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## SHAW \& ELLIOTT,

ENTRANOE LITERATURE.

## BY TIE EDMTOR

## Lxifi, FHie Rx

## fust previons to the meetiug British parliament. Camphel:

 doubt, thought to influance the lezis lation in regard to these "exiles." whos he had met in Germany a few month before. Camplell gives us this note regarding the psem: "While tarryiuk at Hamburg I male the acquaintane of soine of the reftigee Irishmen wh: had been concerned in the rebellion of 179s. (Pupils should read an mo nut of this rebellion. It is found on paga 161, par, 4, and 169 , par. 6, P. B Histcry.Among these was Anthony MacCan
ath honest excellent man. It wa in conseqnence of meeting him one eve ning on the banks of the Elbe, lonely an I pensive at the thought of his situation, thst I wrote "The Exile of Erin.
There, An introductory partiele, $c$, as some would say, an expletive.

Beach.--What waters ?
Exile.-One banished. After the rebellion over 400 of those engaged were forced to leare country.
Whin,-Poetical name for Irelan What names are given to England as.i Scotland ?
Thin role,-The poet would thu arouse sympathy for the exile.
Wind beaten. -The poet wonld picWind beaten.-The poet would pic-
ture the desolate and lonely condition of the exileand thus further enlist the of the exile and thus fur
sympathy of his readers.
sympathy of his readers.
Day slar. - The mornisg star
Eyes' sat dowation. - His love for his native land could be seen in his sorrowful looks as howanders on the "windbeaten" hill on the coast, and looks ont over tie waters towards his dear "Erin."
Rose n'er, - The star was in the direetion of his ustive land.
Firecm ntion. His warm love of his coantry in his younger days.
Anthem.-Song. Give the usual meaning.
Bold.-Sang it boldly or bravely.
Erin-go-bragh.-Irish words menning Irclumil fornver.
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 wretehed condition.
Wild - - Alee,-An expressive line, suggasted no doubt, by the words of our Savionr, as fonnd in Matthew VIII. 20. to hide. - A shelter ; a place in which to hide.
No ryjuge. - That is in his own country there was no place of safety for
him. "Famine" sn grests him. "Famine" suggests a condition of hunger

Home - - not.-See fourth stanza.
Green.-Ireland is ealled "The Green
Isle."
Bower.-A bower is an arbor or recess in a zarden, generally shady "Sunny" refers more to the climate of Ireland.
Harp.-If this referred to Scofland what instrument would be mentioned

Wild-woren. - Woven wild-flowers. the sone-numbers.-Play the music of be song, "Erin-go-bragh." For "num - "Tell me not in monrnfal numbers" Sad and forseken.-Grammatically onnected with *T
Ireams - Showing how be yearns for
his country,
Sco-beaten. W. V say this
Foreigu-tant
Foreign-tant.-Where ?

Mousloa of prane.-Peacefel home. Manuion" is used as in "The village "Mausion" is used as in "The village
preacher's taodest mansion rose."

Chese.-Come near him. "Ohase" ia prohably asod for the sake of rhyme. Died-Large numbers were slain in theyattle of Vinezar Hill, as well as in whibh ook placy miltarg exceptiona
whit whith ook place
Defend m
Defend me.-They fought as they
mpposed for the good of thair conntry supp ssod for the good of their conntry. and of coarse, for e sch other.
To deplore. To sorrow on account of his esile. In this stanza there are many examples of alliteration

Cubin. -His home is broken up. His cabin-his "mansion of peace"-has been destroyed. In the last stanza he refets to his brothers ; he now speaks of the others of the family and lastly of his sweetheart or "bosom-frie: d dearer that all.

Fust. close by
Sire.-For father ; used ehiefly in poetry.
booked on.-With anciety and ad miration.
Bosom-friend. - Intimate or fond friend.
Dote on.-Love to exceas
Flast-fading treasure,-His sweetheart with whom he lad 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. "Mad beart long abandoned by pleasure" would, in a measure, bear ont the latter idea.

Mcasure.-Number.
 perienced in his love for his sweet-heart. Beauty. - This may refer to the beanty of his sweetheart, or to the sweetheart herself.
Recall.-This word bears out the idea that his "bosom friend" is dead: yet there is nothing inconsistent with the other idea, that it merely refers to his exile. He cannot bring her to him, neither can he go to her. (Will some one give an opinion?
to sippressing. Grammatically related to bosom". He wauld suppress all and think only of his country His last thonght or wish is for his des "native land". "Draw", as if the "wish" were a breath.
Bequeaths,-Leaves at death.
Stilts. - When the heart has ceasen
St
beat, or is quiet in death. There is to reference to action but to a state. Green.-Compare
'Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid
And parting summer's lingering blooms Irela
Ireland is called "The (ireen Isle
Bards. - In modern use, any poet.
In early times a bard was a persos who In early times a bard was a person who king or recited the memorable deeds of kings or heroes. In Ireland this was often done to the music of the lurp, the national musical instrument of that country,

Mavburneen, --Irish for "my darling.

## LEsson xi, 一THE EvRNIVE CLOTD

## Republished from No. 1.

The note on the author's life given in Reader will be found sufticient
A short poem of this kind is called a winnec. The sonnet consists of fourteed lines, with great variety in the rhyme In the Shaksperian sonnet the first twelve lines rhyme alternately, and the last two with each other.
When the pupils have read the poem carefully throngh they will observe that it naturaily divides into two parts. In the first eight lines, it will be noticed. the author tells us abont the appearance
of a cloud as it a lides gently along to wards the setting stun.
As he gazes admiringly on the scene he sees in the clond the "emblom" of "departed soul" as it wings its way la heaven. The last six lines tell us what is snggested to his mind by the appess ar e uf then clonis
Cradled.- A pictare of rest.
Braidud snow, The cloud was white like smow and of weantiful shape as though 'bradeol'
Gte"in of Nutase, The red sunsel tinsed the snow-white clond. som would take it to mean that only the edge of the clond was "tinged" or tinted. Glory,-The clond with its beantifn appearance.
syill rafletuce. - Transferred epithet. It was the lake that was "still". The reference is to the culm lake lit up by the setting sun.

Tranyuil.- Peaceful.
Spirit.-The poet thinks of it as possesning life.
Motion
reat, - There was quiet motion in the movement of the clond as seen in such expressions as "cruilled" "floated," "wafted". It seemed to be resting even in motion.
Rreath. -Slight or gantle breeze
'Wanced.-Not a steady breeze.
IIafted.- Carried gently forward.
Reauteous West.-Made beantifal by the brilliant sunset.
Emblem.-A type or symbol. An em blem is an object symbolizing or sug. gesting another object

Mchlought. - It seemed to me.
Memory" we have the expression:-... An the light of immortal beanty silently covered his face." We think there is a similar meaning here, that is, a reference to the heavenly radiance that lights up the face, and not only the face. ac-

Aing to the author, but also the
of a dying Christian.
Riecth of mercy. - It is through the mercy of fod that we are saved.
rolden gates,-Suggested by the golden sunset.
Aye of ficith.- That is us which be heves.
trurffil lien,-Enjoys rest.
God is life is thas assured that the end of this life means heaven to him. "There is no death! What seems so is transition. Longfellow
Tho pupils should be asked to point the doe resemblances in the clond and

## SIT AND SAT

$\begin{array}{rc}\text { Intrans. } & \text { Present. } \\ \text { Sit } \\ \text { Trans. } & \text { Sast. } \\ \text { Sat Part. }\end{array}$
Trans. Set Set Net
To wit 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.

The boy sat on the bench for an hour.
The children sit.
I have sat hore for an hour
She sat for her picture to-day
The court aits to-day
Th, set means to put, to place; to put in any place, condition, state, or pos. ture; to make fast; to fix in the ground; to appoint; as:
Whe $e r$ ther pitcher on the ground
1 vet the tray on the table.
They set the house on a wall of stone
The Lord act a mark upon Cain Set your affections upon things aboye Every incident wets him thinking. We $n$ I ont six young maples.
Has he sel the time for supper
Teachers ahould not Fail to votice THE LIBRRAL OFFER OF THE HELIOTERBA Company on our last pager. For 15

## THE ENTIRANOE. <br> y mes <br> Published Every Two Weeks



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                G, B. HEsDEBsos, Bater
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A Merry Ohristmas to our readers. May each one be remembered by Nanta Claus.

In common with other "institutions," Tha Enthasce will take a holiday. We ahall endeavor to have the next insne in the haals of on
of the new year.

For the bencilit of late subscribers we Shirantisting some of the entranoe literature notes. We hops our "old" subscribern will bear with us in our ef forts to meet the urgent requests for early issues, on the part of thone who were so long in discovering our exist ence. Another year there will he no occasiou for any repetition, as Tus Enthasik will then be no stranger

We would once more draw the atten tion of advertisers to the exvedlent facilities afforded them in the columns of 10,060, rearhing not only the teachers of nearly all the public selools of our province, but also the older pupits and the families they represent. Tus EsTBANck should be a very desirable medium in reaching the intelligent people of the province.

We would nguin draw the attention of the teachers of public school leaving classes to the fact that we are insuing one issue onfy al supplement to The Estuanc $R$ to be filted solely, with notes on the cortais literatare selections for thowe classes. The Supplement will be of no particular interest to teachers or papils not eugaged in the pantic sehool leaving work. As we said in our last let us know at once by postal sard how let us know at once by postal card how many copien of the supplement they require. We shall be mailing them shout the last of the month.

We take much pleasure in drawing the attention of feachers and trustoe boards to the liberal offer of Tue Hsciotraba Company, as given on our fourth page. We are using the instrument and would not be without it for many times the regular price, which is 86.00 . School boards will be meeting in every section within a few days. which wif enable teachers to present the matter in time to take advautage of the liberal of fer. As the advertisement says, "The time is short, but long enough for wide-avake teachers to take advantage of it." It is certainly a rare opportunity
and the taacher who failn to profit by it , be fonnd too difficult to be answered by is certainly not alive to the best inte- pupils, those giving the question will le rests of his school.
PUBLIC MOHOOL LEAVING
 Samuel Lover is noted not only as a pet. bet alen as an artist and a novelis. He was a native of tumm: etard Hon tather, a mommercial life: inut the boy's tastos aud talents were literary boy's taster and talents were literary and letert are 'The Angel's Whiepir' "Mont poens are" and "Then Vour-leaved Shamrok". He achioved consilerahle
 "Hory on Wore" and "Handy Anis In 1977 he made a tour of Cansla and the I nited States singiog and reciting his own works is palific. During this his owa works in panne that tue anthor wan froprosed with the beanty of our Trilian Natater anil this little poets is the rosult
General liea of the poem-A stort comment up on the charms of Indian Sammer and its cognterpart in haman life: ctant heruty.-Prolably the poet has in mind the many different shales of green slown by the trees and plants in the sammer be os B . phor into a sinile
phor into a simile The brighter colors of
R.ifer dyes-The the leaval e. g. yellow, orange and the leal
erimson.
siffer charms.- The stiliness of the sir. the soft haze on dale and stream, and the faidel leaves help to make the "softer charms"
"softer charman". See foot note in the Reader.
the Reader.
The poet sousilers renowal sics as The poat wusuder the sir hoing aoft and tralme is nat unlike that of
 little siailarity between these two seasons of the year
This description does sot strike one an being especially fine: we rather feel that the poet has not done his subject that the poet has not done his subject fintire Hail hr Lover been ledge of our segasons, he might have ledge of our seasons, he might have
civen us something hatter. For the given us something hor Mor the force of these retianks read sr. Longtel "Evangeline" (I. 160-170, if rarly yoara

If rarly yeare Ham droun'd the germ af ay in tars. The yerm is the principle of life that is within the seed and in Which at kinds of life have their begnusings. The "gg rm of joy" will then appear to be joy in its begi ning or in "early years: An it is possible for a seed to
be drowned by too wuch rain, so cir be drowned by too wuch rain, so cir-
cumstances may not be favorable cumstances may not be favorable to the growth of the joy that bo. gins in early life; but the growth of enffering and sorrow, hence, "in of nnffering and sorrow, heace, "in
tears", tears"
wh the the $I$ dina Sumurr. When life is declining', thare comes, 10 thust people, a happy time of rest and peace.
a time when there is freedom from the a time when there is freedom from the dave, sul when there is an opportnnity of enjoging and there is an opportanity of enjoying the blessings at their dis posal. In so me such sense Indian summer has ita connterpart in life Compare Keat's lines
His soul has in its Autumn when his He far
He furleth close: contented so to look On mists in idlensss to let fair things Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook

## QUESTIOSS IN LITERATURE.

We are beginning to publish this weries of questions earlier than we had inteaded. To add interest to the exercies, we are anking a number of our fe low-teachers to contribute questions. Should any of the questions submitted
expreted to auswer it if requested. It an sometimes very easy to ask a question bot so easy, however, to suswer it. Pupils experiencing difficulty in satisfactorily auswering any questions presented will be helped over the "hard place" if they will send us a card of isquiry
quir), Another thing we wish to say is, that
An re do nut wish pupils or teachers to take what we kay on any sulyect as the "pure sompel" (riticise it and send along an opmion in this connection Te wonld expres our thanks for the snggentions ming loy Mr. Gieo. A. Fraper, of Tawkescht though we do not
af ays ree cye to cye with lim. In ont have mogrop of his in "Maliet" whli do us all gook.
vathow (qvisirne Siee issue No. 8 .
what cirmatantanc
Under what circhinstances was the poent is rittelit What is the central thonght of the paem? What wonld you infer from the mention of so many places? Whit w an the chief chara ter plive
esela of the last two stanzas for what tube or sirit shonil the first four limes of stanza Theremit What dimereut is the most moted his orwal place methtioned in the poen? Whyy Inthe 4 th sfinza, why ray "thonsani" itstrad of many? In line three of ist ganza, why not ras trouden? In 4th stanza. why are the words said to be "rtrange"? In 6th stanza, is "will" priperly nsed ? Give reavons. In 4 th stanz., fifth line, what flignre of speech is used? Give other instances of its use in the poem. We might continne this list by anking for the explanations of many of the terms nsed, I it if the notes have been carcfully real by the pupiln strich ques. tions wonld present very little dietirn'ty, The poem is sinple snid therefore the gestions, ontside of those it swered by aotes civen, are necessarily few

EXERCISES IN FALSE SYNTAX
Have you acconnted for all monies
There are fort Henry's in the clase You cannot t 11 his ms from his us. Cen davs notica rembiress to be kiven. What sort of a farm does be own? I don't like these sort of oranges.
I never haci a more faithfuler friend. she is the youngest of my two sisters. He answered better than any boy in the clans.
Ify hat is a size larger than your's.
Hand me them spoons please
Seither of the three were there
A dozen girls will soon get aequaainted fith each other.
What kind of a tree is that yonder Did you ever read Bunyans Pilgrims Progress?
Which is the largest, her's or your's. You never saw is wreteheder sight. He is a better speller than any one in hin room
He inguired not less than ten times. Can I leave my books on your desk They wanted to kno

## ot leave school early.

## Haven't you n*ar finished

Dim excueding glad to see you.
Divide the gains between the tex
irothers.
There w
They are angly at your brother
Take little nitn to what he says.
Why don't you do like I do?
Wothing else but salt 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 failding when the fire began
Her and I are in the same class
It wasn't him who I saw
Can I have it after you are done wi h
I intended to have written you yester-
dar, He need not have taken so much trouble.

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8-Nervout system.
4-Circulatory system
5-Marnified tissnev,

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| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 4-Arm | 5-Leg | 6-Body |

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2-Stomach after moderate drinking.

8-Stomach after a prolonged de banch.

4-Stomach Uleerated.
5-Stomach, Delerium Tremens.
6-Hob Nailed Liver
7-Uleprated Intestines.
8-Alcoholic Bram.
9-Fatty Degeneration of the Kidney's.
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## THE PARTICIPLE.

The following extract is from a paper read at the South Essex 'Teachers' Association a fow weeks ago, by Mr. F. J. Voaden, Principal of the Kingsville P. s. We had the pleasure of listening to the speaker and we thonght we conld see something good in the subject for Ths Exthasce. We do not fill our space by publishing long-winded lectures, essays, etc., but where we can seoure such miggeis as are contained in the estract below, our colnmns are always available. Teachers will please note this and send along articles containiffg the "nuggets"
After a suitable introduction on the general prineiples of teaching grammar in which the spenker strongly atvised a thunaygh drill in thy ficumen and with inflections. Lie then said
"The subject ou the program is the participle, its uses. We have tanght the papils to determine the part of speech by function and relation. surgest and assert an action or atate are suggest a that worils which we related vo nonus are adjectives With these to , whe whese to the pupils a sentence contaning a to the ple
"Mary saw John crying,
What is the word which suggosis action: The word saze also the word crying will be readily given. What is the word which not only suggests action but asserts setion withre
subject ?- The word sam.
? - A verb. ing?

名:
The word crying is related to John. What part of speeeh is it -An adjective modifying ,.John, or the person In the light of function and relation the In the light of function snd relation the
participle is an adjective. participle is an adjective.
Oberving the enemy, the soldiers
prepured for
If wiving gronted their request, Cesar departed.

Beaten in generalahip. Montcalm resolved to fight as a soldier.
Alter good ilrill has been given on examples of this kind, bringiag out that some worls, while snggesting action, do not assert the action and so are not tribnta action to tham, the pupifs may tribute action to them, the pupifs may be told that such worils, though adjectives in relation, are of a special class, so that a special aame is given to them,
namely p orticiples. namely pirticiples
The special characteristics of this particular class of aljectives may be further developed at this stage, by the 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 partisiples from ordinary adjectives."
(Continued in our next.)

## TRANSPOSED.

The trausposition of -yllables by care less or embarrassed talkers often oc siou some very langhable mistakes.
A lady visitiag in a large city attend. ed a fashionable chureh, and, through the care essness of an umeer, was shown
 able familv cume in, ed by a very pomp ons looking ofdentily the offending stranger in his angril
pew. The lady, greatly embarrassed, arote and said, ${ }^{\text {The }}$ I- lieg your pardon, sir; and said, do you vecupew this pie?
do you vocupew this phe: careless garrul ity of the old lady who said that she had ity of the oudd lady who said lank she "injast recovered from famarym

## GEOGRAPHY.

## ANGWERPD IV OTR NRXT

Name the grand divisions (conti nents) having respectively (a) the highest mountaias; (b) the largest papalation; (c) the longest river; and (d) the longest relative coast line
2. Through what countries does the Aretie Circle pass ?
3. How are jcebergs formed and how do they find their way to the warmer parts of the ocean
4. Why are the
4. Why are the days and nights always equal at the equator:
ठ. Define the following
5. Define the following terms:- Cli mate, pole, orbit, solatice, river-basin, equinoxes
6. Name two rontes by which a losided canal-boat or bmall sizul steamer cal
leave Toronto and reacla New York Cib. leave 'Toronto and rea-
without going to sea.

What are isothermal lines? Illustrate by application to the United States, 8. Show clearly why the tropics are looated $23 j$ degrees from thr equator,
and the polar circles 25 degrees from and the pol
the poles.
9. Explain
19. Explain why one day is added in Leap Year.

Show how it is that the moon rises an honr later each successive day, and blso account for the tides being an bour later each day in "coming in
Nore,-The last three questions are taken from the pamphlet which accom panies The Helioterra. The explanations are readily understond with one of those instruments in hatil.
TEMPERANOE AND PHYSIOLOGY.
(QUERTIONS IN LAAT ANSWERED.

1. Starch must be converted into sugar. This change is mainly produced in the month by the action of the saliva 9. Lime.
2. By th roughly masticating the food 9. It enters the lungs and then finds its way through the tissues of the air sacs, by osmose, to the capliaries of the liquids or fases by miessieget tifougti s membrane meparating them.- Bil.) 5. We leave this question for the pupi's to answer.
3. There will
4. There will be danger because of Whe excessive action of the heart
5. The capilaries so obstriot the pas
make as to prevent the pulse wave from axtending into the reins.
axtending into the veins,
6. A tonic is a medicine that imparts vigor to the boly, A stimulant is medicine that gives a quick but tranA sent impaik. to the action of the heart A prodncestics prodnces insensibility to p
In small toses, properly administered In small ioses, properly administered comes a stumalant; in still larger over comes a stimulant; in still I
doses it hecomes a narcotic,
9 . The stomach, the liver, the pan creas, the spleen, the kidueys, the intes tines.
7. The heart. An involuntary mnscle is one which contracts and
withont the direction of the will.

## PUNCTUATION.

Fourth and tifth class pupils should be fairly pr ficient in this part of com position. There are a few rules on the miliar. As we intend giving, later in the school year, several exercises in compsition, our young readers may, perhaps, be better prepared for the work by examining carefully the following rules on the panctaation of simple sentences.

1. Words of the same class in a series taken individually or in pairs, are set off by commas; as.
(a) The calm, cool, resolute man was there. Never place a comma between the last mijective and the nonn.
(b) Russic exports tallow, wheat, flax and hides. Many good writers would place a comma after "flax" but the tendeney, especially with newspaper writ dency, esperciany
ers, is to omit it.
(e) John and James, William and Mary, aud Henry and Thomas were Mary,
prement.
2. Two co-ordinate words joined by and or or are not to be separated by a comma: ns
(a) Heary and Thomas were on the rain.
(b) Heary or Thomas was there when he lady came
3. A phrase, unless very elosely conshould he set off by a comma: ts shoula be set off by a comma; as selved to make the attempt ched to make the attempt
(D) The mithan monarch, stunned and fowiddered, saw his faithful subjects falling aroand him.
ifnlly situatel abolt thrense is bean fifully situated abont three mites from town," the phrase, "toon, (hree, micun truction to be separated by a comma 4. ${ }^{4}$ drerbs like homeroib indiod phrases, are generally set off by eommas; as,
(a) story, however, was pro ounced nntrue
(b) Nos man, indeed, is always happy We shall contiuue these rules in two or three snecceding issues. As we said at the beginning. every boy and girl in the forarth whit tifth classes shonld be
familiar aith these clomentary rules familiar aith these elomentary
on the sulject of punctastion.

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The beallam patent pen ia made of the nskst ixpontes strkL, aud under the most memproved methoid of mannufacture and will hast 1. nger than any steel pen on the market. 'The rearryour a tuachment is mate of susuxxy and will not corrode or breome tlogged

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Everybody usin a p. $n$, and whethur they use it onee a day or oue hundrod bimes a tiy they cas det one thas suits them and does the work that the Brahatr Palen oen the Work thri the Braham Paien fas time and the demand for enols a pen is

The Braham Patent Peti is an ibyention hat will prove a boou to all wh , u -e them, ers Book.knepurs, Stenograni.urs, B soks, Ensuranes Offions, Rilrost Officos, Gity and 'Town Officus, Guhols. Coll sess and taet all kinds of bumneas where writing ia laot all
done.
Makinu vearly sll the stwtes of pans in yeneral ans, we can give the bayer just the otyle of pen that wuita his hand, and mak it mimoeb as good as a. Fountsin Pen, in hact bater for grneral uns. Oar pou elin Fountain Pen, and retalis sll the sood qualition of a steel peo. sul makes one dip of ink do Twenty tines as madh work as the ordinary pen.
Aookher Erestadvagage of the Braliam Patent Peb over the ordiosry iell tuse a blot in upt to be mate is in dippios the pen. Brimsiag it out flooind with wik, the sarplas drops off with the lesut iar ordinary neens ofsorksty to do the same wmons of work, cousequently it is rwaxti chatces to one that a blot will wat be mad hy using our peti.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. F. M. writes:-"From a shal of richest rubies breaks the inorning " Though the explanations of these lifes were plausible, I don't think that the correa ons hat bren given. A shoal is a sand bank which rises
aearly to the surface of the water. A ruby is a bright ted stoae. In a suanise on land the doudi above the san are trequently dyed rich colots. Shailarly in a sanrise at sea the sarface of the water on the horiron glows as if covered with rubles, The ses in lact does not look like water, but like a low bank or shad covered with rubies. Compare the lines,
"And the crimson streak on the ocean's choek
Grows into the great san
C. E. F.-"We must he quet of the birit Fill lly away. -Compound sentence because
the clauses are merely dlurnattivy. "Or" an alternative conjunction
2. "The captain lost his reckoning, heact the ship ranaground. consisting of a
the reaton for
junction, of ncoonling to the Il ith gat gra amsr, a comot conjunction. The sentend might be dealt with in another way. Taking read it as followsi-"The captain lost in reckoning (and) for that masin the ship ran
ngroand.
Here "hened" w uld aground." Here "thence" w ald be ait
Anvenil. In either cas the sentence as whale is compoand. To young papis the latter treatment will be, perhapm, more readily anderstood, hat the first in in accord with the High Schosl grammar. 3. "Go indoons else you will take cold." that An an aticrnatare congunction.
4 . "The girl is more attentive than her
brother, consequenty she makes-mote pill brother, comequently she makes mote pro gres." "Contracted compoand-complex sent. similarly to "hence" in sentence above.
J. Mc, -An entrance class should be famil ine with the leading railways of Canada, more especially those in Ontario In studying the roads outside of Ootario, altention should be given to the main lines of the C.P.K., G.T.K., and I.CR. From the grammar paper set at the last examination we would infer that publie sahoct laving pupals shoold have a fair kowledge of Latin and Cireek roots. They are not, however, specially mentioned in the curriculum of stadies.
G. A. F. writes:-"In the last stanaa of The tace 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. Sh does not see the beach, although looking to 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 drowned; therefore there is no uncertanity 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 one of the happiest in her life, not because of the death of her child, bot of her resignation to her Heavenly Father's will." It seems to as that this view hinges mainly on the impres Man that it would be an impossibility for Mabel to be standing upright by the window If she were dead. We fail to see anything mpaning in a the circumstance of the body re maining in a rigid, upright position after the
shock had caused drath.

> And lowking sees it no
that is appurently laoking, with wide-open cyes. G. A. F. may be correct, but with we iacline to the view tha: Mabel is dead. M.-Our interprovincial trade is not very eatensive, owing, probably, to the fact that The provinces are chiefly in the same latitude. The long distance between the provinces is also a fa tot which militates against inter provincial irading. Only a general statement exported from pope prence to the articles exported from one province to ansther inces furs, fish lumber and the other prov inces furs, hash, lumber and gold: Manitoba, peachrs, pears and grapes, agricalural ool oil. peaches, pears and grapes, agricultural implethreshers, scythes, forks,ete.), musical instry meats (esperially pianos and ergans), instruboilers, stoves, safes, iron tridges, edge tools, moilens, stoves, sales, iron bridges, edge tools, woollen gunds, toons and shors, cotton aad tery, buttons, and some other articles which
we have not space to specify. Quebec's exports to the other provinces are in many respects similar to Ontario with the exception of salt, coal oil, and the fruits mentioned.
As additional exports from Queliec, there may As additional exports from Quebec, there may be mentioned furs, paints, glass, and sugar. New Bruaswick and Nova Scotia export coal,
gypsum, building-stone and fish, the last gypsum, building-stone and fish, the last
a so constituting the export of Prince Edward also constituting the export of Prince Edward
I sland. It mast he reacmbered that we have Island. It mast be reaembered that we have
given, and that but briefly, only the exports given, and that but briefly, only the exports
to other provinces of Canada. These articles and many others are shipped to other countries.
and

## SPELLING.

List No
Celestial benedictions, vapons, funereal, transution, Elysian, pollution, pur-uing, reconcealing, campaigh, inheritance, sanctivieg, 2sth of August, adversary, peasantry. extra ordimary incidents occurred, tremendoas, Genoese, lilies, barcheaded, forbore, assail ants, pursuit, besieged, unravellei, falcons, prosigalities, vineyaris, provender, subarlana, gesticilation, maintaining, chivalry, anticipa hons, harassed, incessant, murmurs, imp
tience, mutinous, avarice, stene, Raftugun nence,
navigators, tasthuient clamor, pacify, sovereign, navigators, turbuient clamor, pacify, sovereign
artificially, gestures, San Salvador, enthusi astic, insolence, marvellous, appellation, aborigines.

## UBEFUL IN ARITHMETIC.

920 rods in a mile.
8 furlongs in a mile.
3 miles is a league.
5980 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.
99 yards in a chain.
10 square chains in an acre.
304 square yards in a square rod, pole perch.
A gallon of water weighs 10 pounds. A cubic foot of water measures 20 quarts.
A cord foot oontains 16 eubie feetron just fof a cord.
A guiuea $=91$ shillings.
A sovereign $=90$ shillings.
24, cents in a shilling.
84.803 in one $c$.

Long ton $=2240$ ponnds.
A crown $=5$ shillings.
A pound A voirdupois = 7000 grains. A pound Troy, or A poth. $=5760 \mathrm{grains}$ (The grain in these three tables is the ame weight. In converting weights of one table to that of another, as 24 lis. Avoir. to tha. Troy, it is necessary to reduce to grains, as a grain is the only weight common to the two tables.)

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in my school durng the past the Kingsville Public School, says: - "The Heliuterra has been cult fessons in geography, arising from daily and seas instrument in the tearier's hands, difth ceolutior of the mopn, arisiag from daily and y carly motions of the earth. a slanting axis, evolutiors of the moon around the earth and of planet: around the sun, bscume mere ubject issons The abstract becomes real; the instrument is much needed in our schools.
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