be dual with in another way. Taking treat it as follows—"The consideration of the reckning (and for that reason the ship ran aground." Here "hence" would be an ADVERN. In cities case the sentence as a whole is compound. To young pupils the latter treatment will be, perhaps, more readily understood, but the first is in accord with the High School grammar.

3. "Go indoors else you will take cold."—Compound, "else" being equivalent to se, compound, "else" being equivalent to se, the properties. "Confracted compound-complex sentence. "Consequently sen makes more progress."—Contracted compound-complex sentence. "Consequently" may be dealt with similarly to "bence" in sentence above.

J. Mc.—An entrance class should be familiar with the leading railways of Canada, more especially those in Ontario. In studying the roads outside of Ontario, a Itention should be given to the main lines of the C.P. R., G.T. R., and L.C. R. From the grammar paper set at the last examination we would infer that public about the state examination we would infer that public about 1 wasten murds should have a fair J. Mc. -An entrance class should be familhie school leaving pupils should have a fair kowledge of Latin and Greek roots. They are not, however, specially mentioned in the are not, however, spe curriculum of studies.

curriculum of studies.

G. A. F. writes:—"In the last stanza of "The Face Against the Pane," many teachers are of the opinion that Mabel is still alive. They say that it would be impossible for her to be there at the window, with her face against the pane, unless she were alive. She does not see the beach, although looking toward, it heavens their in deep thought. wards it, because she is in deep thought. She will never watch again because she has seen the ship go down and knows the men are the ship go down and knows the men are drawned; therefore there is no uncertainly about their fate and no need of watching for their return. She will never weep about their fate because she is resigned to God's will. This last is unusual but net impossible, for I have known of a lady, who lost a dear child, who said that the day of the funeral was accomplished in the line of the last of the last of the mountains of the hamplest in her life, on the cause of child, who said that the day of the funeral was one of the happiest in her life, not because of the death of her child, but of her resignation to her Heavelly Father's will. "It seems to us that this view hinges mainly on the impres-sion that it would be an impossibility for Mabel to be standing upright by the window if she were deed. We fail to see anything impossible in the circumstance of the body re-maining in a rigid, surjight position after the shock had caused death.

'And looking sees it not

that is apparently looking, with wide-open eyes. G. A. F. may be correct, but with what light we have on the subject at present, we incline to the view that Mabel is dead.

M .- Our interprovincial trade is not very extensive, owing, probably, to the fact that our provinces are chiefly in the same latitude. The long distance between the provinces is also a factor which militates against inter-Compared to the control of the contr

we have not space to specify. Quebec's ex-ports to the other provinces are in many re-spects similar to Ontario with the exception of salt, coal oil, and the fruits mentioned. As additional exports from Quebec, there may be mentioned furs, paints, glass, and sugar. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia export coal, New Brunswick and Nova Scotta export coal, gpssum, building-stone and fish, the last also constituting the export of Prince Edward Island. It mast be remembered that we have given, and that but briefly, only the exports to other provinces of Canada. These articles and many others are shipped to other countries.

SPELLING.

TART NO 5

LIST NO 5.

Celestial benedictions, vapors, funereal, transition, Elysian, pollution, pur-uing, remembrance, impetuous, assage, sanctiving, concealing, campaign, inheritance, north-east, 28th of August, adversary, posanity, extra-ordinary incidents occurred, tremendous, and the control of t

USEFUL IN ARITHMETIC.

o rods in a mile 8 furlongs in a mile 3 miles in a league.

5280 feet in a mile 1760 yards in a mile.

640 acres in a square mile. 160 square rods in an acre. 4 roods in an acre. 22 yards in a chain

10 square chains in an acre.
304 square yards in a square rod, pole

A gallon of water weighs 10 pounds. A cubic foot of water measures 25 quarts

A cord foot contains 16 cubic feet or just 1 of a cord.

st d of a cord, A guinea—21 shillings. A sovereign—20 shillings. 24d cents in a shilling.

244 cents in a shilling.
\$4.86 in one £.
Long ton=2240 pounds.
A crown=5 shillings.
A pound Avoirdupois=7000 grains.
A pound Troy, or Apoth. =7760 grains.
The grain in these three tables is the same weight. In converting weights of same weight, In converting weights of a converse to the table of another, as 24 ths.
Avoir, to to that of another, as 24 ths.
Avoir, the converse of t

GOOD WORDS.

Jos. Richardson. Principal P. S. Ta-vistock, says:—"The fact of our sub-scription doubling in so short a time will indicate how Tayistock pupils appreciate

indicate how Tavistock pupils appreciate T. W. J. Rowe, Norman, Ont., writes. "I may say that I am reading your issues with pleasurable interest and have become quite enamoured of them. They are proving a veritable treasuration of the pupils to draw from. I extend my best wishes for the success of your journalistic venture."

J. A. Gregory, Principal Winchelsea P. B., says. "Your paper is proving a boon to my fourth and fifth classes."

L. G. Lorriman. Principal P. S.

L. G. Lorriman, Principal P. S. Thorold. says:—"Am delightel with THE ENTRANCE. It bids fair to become a pupils' paper. Have no doubt it is welcomed by all intelligent pupils of the senior divisions of our public the senior schools."

LEAMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

Will be opened after the holidays. A full staff of Teachers engaged. Intending students are requested to correspond with the secretary respecting board and other matters. J. B. SCOTT.

Stammer No More. YOU CAN BE

PERMANENTLY CURED.

We give special attention to Map and Plan Mounting. E. N. MOYER & Co.,

POR SALE. Just received from a leading docution college in Toronto, a few scholarships thick I am prepared to sell at reduced rates. heir value is 45, good for 65 issues. Apply to

tf W. S. GRAHAM, 9 Richmond st. w. Toronto.

Having been under treatment at the Lewis Phonometric Institute for five weeks I am pleased to say that although I stammered for 20 years of my life, I am now entirely cured and have never had the significant since my first few lessons.

The cause and cure of stammering and full particulars regarding treatment sent postpaid to any address.

THE LEWIS PRONOMETRIC INSTITUTE, 339 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

(Registered)

LATIN mastered in six weeks by "The De brissy analitical Method, No rules, to student, the student is taught to read and writing the student student order. Full course by mai \$6.00, Fart 1, mailed or any address, Setz. Phampholt free. C. T.D. to the student of the student students of the students of t MAP MOUNTING

37 Richmond st.

MAGNETIG - ROCK - OIL FROM TEXAS.

TRADE | "JO-HE" | MARK.

Very penetrating, Southing and Healing, It does not s part, smell or stain like other oils The King of all Remedies for every disease, scute and chronic. Effects cures in extreme cases. Never fails when used in time. Thousands of marvelo:s cures. Testimonial book sent on request. Oil postpaid 75c per can,

ONTARIO SUPPLY CO.,

Agents for Canada. 77 Victoria at . Toronto.

SLAUGHTER PRICES TELLURIAN GLOBES.

You will never again have an opportunity of buying a Tellurian Globe for \$10. ONLY A FEW LEFT.

E. N. MOYER & Co.

Our Advertising Sale, 15 DAYS ONLY.



during the next fifteen days. We believe it will pay us to have these "living" advertisements in each county. Those already sold are bringing us other orders. Teachers who once see the apparatus soon recure one for their own school. For fifteen days then, that is until the last day of 1895, we will fall all orders for The Helioterra for \$3.50, which is almost at half the regular price, vir. \$6. The time is short but long enough for the matter may be brought to their attention. Remember the regular price is \$6.00; our present offer is

\$3.50, FOR 15 DAYS ONLY!

Bead the following from two leading educationalists of the province:

D. A. Maxwell, B. A., LL. B., Inspector for South Essex, says:—"Having examined the workings of The Heioterta, I have very much pleasure in expressing my unqualified comparisons of the Heioterta, I have very much pleasure in expressing my unqualified comparisons. The Heioterta is that it may be introduced into all the public schools of this Province. No other instrument is is existing a seasons, etc., subjects so difficult for children to understand. The instrument is is easily manipulated and is so cheep that it is within the ability of every teacher to possess one.

F. J. Voaden, Principal of the Kingaville Public School, says:—"The Heloterta has been in my school during the past three weeks. With this instrument in the tear-act's hands, difficult lessons in goography, arising from daily and yearty motions of the earth a shanting axis, revolutions of the moon around the earth and of planet; around the sun, become mere object lessons. The abstract becomes real; the instrument is much needed in our schools."

A pamphlet of instructions sent with each instrument. Express charges payable by pardance, which is usually 25 cents, never more than 35 cents to the farthest point in the province. Cash must in every case accompany order.

THE HELIOTERRA CO.,

WINDSOR, ONT.