

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE QUARTERLY;

A Periodical in connection with the Collegiate Institute
Literary Society.

Nous travaillerons dans l'espérance.

VOL. IV.]

HAMILTON, OCT., 1878.

[No. 3.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A KISS.

MEN'S actions are interpreters. They are but the phenomena whose hidden causes lie buried in the soul. By the outer man we know the inner. Man's soul is the hidden machinery—contains the secret springs that work out all the results of human life. The *plot* is laid in the soul—behind the screen of flesh, and when the actions of the man are natural, we read in the playing on the world's great stage the varied parts that individuals conceive in the hidden cells of their own bosoms. And it is by the study of the mass of individuals that we get to read *humanity*—that we are enabled to deduce the laws of the human mind, and even of mind in general—so that under the light of human actions and under the guidance of that Royal faculty—reason we erect a ladder that leads to some limited knowledge of angelic natures—even of that perfect Being in whose glorious image man was made—whose grandeur man though dimly reflects.

There is not a solitary human action for which there is not a cause; and our philosophy will only be complete when for every action the true cause can be assigned. One action left unexplained writes incompleteness on the best system—leaves a link wanting in the chain that human reason has ever been trying to forge. It is the doubtful link here and there in this chain that has led

thousands of sensible men to reject the mental sciences altogether as sciences. But yet men are philosophers in spite of themselves—and mental philosophers too.

The most ignorant peasant philosophises about matter, and where is the human being who does not pretend to read humanity by its actions? Nor is it strange—he has only to look within himself to read the apocalyptic vision that is passing within his fellow's breast. Man is man—whether rude or polished, as gold is gold, whether it be in its native bed or bear the guinea's stamp. All men divine motives from actions—they predict an individual's future conduct from his past conduct, and they act accordingly. The statesman and the professional man, the merchant, the mechanic, the peasant, even the child—all act upon the belief that human nature can be read—that life is no riddle.

True, men's actions sometimes are like the oracular responses of old—capable of a great variety of interpretations; but this holds rather of particular individuals when nature is disturbed by interfering causes, than of the acts of humanity in general. It is possible to tell which way the human current flows, though not always the direction of the particular waves upon its surface. It must now be evident that there is a

philosophy even to kiss. Trifling may seem the subject, but this act, insignificant in itself, points to a universal fact in human nature. The greatest laws have their manifestation in small things. Though it required a Newton to decipher the strange hand writing—gravitation was seen in an apple's fall. If we mistake not there is a great law of humanity hid behind even so small a thing as a kiss; and it will be the aim of your essayist not so much to deal with the act as with the law—not so much with the outer manifestations as with the great principles which give it birth. It may not be uninteresting to exhume the great law of social attraction from beneath this universal phenomenon—universal yes, for who never kissed?—who never was kissed? To ask this is to ask who was never dandled on a mother's knee?—on what hapless face ne'er fell the light of a mother's loving smile? better than the brightest radiance that ever gilt this earth, for while the one is the radiance of the sun the other is the radiance of a soul which shall remain while "sun is quenched and system breaks, fixed in its own eternity." The one is only sun light—the other is soul light.

There is a centre to the universe; and this holds of the world of spirits as well as with the world of matter. System revolves around system in the heavens above us, but there is some fixed centre. Among all the living creatures in this vast universe one universal tendency is observed, viz: to associate with those of their kind. Among intelligent beings of the various orders there is a series of systems as it were each revolving around its own peculiar centre, and forming together one vast system of intelligence whose centre is Deity himself. Even among the lower animals this tendency to association shews itself. The dog has been known to die of grief when abandoned to utter solitude—or even at the loss of his master.

In fact, we find among the various individual creatures that compose the

universe of life in all its varied forms, a force analogous to gravitation among the various particles composing the material universe. The nature of this law can be ascertained and its power calculated; and though not with all the accuracy of mathematics, as is the case with gravitation, yet in a way not less obvious. Like gravitation, it acts at all distances, so to speak. No living creature is exempt from its influence. Looking to human beings we are met in examining society by a series of systems all governed by the one law. This principle is as mysterious in its *essence* as gravitation, but its *effects* are manifest to all.

As in gravitation, there are different degrees of attracting, and these, according to laws just as fixed, produce the different stations existing in human society. First, there is that least exertion of the attractive force, and that not slight, which binds men into societies. Within the wide circle are the various stronger attractive forces producing the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, with all the various relations that grow out of these.

As we believe, a kiss is the natural and rational phenomenon which gives expression to a certain degree of this attractive force; and, though in itself so trifling, yet, as with so many other little things, is great in its very littleness. A blush in itself is small, a mere change of color; and what is color? Yet its absence under certain circumstances, indicates a horrid moral chaos in the character.

Custom, though it modifies, does not determine the mode in which men express the various states of thought and feeling of which they are the subjects. There is to every feeling a natural mode of expression, and the very fact that it is natural, imprints universality upon it. Custom is only the stamp that makes it current. The philosophy of the orientals' humble prostration is easily read as that ignorant reverence which a slave pays a despot. How

different the respectful lifting of the hat of the European, pointing in the very act to that intellectual reverence of the noble sort that man, by a kind of instinct, pays to superior ability. In the one we seem to mark the despots tread—in the other, the lofty and ennobling sway of reason and liberty.

Now, as there are different degrees of the attractive force, so there are different natural expressions corresponding to these degrees. Consider the expressions associated with that least degree of the attractive force which leads men together to form societies. Men deal, as a rule, civilly with each other in buying and selling, and in the other ordinary pursuits of every day life. This civility seems to be the only expression called for on ordinary occasions between members of the same community. It is a mere surface ripple; the feelings undergo no great excitement. But everything in its own order. A man takes his friend by the hand; he is no longer content with the mere rub of shoulders as in the market and crowded assembly—there is a warmer feeling and so a more marked expression. Humanity in general is to us as the wide world—we move about hither and thither through this globe but there is some particular spot we love to call home; so though we have daily intercourse with the masses, yet there are some particular bosoms in which we love to tarry; some one where we long ever to be as it were at home.

It is manifest now how the various degrees of the attractive force in the inner man have their counterpart in the various degrees in which the vehicle—the physical man—approaches the attracting object.

But it will be observed there must be a mutual attraction. Opposite poles of the magnet attract; the reverse, however, holds of the spiritual magnet. Attraction only takes place between similar states of the soul. A man avoids his enemy as surely as the needle flies off from the pole similarly magnetized. And whatever may be the truth

in medicine—like certainly never cures like as regards the diseases of the soul—hatred never cures hatred, and revenge never yet changed an enemy into a friend. Nor does love cure love; that wondrous heart disease—so very infectious—whose influence is as subtle as the electric fluid, and whose shocks are far more telling.

Now, a kiss is the index to a deeper feeling—the expression of a stronger attractive force than that which calls for only a grasp of the hand.

A kiss, when natural and honest, is a sign, and the only interpretation thereof is *love*. Every child knows this, and well may he, for he learned it early; when as a babe he read the meaning mirrored in that maternal face as the burning kiss of love rolled from off those lips on his. And though he may have heard of kisses false, and felt them too, yet has he never learned that his mother has a traitor heart or could give a traitor kiss.

Though custom may decide that the feeling of love should be denoted by another expression, yet in doing so she would be stepping out of her sphere; and, instead of being a hand-maid to nature, would assume dictatorial power over her. The universal practice of mankind in every age and clime, endorses that opinion that a kiss is the most natural and therefore the most befitting mode of expressing that which of itself cannot be seen—of indicating the operation of this mysterious power of love. Mysterious! Whoever yet defined love? Who ever breathed that felt not its power?

But it may be interesting to examine why the face and in particular the lips are selected in general for the expression in question.

It is in the face that we read in the clearest characters the various invisible states of thought and feeling which arise, vanish and re-arise in new and ever varying forms in that strangest of all creations known to us—the human soul.

By the face you see whether the man

is civilized or savage—whether he has conversed with the great ones of the earth through those ever vocal monuments—their works—whether to him nature is an unmeaning map of mere appearances, or whether he touches all upon which he gazes with the magical wand of philosophy; in short, by the man's face to a great extent do you measure his mental calibre. And you read still more clearly the heart. Benevolence, if it be in the heart, will radiate through the countenance, and will make as delightful to the gaze as the heavens serene, when cleared from every cloud they declare the wide-spread glory of the King of day.

The eyes beam mildly with the persuasive light of love, or flash with anger like the lightning that darts from the blacking sky that forbodes the terrors of the coming storm. And by the face we soon learn to know the man, who, in the spirit of the greatest of all conquerors—the self-conqueror—prefers another to himself, as well as him, who, inflated with that pride which furnishes a microscopic eye to the neighbors faults, yet blinds the wretched subject to his own, that pride which, says plainly without the use of words, “stand aside, for I am holier than thou.”

From the lips pour forth the thunders of the storm. From them come the poison-fanged words of wrath that keep an Achilles from the fight, and Grecian chiefs from their homes, while the walls of Troy, cursed by the Adulterer's tread, still stand. From the lips come words of slander that “eat as doth a canker.” But it is also from human lips that flow the mighty arguments of a mother's love—the sister's fond reproof—the wife's utterances of tenderest sympathy and the sweetheart's scarcely audible “yes” that bears floods of rapture to the lover's fluttering heart.

This is the face, these the lips that receive the touch that declares what love means. If love be the deepest feeling—the best feeling of the heart,

then it demands the best—the most emphatic expression. Hence the philosophy of a kiss. When a kiss is real—means what it ought to mean, is it trifling? Is love a trifle? if so, then the expression of it is; if not, then the kiss of love is a sacred thing.

We kiss the hand in token of loving subjection—the forehead to mark our esteem—the cheek in cases of ordinary affections—but he who gains access to the lips must by some artifice of love's cunning weaving have entered the innermost shrine of the heart, and have carried off the very Palladium which untutored young innocence boldly declared no mortal hand should ever touch. They who pay their adorations to no stranger heart alone can place their offerings on this shrine. “Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh,” and the very fact that the lips express the thoughts of the mind and the feelings of the heart throws around them a peculiar importance as the most direct channel, so to speak, from the head and heart. It follows then, quite naturally, that the union of lips should be the expression to signify that most intimate union of hearts implied in that state—love—which can belong alone to man—of all the creatures that move on this earth. That it does express such, is clear from facts with which we all are familiar. See how the child when separated from its mother's favour—from the light of her countenance—in which it is wont to bathe continually—see how uneasy it is after its little passion is over, until it feels that it is drawn as close as ever to her heart, and gets again the expression of that nearness in the maternal kiss.

The law of gravitation brings the comet back to the sun after its wild peregrinations, and a corresponding law in the human soul attracts it, after often a wide separation, back again to the wondrous centre, from which it seems impossible that it should always stray. Thus, the lover who has built up the frowning walls of iron hate between

himself and her he once adored, when again restored to his former position, imagines the kiss of forgiveness he then receives the sweetest of his life, and his heart seems to glow with a warmth of affection he never knew before. But perhaps this is because he has been so suddenly removed from the icy regions of apathy to the tropical luxuriance of love.

And, in that most touching of all parables, is there a more touching part than where the prodigal youth, after having been attracted back all the way from a far off land to that home centre of love, which had never varied, and never grown cold—is there a more touching part than where the long spared wanderer receives, amid his repentant tears, the father's forgiving and welcome kiss? No more forcible example could be found of the attractive force that operates upon the human heart, and no more happy instance to illustrate the philosophy of a kiss. What a wonderful healer a kiss is—it closes a breach in an instant, which a thousand arguments could not fill up. All acknowledge the propriety of the kiss given by relations when meeting and parting; but in that kiss which is placed upon the lip that is soon to quiver in death, there is a peculiar significance. The dying one is about to launch out upon that shoreless ocean—eternity. Those that remain are still to sail upon the narrow river of time; yet by that act is expressed the great fact that though henceforth the parting ones are to be the inhabitants of different worlds, yet the hearts though severed are really one. Surely this force acts at all distances. The expression of it under such circumstances cannot be considered trifling. False kisses there are, to be sure; but were there no true ones, there would be no false ones. One kiss there is, which must bear an

interest so long as human beings continue to think; to it belongs an immortality, for it was the unholy instrument by which the great betrayer put the final stroke to that crime of crimes, which has branded him for all time as the chief of traitors. To return once again to that fond word, which is eloquence in its very utterance, we ask, what young man ever forgets his mother's parting kiss? The memory of that fond impress often serves like some guardian angel to shield him from the floods of vice which sweep away everything save the hold her love has upon his heart.

There is a manifest propriety in that kiss the bride receives from the man who has just pledged exclusive union, and unwavering faithfulness; and the expression given at that first wedlock, the wedlock of the affections, seems to have suggested to the great heart-poet, Burns, that little poem—which he calls the "First kiss of affection," the very essence of poetry; and which no one can read without feeling that there is something in a kiss.

And now let me give you this poem:

THE FIRST KISS OF AFFECTION.

Humid seal of soft affections,
Tenderest pledge of future bliss,
Dearest tie of young connections,
Love's first snowdrop, virgin kiss.

Speaking silence—dumb confession,
Passion's birth and infant play;
Dove-like fondness, chaste affection,
Glowing dawn of brighter day.

Sorrowing joy, adieu's last action,
When ling'ring lips no more must join;
What words can ever speak affections
So thrilling and sincere as thine.

M. D.

LINES WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM.

"Write me," said she, "to remind me
Of our journey to the North,
Whose pleasant days I've left behind me"—
Then take these for what they're worth.

On the mighty Northern waters,
Where we fled the burning sun,
Where the deep-voiced thunder mutters,
Fortune threw our ways in one.

Dear to memory are those hours,
Bright to fancy every scene ;
Now a mighty mountain towers,
Now a river, broad and green.

All through restless, heaving Erie,
With his many colored waves ;
Where broad Huron, vast and dreary,
Guards his island gems and caves.

Many a lonely, rock-bound island,
Lashed by waters deep and wide,
Pebbly beach, ravine and highland,
Have we traversed side by side.

Huron's myriad isles and surges,
To the far, wild-heaving Sault,
Moss-grown rocks and tangled gorges.
Sweetly mingled, come and go.

Dark and deep, and wildly heaving,
Veiled in fog or lashed by storm,
Boundless waters, past conceiving,
Looms Superior's awful form.

O'er his hoary wastes now bounding,
Far from human haunts away,
Hear his mighty billows sounding
As we urge our Northward way.

Here, the lonely light-house keeper,
Bold and hardy, braves the storm ;
Angry waves alarm the sleeper,
And danger threatens in every form.

Where old Nipegon's dark mirror,
Slowly glides the lake to find ;
Solitude with all its terror,
Fills with awe the spell-bound mind.

Far away beyond Cape Thunder,
 Past the sea-gull's lonely home,
 Where each object fills with wonder,
 Onward, Northward, still we roam.

Past the ancient, secret store,
 Where Superior's treasures lie,
 Where his angry surges roar,
 If a daring wight draw nigh.

On thy verdant banks we tarry,
 Where the red man still holds sway,
 Yet thou once great ships shalt carry,
 Sluggish Kaministiquia.

Now, fair Louie, let me borrow
 From this trip a wish for you—
 Be your life as free from sorrow,
 And our friendship ever true.

CONDITIONS TO SUCCESS.

THE world, with what it contains, is one vast mystery, which the inquisitive spirit and untiring energy of man have for ages been fruitlessly endeavoring to solve. While knowledge, the thirst for knowledge, and facilities for its acquirement are increasing with great rapidity, yet the mystery with which life and its surroundings are encompassed remains as much unsolved to-day as when subtle disputants contended with each other in the Schools of Ancient Greek Philosophy. It is true that the Sciences of Geology, Natural History, Botany and Astronomy have in recent years made great progress; and that scientists have unfolded many pages of the Book of Nature, and thus rendered the world their debtor by imparting much valuable information. Yet the growth of a blade of grass, its color, form, the composition of the ultimate elements which go to make up a drop of water; the nature of heat, light, sound, electricity, in short, the nature of substance itself, seem as far from satisfactory solution as ever. It was no

wonder that Descartes, after unprejudiced investigation, came to the conclusion that there was only one thing whose existence he could not doubt—*Cogito ergo sum*.

If, then, the contemplation of natural objects overwhelm us with amazement, that astonishment is immeasurably increased when we rise from the study of the wonders with which *matter* is invested to consider the mysteries which surround mind.

Whether the mind, with its different faculties, be viewed as the highest production of matter, or as entirely distinct from matter, the sight of the inequalities and incongruities in life will never cease to occupy the attention and perplex the mind of any student of human character. He will be found asking himself the question, that when all men are composed of the same chemical constituent elements, the same oxygen, the same carbon, the same nitrogen, the same hydrogen, etc., whence does it arise that such widely different mental characteristics result?

In life, then are to be found universally distributed, two classes—the productive and the non-productive—the man of energy and the man of lethargy—the man who eats to live and the man who lives to eat.

It is only the few that achieve distinction in anything; it is only the few that are truly honorable, upright, moral, unselfish; it is only the few that are noble, self-sacrificing, wise and good; it was only Noah and his family that God preserved from the waters of a deluge; there were only twelve Apostles; there was but one Solomon; there never has arisen a more self-sacrificing and laborious missionary than the Apostle to the Gentiles; the battles for freedom, truth, justice, equality, liberty, were always begun by a few leading spirits; it is only the twos and the threes that adequately support our churches, fill our pastorates, adorn the professions of Law, Medicine, Arts; Rome only possessed one Cicero; Greece never had another Demosthenes; you could count with your fingers all the great men of Greece and Rome, who could say with Horace, *Exegi monumentum aere perennius.*

If we investigate the causes which enable men to tower high above their fellows, it will be found that decision of character, untiring industry, were their marked characteristics. The biography of that man has yet to be written, who has ever accomplished much for good or evil without possessing these qualities.

The race between men of brilliant talents without energy, and those with intense energy but without extraordinary powers of abilities, has often been seen, but with the same result as that between the Turtle and the Hare.

Stranded on the shoals of time, are to be found myriads of human beings who perished in obscurity, unwept, unhonored and unseen, not because of a deficiency of intellectual powers, but through lack of energy, and decision of character. Had they possessed the spirit of Elijah, when he cried out "if the Lord be Baal, follow him," or if they could have said with Napoleon, "The

Alps no longer exist"—"The Pyrenees are no more," their lives might have enriched and their achievements astonished the world. The Iron Duke would not have been the Hero of a hundred fights, had he not possessed in a marked degree those indispensable qualities. Bunton, the abolitionist, attributed his success not to genius, but to faithful, earnest, indefatigable action. His maxims for reading were "Never to begin a book without finishing it; never to consider it finished unless mastered; and to study every thing with the whole mind." His own words show the character of the man; "The longer I live the more I am certain that the present difference between the feeble and the powerful; the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once fixed and then death or victory."

That spirit is our genius, and alone insures success; without energy, man is a ship without a rudder; an engine without steam; a body without life; he sponges his way through life; his closest friends are the sloth and the parasite.

Like both he is despised; starvation and shame must be his portion, nor does Scripture encourage a different sentiment; for Paul says the "man who does not work should starve;" idleness is the ban of body and mind; the chief author of all sin; the cushion upon which the Devil chiefly reposes. No great men have been idle men. A good motto might be taken from the words of Solomon, "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before Kings." Of Hezekiah it was said that "in all that he began to do, he did it heartily and prospered." No man has ever yet, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, leapt ready armed into fame. When Byron made the statement that he awoke and found himself famous, he forgot the years of antecedent labor. The royal road to success has not yet been found; although Bulwer Lytton's first novel was generally considered a failure, yet he labored on with such assiduity that he has ranked as the peer of Dickens.

Impelled by the same spirit, Disraeli realized his own prediction that "The day would come when the House of Commons would hear him." Heyne, the eminent German Classical Scholar, shelled peas with one hand and translated Tibullus with the other. Pascal killed himself with hard work. Barnes wrote his commentaries before 9 o'clock. Carlyle says that "The only genius he knows of is the genius of hard work."

Elihu Burritt, the well known learned Blacksmith, made himself familiar with eighteen ancient and modern languages, and twenty-two European dialects. A man with no more than ordinary ability, can make of himself pretty much what he likes. Is he ambitious to become another "Porson" or "Bentley", let him resolutely set to work, employing every odd moment, nail himself to his desk, day after day and year in and year out, and he will succeed in the attainments of his idea. Is he determined to win laurels for himself as a sagacious Statesman? that can be attained. Is wealth the desire of his heart? with resolute will and unflagging industry, that can be gained. It matters not to what position a man may hope to attain, he will and must succeed if he complies with the conditions necessary to success. Let steam be subjected to law, brought under control, and at once, that seemingly powerless agency is created with an almost irresistible power. Thus it is with man. Let him be beset with difficulties and if composed of the right mettle he can become invincible.

Is it worth the effort to achieve distinction? We think it is. It is our duty to cultivate every talent which we possess. This must be done if we wish to be true to ourselves, true to our fellowmen, and true to our God. Both nature and revelation unite in condemning us for burying our talents or putting our lights under a bushel.

Let no one, then, wait for his father or rich relative to give him a start in the world, but let him commence the strug-

gle single handed, relying not on the external assistance, which begets weakness, and he will accomplish more than even the toiling Hercules. That tree which stands alone in the open plain can endure the violence of the fiercest storms. So it is, that man who fights his own way, independent of external aid, makes his mark in the world.

If any of us have a disposition to shirk work, let us resolutely abandon that spirit, remembering that—

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

Nor need any of us be discouraged in the struggle, for

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Knowledge acquired merely with a view to examination or recitation is usually very shallow and imperfect, and soon passes out of the mind when the occasion that prompted the effort is passed.—*Dr. Whewell.*

The mind, impressible and soft, with ease Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees,

And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clew

That education gave her, false or true.

—*Cowper.*

All our knowledge originates with the senses; proceeds thence to the understanding, and ends with the reason, which is subordinate to no higher authority in us, in working up intuitions, and bringing them within the highest unity of thought.—*Kant.*

The intellect is perfected not by knowledge but by activity.—*Aristotle.*

He who has no knowledge of things, will not be helped by knowledge of words.—*Luther.*

The primary principle of education is the determination of the pupil to self activity—the doing nothing for him which he is able to do for himself.—*Hamilton.*

HAMILTON.

In free and fair Ontario the summer sun looks down
 On many a goodly city and many a thriving town ;
 But in our wide Dominion there is not a single one
 That has a better claim to fame than that of Hamilton.

Her white-winged messengers of trade sail over lake and sea,
 And north and south and east and west their flags are flying free ;
 While thro' her midst with fiery breath, like lightning in its course,
 And bearing commerce in its train, there speeds the iron horse.

The busy hum of industry upon her streets is heard,
 And science vies with art, and toil brings home a rich reward ;
 Her artisans have earned a place upon the scroll of fame,
 And Europe's sons have learned to pay respect unto their name.

Her merchants in their dealings have a reputation won
 For honor and integrity that is excelled by none ;
 At home, abroad, their enterprise and energy we trace ;
 Wherever sterling worth ranks high, they hold an honor'd place.

We have no gorgeous palaces, no airy cloud-capp'd tow'rs,
 No halls of regal state within this " Hamilton of ours ;"
 But we have homes where virtue reigns, and peace and comfort dwell,
 And churches filled with worshippers, when peals the Sabbath bell.

No fairer maids tread God's green earth than Hamilton can boast—
 But it is not their beauteous forms for which we prize them most ;
 It is their loveliness of mind wherein their merit lies,
 And modest, unassuming worth finds homage in our eyes.

And should our homes endanger'd be, our maidens need not fear,
 In their defence we well can trust each gallant volunteer ;
 The trust we have reposed in them is sacred to them all—
 "Aye ready" are they when they hear the bugle's stirring call.

Thy sons and daughters, Hamilton, may well feel proud of thee,
 Thy record in the past is good—great will the future be ;
 Within this glorious land of ours (and there's no land more blest),
 There's many a goodly city, but I love our own the best.

A. H. W.

LETTER WRITING.

LETTER writing is the most generally practised, as well as the most important of all kinds of composition. Business and social obligations render it indispensable; and, yet, notwithstanding its importance, perhaps no subject receives less attention at the hands of those whose duty it should be to elevate its tone, than this.

The writer of the present article, as well as very many others, has felt that something should be done to remedy the serious defects that exist almost universally in this department of literature. This has induced him to collect the information given in the following article, from various sources, and submit it to the readers of the QUARTERLY. In a short article it is impossible to deal with the subject as might be desirable; but some suggestions may be made and information given which the writer trusts will at least have the effect of causing some of its readers to realize how easily they can make their letters much more pleasing to their correspondents, and creditable to themselves. Besides the increased pleasure afforded by correctly written letters, it should be remembered that a person's letters are as truly an index of his social, intellectual and moral culture, as his manners, dress and conversation.

In the art of correspondence there is much that is conventional, requiring a knowledge of social customs which may be briefly taught, but which, if not taught, can only be acquired by long experience and much observation. This applies more particularly to their general outline; therefore, to this will we give most attention.

First we will consider the materials to be used. For business correspondence letter paper should be used; for social and miscellaneous letters, commercial note will answer every purpose. Foolscap should never be used, as, being awkward and clumsy, it is always in bad

taste. A full sheet should always be used, as to send part of a sheet is considered disrespectful to the receiver. When more than a sheet is required, an additional half sheet may be used, but never less. Ladies may use tinted paper, but gentlemen should never use anything but white. Unruled paper is more convenient when the writer has acquired the ability to do without lines to guide him, as he can write close or open, as he may desire. It is also considered more stylish and should be preferred, although either plain or ruled may be used without violating good taste. Envelopes should be of a size suitable to the paper used, and should always be of the same color, except that gentlemen may use those of a buff or cream color in writing to each other. Paper and envelopes of good quality should always be used. All fancy inks should be discarded, and nothing but the best quality of black used. It is preferable in every way.

Having considered the materials to be used, we next proceed to consider the outline. This includes the heading, introduction, body, conclusion and superscription. The heading indicates the place where and time when the letter is written. The place given in the heading should always be the writer's address, unless otherwise expressly stated in the letter. It should commence a little to the left of the middle, and from an inch and a half to two inches from the top of the page. If the letter is to occupy but a few lines, it should be so written that the space below will not be greater than the space above. Care should be taken not to crowd the matter at the bottom of the page. Care should also be taken not to put a part of a word, name or date on one line and a part on the next. The parts of the heading, introduction, conclusion and superscription, should be so arranged that a line drawn through the initials of the parts of each would form an angle of thirty degrees with the

horizontal line. They should be separated by commas, and a period should be placed at the end of each, except the introduction, the punctuation of which is explained elsewhere, and after each abbreviation. Many persons prefer to omit the heading and date their letters at the bottom. When this is done, the same form is followed as in the heading; commencing at the margin at the left side of the paper on the line below the signature. In this case the address of the person for whom the letter is intended must form a part of the introduction, excepting in letters written in the third

person, which generally are written without introduction other than is embodied in the letter. When the year is expressed omit the st, th, &c., after the number denoting the day of the month. Write Oct. 5, 1878, not Oct. 5th, 1878. When the year is not expressed suffix the letters, placing them on the line with the figures, as—1st, 2nd, "Yours of the 17th inst.," &c. They are not abbreviations of the ordinals and are not followed by a period.

We give as models of heading, introduction and conclusion :

*12, James St. North, Hamilton,
October 5, 1878.*

Hamilton Col. Inst., Oct. 5, 1878.

MODELS OF INTRODUCTION:

*Mr. H. R. Fairclough,
158 Market St.,
Hamilton.*

Dear Sir,

*Your favor of the 5th inst. has been received. I
will accept your proposition.*

*Messrs. Eastwood & Co.,
16 King Street East,
Hamilton, Ont.*

*Dear Sirs,—Please send, by return mail, the
articles enumerated in the enclosed list.*

My dear Friend,

*You will not have heard of W. P. M.'s recent
success; he is so reticent, &c.*

*Your most welcome letter, my very dear friend,
arrived by last mail, &c.*

MODELS OF CONCLUSION:

Yours respectfully,
Walter Sutherland.

Most faithfully yours,
W. B. Manning.

Mr. Walter Thompson,
Col. Inst., Toronto.

Very truly yours,
Clarlie Matherson.

214 Market Street, Dundas,
October 5, 1878.

The introduction may consist of the address and salutation, or merely of the salutation. When the address is used it should be precisely the same, in every respect, as the superscription. Care should be taken to write the name carefully, and in full, giving such titles as belong to the person addressed. Professional titles should be appended to a name in the order in which they have been conferred. Any title following a name should be separated from it by a comma, as also each pair of titles. The salutation being the term of politeness, respect or affection with which a letter is introduced, must depend entirely on the relation in which the writer stands to the person addressed. The variety of salutations used appropriately is so great, that to attempt to prescribe set forms would be absurd. A few that are in common use may be given, allowing the writer always to use what seems appropriate at the time of writing, with this caution—that it should never be ex-

travagant or gushing. In writing to a stranger or a person on business, let the address form part of the introduction; when writing to a relative or friend, place it at the conclusion. In either case it should begin at the marginal line. When the address does not form part of the introduction, the salutation should begin at the marginal line, and may very properly be on the same line as the commencement of the letter proper, followed by a comma and dash. In writing to friends, if you do not place the salutation on this line, put a comma alone after it. The salutation, in addressing strangers or distinguished personages, should be followed by a colon. Sir, Dear Sir, or My dear Sir, is used as a salutation in addressing a gentleman on business. Sir is used when no acquaintance exists; Dear Sir implies previous acquaintance, and My dear Sir indicates, besides acquaintance, friendship. Sirs may be substituted for Sir when a firm is addressed. The following forms are used

in social and miscellaneous letters:—
Dear Mother—My dear Sister—My dearest Friend—Dear Miss Clarkson—Dear Manning—Beloved Husband—Darling Wife.

In the body of the letter the chief things to be attended to, to secure neatness in appearance and correctness of style, are penmanship, paragraphing and proper order in arrangement.

The penmanship should always be the writer's best—as beauty of mechanical execution is to a letter, what beauty of elocution is to the rendering of a reading or recitation. Excessive flourishing should be avoided; indeed, all flourishing is better dispensed with. Blots and interlineations are unpardonable.

Each separate and disconnected thought should be contained in a paragraph by itself.

Letters are generally written without previous meditation, consequently no rule can be laid down for the order of succession of the paragraphs, but care should be taken that the body of the letter contains every important item, and that nothing of importance is appended as an afterthought. It is well to say what is to be said of other matters before referring to yourself, although many exhaust the subject of self first. Do not, however, make the mistake that not a few do, of trying to avoid the use of the pronoun I, as your correspondent will generally, if a friend, be more interested in hearing of yourself than anything else.

The conclusion should contain first, some phrase of courtesy, respect or endearment; then the signature in full, of the writer, and next, if not already written in the heading, the address of the person written to. The signature should indicate the sex when writing to a stranger. If the writer be a married lady, she should use her husband's name,—as, Mrs. Norman Davis, unless a widow, when she should use her own name,—as, Mrs. Laura Davis. In official letters, the writer's office is indicated on the line below the signature. The complimentary con-

clusion, like the salutation, may take an almost endless variety of forms; the same restrictions being placed on it. Besides, it should always have some reference to the salutation, and should not be too familiar, or too formal; nor should it be tautological, or inconsistent. For instance, having written, My very dear Friend, at the beginning, it would scarcely seem in place to write, Your Friend, or Yours Respectfully, at the close. The first would be tautological; the latter, cold and formal. In business letters, Yours truly and Yours respectfully, which may be emphasized by *very* or inverted, are most appropriate. In social and miscellaneous letters, the following are in common use: *Your loving Mother; Very sincerely yours; Most faithfully yours; Ever yours; With kindest regards, &c.*

We have only further to notice the folding and address, and we will have dealt with the general outline of a letter. The folding of a letter, although a very simple matter, and one in which considerable taste may be displayed, is often very awkwardly done. When we use note paper—if the envelope is of a proper length—we proceed thus—placing the first page up, and bottom towards us, we turn the bottom up about one-third the length of the sheet, and the top down in the same manner, and press carefully. If the envelope be shorter than the width of the paper, turn the bottom up far enough to make the remainder of the sheet less in length than the length of the envelope; then bring the right and left edges together, and press down. Letter paper for placing in official envelopes is folded according to the first method, for ordinary envelopes, according to the latter, except, the first fold is made in the middle, and, in folding from right to left, the right edge is only folded over about one-third of the width, and the left is then brought over to the right, and the folds pressed neatly.

The address or superscription, to do credit to the writer and avoid miscarriage, should be carefully written. It

should commence near the left-hand side and a little below the middle of the envelope. Its form has been previously described and we have only to add further, that it should be written in parallel lines lengthways of the envelope, which should never be ruled with pin, pencil or other instrument.

Place the stamp at the upper right

hand corner, leaving such a margin as taste may dictate.

Having now exceeded the space we intended to occupy, we will leave the further consideration of the subject for a future issue, when we will say something on the classification, structure, rhetoric and literature of letters.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

THE subject upon which we write would afford to the ingenious author of the series of articles which have lately appeared in a popular Monthly, entitled "A quarrel with the 19th century," a most interesting theme. We doubt not that this critic of our age would indeed find abundant material for the display of those critical abilities which he so extravagantly lavishes in strictures on the customs, institutions and character of a century, to which we, with pardonable pride, prefix the adjective "glorious." We also commend our subject to the consideration of the author of a paper in a recent number of America's leading magazine, with the interesting title of "Some dangerous traits in American Life." For assuredly, if the American Journalism of the day be not "a dangerous trait," we look in vain for any other pernicious characteristics in the existence of our neighbors. The frequent criticisms of British Journalists upon their brethren of the pen across the Atlantic, has not failed to excite general remark. That these strictures have, in a more or less degree, (probably "more!") been merited, there can be but little doubt. If we may be pardoned the use of scarcely an elegant, but undoubtedly an expressive Americanism, the ruling spirit of the American Press seems to be—"goaheaditiveness." Some observant foreigner has remarked that "the American people were the most enterprising under

the sun;" it would be but another truism had he also asserted that American Journalism is the most enterprising in the globe. Most laudatory encomiums! But, alas, this same "enterprise" covers a multitude of sins! No other word can suffice to express our admiration of the energy by which a New York morning journal is in the hands of its Buffalo subscribers for its hasty after-breakfast perusal, than "goaheaditiveness." Again, when a New York daily requiring funds on a particular Monday, issued bulletins, and spread them broadcast, proclaiming the startling intelligence that the wild animals had escaped from their cages in Central Park during the previous night, (full particulars in paper,) although the pets of the metropolis were perfectly secure, and by so doing disposed of some twenty-five thousand additional copies. The country was electrified by the agonizing news, but laughed heartily next day, and, with a knowing wink, remarked "that's enterprise for you." Imagine the London "Thunderer" adopting such tactics! What anathemas would ascend throughout England! But we are of a different temperament, and probably that is "another dangerous trait in American life." Thus American Journalism is too enterprising by half. We fear our complaint book is going to assume the dimensions of a very portly volume. Accuracy is sacrificed in the effort to

produce a sensational report. Tit-bits of gossip, scandals, revelations of life in divorce courts, &c., is of paramount importance to the average American newspaper. Disgusting details in the categories of sin and misery are eagerly sought after, and inserted with no sparing hand in its columns. Its criticisms are about as palatable as "toddy" with $\frac{1}{8}$ of its contents stimulating, and $\frac{7}{8}$ luke-warm water. The slight amount of stimulant is hackneyed expressions of praise; the water is the weak review of the facts; the "mudler" of adverse criticism which alone could give sparkle and life to the beverage, is stored away among the editor's dusty volumes of forgotten lore. A Philadelphia journal will speak of a performance in flattering adjectives of the ecstatic kind; some days later a Boston paper will brand it as a disgusting display of egotism and ignorance. The treatment accorded the reporter in these cases exercises widely different influences. The Book and general literary Reviews of the American Press, are, with some notable exceptions, of a kind which can claim for their authors neither ability nor the requirements of a moderate education. We can hardly expect otherwise, when the editor of every petty agricultural sheet who has spent the greater part of his life in the seemingly genius-inspiring occupation of type-setting, deems himself perfectly competent to pass judgment upon any literary work. Should a book fail to meet the anticipations of the rural scribe, he marshalls his corps of literary qualities and orders a cannonade, the roar of whose thunders loudly resounds in a circle whose limit is the circulation of his publication. Such criticism rouses the enthusiasm of his patrons, and doubtless causes them to marvel like their brethren of Goldsmith's creation—"that one small head could carry all he knew."

We proclaim at this stage, a truce to fault finding, and intend awarding a due meed of applause. American Illustrated Journalism has no compeer. The

"Special Artists" employed by these papers, are now of ability in their profession. One seldom sees an illustration in these journals which could justly be termed "poor," and in many instances there are "humorous sketches" and "cartoons on current topics" which express more than columns of the ordinary staid reading matter would upon subjects of illustration. In this department of American Journalism, *enterprise* is also an important feature. As a proof of the assertion it might here be stated that America furnishes the *only* daily illustrated newspaper in the world. In still another department does the journalism of our continent excel. Nearly every University or College publishes a Periodical edited by the students. Principal among these publications, stands *The Yale Literary Magazine*, with its interesting paragraphs on literary and educational topics entitled "Notabilia" and "Memorabilia Valensia," and *The Harvard Advocate*, both most successful ventures. We predicted that our complaint book would, we feared, form quite a portly volume. Our second volume on the Excellencies of American Journalism need have no cause to be ashamed of its dimensions. We have one more admirable feature of our subject to notice before we conclude. The *humor* of our Press is as superior to that of our British rivals as the dignity of the former surpasses the latter. An occasional good hit in Punch forms the only sayings in the English Press, calculated to excite the risibilities of a Briton. What a contrast to the great army of humorous sheets on our side of the Atlantic! In speaking of humorous journalism, one must needs touch upon its authors. Josh Billings, Artemus Ward, The Danbury Newsman and Eli Perkins, are household words on both continents. American humor makes one *laugh*, British humor makes one *smile*. I am tempted to insert a specimen of American humor culled from an interesting paper, on Artemus Ward, in the current number of *Scribner*:

"A Reporter of a morning paper—a

notoriously homely man—heard that Artemus found a neat package, one day, upon his desk, containing a jack-knife, and thereupon made a paragraph to the effect that Brown (Ward) richly merited the knife. The humorist, under the guise of a special despatch from Charleston, where Ossawatomie Brown was on trial for treason, thus replied :

“The Jury in the case of O. Brown, charged with murder and treason, brought in a verdict of guilty at 10 o'clock this a. m., and at 11 o'clock he was sentenced by Judge Baker. The Judge, after dwelling on the enormity of the prisoner's crime, sentenced him to sleep one night with——(naming the reporter); and, said the judge in a trembling voice, *May God have mercy on your soul.* The prisoner fell with an agonizing shriek to the floor, and there was not a dry eye in the vast concourse of spectators. An effort will be made,

on the part of his friends, to have his sentence *Commutated to hanging.*”

Concerning the originality of such humor, we leave the reader to judge, and we trust it will be swayed as it ought to be by the keenest appreciation.

We have attempted to notice briefly the chief characteristics of our journalism. Its defects are many, its merits are many. Whether the defects will outweigh the merits, we shall not venture to decide in the brief space which we have been allotted. Energetic and Enterprising Journalism, Illustrated Journalism and College Journalism, are endeavoring to balance a prevalent lack of erudition, dignity and fidelity. We close by expressing the hope that should any venturesome critic undertake a quarrel with the 20th century, he will have no occasion to notice these failings in the journalism and amongst the journalists of America.

OUR OBJECT IN LIFE.

ALL have an object in life; some a goal which they wish to attain; some pinnacle in view they have not yet reached. As true is it that none attain that object, none reach their goal, none ever scale the heights which intervene between themselves and that pinnacle to which they would attain.

This striving after some object in the distance is not engendered by our associations, nor is it inculcated by the strict discipline of our early teachers. These may exert an influence upon it, at times so strong as *apparently* to crush out the true quality, but sooner or later that innate principle will burst forth, and if it do not drive the usurper from its position will at least exert a powerful influence in its councils.

As this desire to reach some point not yet attained is, therefore, an innate quality common to all mankind, we may expect a great diversity in those

objects. Since no man's ideas correspond in every particular with that of another, neither will his natural desires. There are certain objects in life which stand out so markedly in the history of mankind that they deserve special attention. The several objects in life will be found very often to tend towards the acquisition of wealth. This is praiseworthy in so far as industry, sterling honesty, and a proper attention to other affairs which demand the care of all, may be found in the person who makes this his object.

A great object in the lives of many is the acquisition of fame; but he who makes fame his goal of excellence, treads upon dangerous ground. Once let the spirit of ambition be kindled within a man's breast, and it requires a constant effort on his part to keep the flames in check. On every hand he sees that which would aid him in his course,

but which is of such a nature that its final reward would be an ignominious and head-long fall from that point which he had almost reached to a depth of degradation and misery from which he could never again rise. To gain fame, more noble intellects are sacrificed than ever were offered at the shrine of the god of wealth.

But that object in life which deserves the attention of all, though it receives the attention of but few; an object which while benefitting the seeker, sheds its lustre on all around him, is that of doing good to our fellowman. All other objects may merge into this one; all should do so. The wealth which by our industry we have gained may be used in the prosecution of our search after this object. The talents which have raised us to such fame, may be used for the benefit of our fellow-mortal, and may be the means of raising him from those depths of degradation and vice to which he may have fallen.

Since then we each possess that innate feeling which impels us to make some object in life our choice, it becomes a matter of vital importance to ascertain what that object may be; what means we are taking to attain to that object; and in what degree those means are praiseworthy; and, if on examination we find they are not praiseworthy, what means are best calculated to make them so. We may not wholly follow our natural desires, but intermix with them those dictated by our reason.

The student's life is one to which these remarks are peculiarly applicable. It is one of almost constant competition, and it is well that it is so, or his severe mental labor would be almost insufferable.

Are the motives which prompt him in this competition such as he can always defend? is he prompted by pride which rejoices in the defeat of his fellows? does it send a thrill of pleasure through him to find he has gained some advantage which places his fellow at a disadvantage? is he willing to profit by any little artifice which enhances his own prospects at the expense of his fel-

low? Such should not be the spirit which characterizes his career. Many apparent advantages will offer themselves which, at first sight, may appear perfectly harmless, but if he finds these entail upon him the subsequent loss of his self-respect, or what is of equal importance, his self-reliance, it is his duty to cast them all aside and face the conflict, unfettered by any such apparent advantages, and strive after those which reward the seeker with a knowledge of his own integrity, and the respect and esteem of his fellows.

The Brockville *Monitor* of a recent date contained an article on "Examination Cramming," deprecating the system now pursued, and stating that the tendency of the educational system was to foster cramming.

If all the means of education which are scattered over the world, and the philosophers of ancient and modern times were called together, and made to bring their combined efforts to bear upon an individual, all they could do would be to afford an opportunity of improvement.—*Degerando*.

An article in *The Educational Weekly* criticises unfavorably plans of industrial education. "If the State," it says, "acknowledges or assumes the obligation to teach children to saw, to plane, to mortice, etc., at what point in the life of the citizen-pupil will the State be rid of its obligation? If it teaches a boy to be a carpenter, is it not bound to furnish him with carpenter work to do when he becomes a man? If with paternal care it brings a boy up as a blacksmith, or if it even takes pains to develop in him special adaptation to that calling, how can it excuse itself for turning him adrift unemployed when his school days end. We foresee the attempt to turn our position by applying the argument to the present system of education, and our answer is ready when there is occasion to give it.

THOUGHT STUDY.

DURING all our waking hours we are thinking of something. The moment we cease to think we are asleep. The fact is well enough known to everybody, but its lesson is not always learned. We go on thinking, thinking, thinking, but how many of us make a systematic effort to so control our thoughts as to make them of value to us?

When we walk in the streets, or ride on the cars, or do anything else which leaves our minds free, we are very apt to let them run on listlessly from one subject to another without care, and the result is that all our thinking—all this wearing labor of our brains produces nothing of any value to us, except by accident.

But this loss of intellectual labor is not the only ill result of allowing the thoughts to run riot among trivialities. We need to form habits of self-control. Such habits constitute at least half of culture, and their existence is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of anything like satisfactory educational results. We must control our intellectual operations, if we would train our intellects to satisfactory and systematic activity, and there is nothing so fatal to such control as is this habit of loose, unguided, random thinking.

The mind must have rest, of course, but the rest comes from change, and from sleep—not from uncontrolled and useless activity. For these reasons I strongly urge upon the student the habit of thought study, as it is sometimes called. Let him always have some subject or other ready for consideration, and when nothing else offers, let him think about that—taking care that his thinking shall be systematic. Let him also cultivate the habit of self-control to such an extent that he may dismiss one subject and take up another at will. Then let him question everything about him for information and for culture. He will

soon find that he can learn quite as much from men and things as from books.

As a rule, it is better that we should observe the men and things around us, and think about them, than that we abstract ourselves, and hence it is best to keep the chosen subject in reserve, so long as there are other things at hand to furnish food for thought. This habit of observing our surroundings and thinking about them, furnishes us the very best possible object lessons, and it is this very habit which has resulted in some of the greatest of human achievements. A very simple thing indeed, to furnish food for thought, is a tea-kettle lid, but because James Watt, when he saw it, thought about it, we have now our steam engine, and this one man's habit of object study, advanced the civilization of the world incalculably. History is full of just such illustrations, and if we could always trace these things accurately, we should almost certainly find that every man who accomplishes anything of moment to himself or to the world, owes his success to habits of this character.

(Selected.)

The great end of education is not information, but personal vigor and character. What makes the practical man is not the well-informed man, but the alert, disciplined, self-commanded man. There have been highly trained and accomplished men in days when a knowledge of geography hardly went beyond the islands and mainland of the Levant. What should be understood thoroughly is, that cramming is not education. It is a mistake to cover too much ground, and to seek to make youth conversant simply with the largest number of studies. Let them learn a few things and learn them well. Let the personal influence of the teacher be relied upon rather than books and elaborated methods.—Selected.

THE QUARTERLY.

Nous travaillerons dans l'esperance.

HAMILTON, OCTOBER, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE "QUARTERLY."

<i>Principal Editors,</i>	}	MR. H. SUTHERLAND.	<i>Senior Society.</i>
		MR. R. C. TIBB.	
		MISS M. M. STEWART.	
		MISS J. E. ROBINSON.	
<i>Educational, Poetry, Mathematical, Wit and Humor,</i>	}	MR. A. RENNIE.	<i>Junior Society.</i>
		MISS N. V. WALKER.	
		MR. J. P. BOWERMAN.	
		MISS C. S. COVENTRY.	
<i>Business Managers,</i>	}	MR. G. ROSS.	
		MISS M. J. HAGER.	
		MR. F. J. HOGAN.	
		MR. J. J. ELLIOT.	

PRIZES.

MUCH has been, much we presume will still be said for and against the giving of prizes in public institutions of education. Yet the prize system holds its own, and is, we think, being freed from many of the gross abuses which at one time characterized it.

The recent decision of the Literary Society in this Institute to devote a portion of their surplus fund towards procuring prizes to be given to the successful competitors in those branches of literature taken up in the society is, we think, a step in the right direction—upward.

The objections usually most strongly urged against prize-giving can scarcely be urged in this case, for the funds necessary to procure those prizes have not been furnished by any interested outside party or company, but by the competitors themselves; therefore no extraneous influence can affect the awards. The awards are made by parties selected by the members of the society, therefore there can be no cause for jealousy on account of favor shown.

Should the competitors devote their whole attention to the subject, to the detriment of their other studies, the sub-

jects are of such a nature that the time would be well spent.

Besides the scheme is by no means new or untried in Literary Societies. It has been tried and adopted in almost every Literary Society of note in our Dominion. This is a strong precedent in its favor.

The advantages to be gained from such a system are many. It will awaken an interest in the meetings of the society from which will spring just such a reaction as is now needed. The programmes of entertainment will be more fully and more efficiently carried out, and members instead of shirking their part will be eager to perform it in the best manner possible.

Here we would desire to use our editorial privilege to make a few suggestions. The duties of the critic during the time which intervenes between the present and the date of competition will be the most important. On him, in a great measure, depends the success or failure of parties coming under his criticism. Should he be too lenient, the parties criticised will be lulled into a dangerous self-security, or probably, expecting a thorough criticism, be so disgusted with the slipshod manner in which they are criticised, as either to resign the contest altogether, or lose all interest in it.

Again should his criticisms be too severe, they will have a deadening, disheartening effect, which is even worse than the opposite extreme.

The necessity of appointing a good critic each evening becomes, then, obvious to all. Let the critic be selected from the ranks of those who are thoroughly competent to give a just and fearless criticism, and both the criticised and criticiser will receive benefit.

Thinking is aided by language, and, to a great extent, is dependent upon it as its most efficient instrument and auxiliary.—Potter.

SENIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE opening meeting was held on September 6th, but was not so well attended as that of the previous session, many of the former members having left, and the new students being evidently ignorant of the numerous advantages to be derived from a regular attendance at these meetings.

The meetings are held after four, on Friday evening, consequently it interferes but little, if any, with the school work, for, from time immemorial, Friday evening has been considered the play night of the week, and surely an hour or two spent in a Literary Society would be a source of pleasure, as well as a means of improvement.

We cannot too strongly urge upon the new students the advisability of connecting themselves with the Society.

Many we presume are preparing for professions, and the opportunities afforded by our debates for cultivating ease of manner and fluency of language should be embraced by all.

Although it is not deemed advisable to allow the ladies to debate, yet they seem to realize that in the paths opened to them, there is sufficient scope for their talents, and almost all the new lady students have connected themselves with the Society, which is gratifying to the old members.

The General Committee have taken a step in the right direction, in bringing the ladies forward as essayists, and all are expected to fulfil the parts assigned them.

Owing to the extreme brevity of the quarter just ended—from which two months of vacation must be deducted, the number of readings, debates and essays have been small. We have been favored with one essay on "Active Principles," five readings, and two debates on the following subjects, respectively: Resolved,—“That the orator has wielded a greater influence over mankind than the writer;” won by the gentlemen on the affirmative. The second; Resolved,—“That the mind gains more from observation than from reading;” the supporters of the affirmative gaining the decision.

We trust the acquaintance formed here may be lasting, and that everything connected with the Society may be distinguished by unity and good feeling; that in the years to come we may look back to the days passed at the Collegiate Institute as among the happiest days of our lives.

The following gentlemen constitute the General Committee for the next term:—

President,	- -	Mr. T. Ratcliffe.
First Vice Pres.,	- “	J. Coutts.
Second “ “	- - “	A. McPhail.
Third “ “	- “	G. E. Freeman.
Sec'y & Treas.,	- “	R. C. Tibb.
Councillor,	- - “	H. R. Fairclough.

GLEE CLUB.

SOME difficulty was found in reorganizing the Glee Club; many of its former members having left at the close of the summer session. Owing to the shortness of the term, the students seemed reluctant to devote time to anything but their studies. The ladies, always the most industrious, were particularly backward in joining, and it was not until Professor Johnson announced the style of music he proposed teaching, that temptation overcame their good resolutions, and bearing in mind the adage “That all work and no play makes Jane a dull girl,” they, after a short consultation “Bearded the lion in his den and Douglas in his hall,” viz, the polite young Secretary, who, at the close of every meeting since, has been quite busy recording the names of the vocal aspirants. Before the session ends we hope to have a Club second to none in the Province. Considerable regret was felt at the departure of the young lady who had so kindly presided at the piano during the preceding session, but her place is ably supplied by one of the new lady students.

The Club, which meets for practice twice a week, reflects great credit on Professor Johnson's management. A Concert is spoken of, so our readers will have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the merits or demerits of our Club.

JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

OWING to the absence of many of the old members, and a feeling amongst some of those who still remained, that too much time would be taken from their work this short session if they took an active part in its work, this Society was not organized as soon after vacation as might have been desirable. We are happy to state, however, that enough of the old members to reorganize and guarantee its success were found. At first only a few attended, but getting aroused to an interest in its work, others have signified their intention to become active members. At the first meeting the Officers were appointed for the current term—Mr. Bell being re-elected as president, by acclamation. This with music from some of the ladies occupied the time allotted for its work. At its last meeting, which was the only one of the term at which a literary programme was presented, there were twenty-five members present.

A very creditable essay was read by Miss N. V. Walker, on "The Camp Ground." After this followed a debate; the subject being, Resolved,—“That kindness is more conducive to obedience than harshness.” These with the readings and music formed a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

Now that we have made a successful start we hope to be able to add to our list of members all who are eligible and thoroughly alive to the advantages to be gained by attending the meetings of our Society.

The Officers for the present term are :

Mr. G. F. Bell,	-	President.
Mr. B. Burt,	- -	1st Vice Pres.
Mr. W. Logan,	-	2nd " "
Mr. H. B. Witton,	-	3rd " "
Miss M. Zeland,	-	Sec. Treas.
" F. Dalley,	-	Councillor.

Professor Max Muller has just given \$1,500 in order to establish a scholarship at the High School for Girls at Oxford, England.

FOOTBALL.

BOATING season is over; base-ball has likewise become dormant; but there are a few restless spirits at Hamilton Collegiate, who must either start something of this description, or as it would appear, die in the attempt. Across the fertile brain of these, in one of their consolatory meetings, over the departure of those sports, which had kept them busy during the last season, flashed the brilliant idea of forming a Foot-ball Club.

Instantly all gloom was chased from their faces, and to work they set with a will, and in the face of difficulties, which would almost daunt an *Achilles*, they organized the Hamilton Collegiate Foot-ball Club, with a President and Vice-President, of whom any club might be justly proud. Grounds were selected, a ball procured, and play commenced, and since that time, members have been enrolled till the Club now numbers about thirty.

The game is played according to the Rules of the Dominion Foot-ball Association, which all believe to be the best in every respect. Twice per week—on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons—an hour is devoted to the game, and all who have taken part therein, express themselves as convinced that an hour spent in such active sport is not lost, but on the contrary is time well spent.

We hope to see more join this Club. Students need some active exercise, and what exercise more fitted for rousing the sluggish blood than a lively game of Foot-ball? Playing according to the Association Rules, the Club, on payment of the sum of \$3, are eligible to compete for the championship of Canada. Whether they will do so or not has not yet been decided, but will be, we presume, before the next issue of the QUARTERLY, till which time we shall refrain from further remark.

The only safe way to bet on boat races, or any other races, is to take the money and buy a farm.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Hugh Muaray, Esq., *Chairman*; J. M. Gibson, M.A., LL.B., F. W. Fearman, Thos. White, M.D., J. B. Eager, C. R. Smith, B. J. Morgan, J. Cummings, S. H. Ghent, P. C. Blaicher, Jas. Osborne, A. Sutherland, John White, M. A., Jos. Fielding, A. M. Ross, J. Greenfield, G. Coumbe, J. M. Meakins, W. G. Reid.

THE MASTERS.

Geo. Dickson, M. A., *Head Master*.
 W. H. Ballard, M. A., *Mathematics*.
 T. C. L. Armstrong, M. A., *Modern Languages*.
 P. S. Campbell, B. A., *Classics*.
 C. Robertson, M. A., *Modern Languages*.
 J. W. Spencer, B. A., Sc. Ph. D., F.G.S., *Science*.
 G. W. Van Slyke, 1st (A.) Provincial, *Mathematics*.
 N. McKechnie, Fourth Year Undergraduate,
 Toronto University, *Assistant in Classics*.
 W. M. Sutherland, M. A., *Commercial Master*.
 Andrew Paterson, *Master of First Form—Girls*.
 D. E. Sheppard, " " " " —*Boys*.
 J. McInnes, *Mathematics and English*.
 Miss Bell, *Teacher of Lower First Form—Girls*.
 Mrs. Davidson, *Teacher of Lower First Form—Boys*.
 W. C. Forster, *Drawing Master*.
 Prof. Johnson, *Music Master*.

The work of preparing students for the Universities is made a specialty. The following classes are maintained for this purpose:

1. Class for senior matriculation—honors in all departments.
2. Class for junior matriculation—honors in all departments.
3. Class for junior matriculation—pass.
4. Class for matriculation in medicine.

There are also the following classes for Teachers:

1. Class for First Class Teachers Certificate.
2. Class for Second Class Teachers Certificate.

Those reading for matriculation in the LAW SOCIETY are classed with the "pass" matriculation students, and do the same work.

Candidates for examination in ENGINEERING recite with the honor class in mathematics for junior matriculation.

The special features of the school are:
 1st. Each department of the Upper

School is taught by a University trained man, who has made the subjects of his department a specialty in his University course.

2nd. Complete equipment for doing the work of both Upper and Lower Schools. Not only is there a full staff of masters, but there is an ample supply of maps, mechanical apparatus used in applied mathematics, chemicals and chemical appliances for experiments, and apparatus for illustrating physics.

3rd. Large classes reading for matriculation in the Universities. Arrangements are made for those who have all the subjects for matriculation prepared, except classics and modern languages, to join special classes in these subjects, to enable them to advance more rapidly than they would in the Lower School.

4th. A course of instruction in practical chemistry. Students will be taught both to manipulate and extemporize apparatus.

5th. A large collection of fossils and minerals; also several cases of Canadian birds, human skeleton, etc., to illustrate the lessons in physiology.

6th. Two flourishing literary societies among the students for the purpose of improving themselves in public speaking, reading, writing of essays, and in general literature.

7th. A course of lectures on Shakespeare's plays, by Prof. D. C. Bell, late of Dublin. The following plays of the series were read during the former part of the year: *King John*, *King Richard the Second*, *King Henry the Fourth* (parts 1 and 2), *King Henry the Fifth*, *King Henry the Sixth*, *King Richard the Third*, *King Henry the Eighth*, *As You Like It*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, and *Julius Cæsar*.

8th. Classes in free-hand, oil and water-color drawing. These classes are optional in the Upper School only.

9th. Publication of a school journal by the Literary Societies.

10th. Advanced classes in vocal music. All the students are taught music, but none are permitted to join the class unless they can read music at sight. The

class during this session number 20 members.

11th. Regular instruction in military drill.

THE SCHOOL AT THE UNIVERSITY, AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

During the last five years, 54 students of this School entered Toronto University; nearly all of them are now pursuing a University Course. During the present year 19 entered Toronto University; 2 entered McGill; 2 entered Trinity; 1 entered Queen's; 1 entered Albert; 8 passed the local examination of Toronto University; 19 passed the local examination of McGill University; 2 obtained first class Teacher's Certificates; 36 passed the intermediate examination; 24 obtained third class Certificates; 4 matriculated in law.

The following are the names of those referred to above:—

M. S. Fraser, Hamilton,	Entered Toronto Univer.
W. Martin, Lemington,	" " "
I. Pike, Markham,	" " "
D. Minchin, Shakespeare,	" " "
J. C. Fraser,	" " "
W. H. W. Boyle, Allan Park,	" " "
D. Young, Claremont,	" " "
A. Teefy, Richmond Hill, (part)	" " "
James Stoddart, Thorndale,	" " "
Geo. Kappel, Hamilton,	" " "
Jas. Ratcliffe, (Sch.) Columbus,	" " "
F. T. Lyall, Rockton,	" " "
E. W. Webber, Hamilton,	" " "
J. A. McLean, Agincourt,	" " "
N. McCallum, Laskay,	" " "
Miss M. White, Hamilton,	" " "
E. N. Webber, Hamilton,	" " "
Frank Vale, Corpus Christi,	" " "
Tex., (Med.)	" " "
S. Johnson,	(Med.) " " "
W. G. Brown, Pickering,	Queen's " "
Jno. T. Reid, North Mountain,	McGill " "
R. R. Wallace, Hamilton,	" " "
J. A. Walker, Glencoe,	Albert " "
Miss L. Cox,	Local Exam., Toronto Univer.
" L. Harrison,	" " " "
" J. Somerville,	" " " "
" J. Stewart,	" " " "
" A. Troup,	" " " "
" J. Wood,	" " " "
" J. Edgar,	" " " "
" M. Troup,	" " " "

The following passed the Local Examinations of McGill College, Montreal:—

Misses Harrison, Sinclair, White, Stewart J., Stewart M., Wood, Troup M., Troup A., Edgar, Somerville; Messrs. Ambrose, Fairclough, Kappel G., Lawson, Livingston, McKinnon, Ross, Vandewater.

Richard Hill and Wm. Alford, of Hamilton, obtained First Certificates as Public School Teachers.

J. A. Walker, Chatham,	Matriculated in Law.
Wm. Lees, Hamilton,	" "
David O'Keef, Hamilton,	" "
John Connacher, Hamilton,	" "

The following is a statement of the Scholar-

ships won by our students, on leaving the School:—

1873, 2 Scholarships at Toronto University.
 1874, 3 " " " and 1 at London, (Eng.)
 1875, 3 Scholarships at Toronto University and 1 at Knox College.
 1876, 3 Scholarships at Toronto University and 2 at Knox College.
 1877, 2 Scholarships at Toronto University and 2 at Knox College.
 1878, 1 Scholarship at Toronto University.

Altogether 14 at Toronto; 1 at London, (The Dominion Gilchrist Scholarship,) and 5 at Knox College,—making a total of 20 Scholarships.

How far our students are prepared to take advantage of a University Course of study, may be seen by referring to the last Class-List of Toronto University: The following Scholarships were awarded to the ex-students of the School:—

In the First Year,—1st Proficiency Scholarship.
 In the Second Year,—1st and 2nd Classical Scholarships, and the 2nd Proficiency Scholarship.

In the Third Year,—1st Modern Language Scholarship, and the Blake Scholarship.

The following passed the recent Intermediate Examination:—

Misses Ashmore, Alexander, Burrows, Calder, Carnie, Durdon, Edgar, Gillespie, Haggart, McKean, Meston, Moore E., Moore C., Munroe, Robertson H., Robertson J., Sinclair, Stewart.

Messrs. Barr, Bell, Bowerman, Bowman, Brodie, Carruthers, Clark, Davidson, Field, Freeman, Kraft, McPherson, Tibb, Urquhart, Williamson, Willson, Vandewater.

Taking the 5 Intermediate Examinations together, no fewer than 128 passed:

At the 1st Intermediate,	21	passed.
" 2nd	23	"
" 3rd	16	"
" 4th	33	"
" 5th	35	"

Last year 2 obtained First Class certificates.

This " 2 " " "

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is meant by the solar system? What is the earth's position in the solar system?
2. How does the principal of inertia apply to the earth's motion round the sun?
3. Enumerate the proofs of the rotundity of the earth?
4. What is meant by the term projection, as applied to map drawing? What is meant by mercatorial, equatorial and polar projections, respectively?
5. How is it shown that the earth rotates from west to east?
6. Explain the cause of change of day and night.
7. What is the length of the longest day at the poles? at equator? why?

8. Give the causes (three) which produce the change of seasons.
9. "The earth was originally melted throughout". Give three proofs of this. Also give three effects that follow from the same.
10. What are volcanoes? What are mud volcanoes?
11. Where are the principal volcanic regions of the world?
12. Locate the following volcanoes, Vesuvius, Hecla, Kilauea, Erebus, Terror, Teneriffe, Antisani, Popocatepetl.
13. What is meant by trend of a coast? Show that the main trends throughout the world are north-east and north-west. Show that the mountain and island chains lie mainly in the same direction?
14. What is meant by continental and oceanic islands, respectively?
15. The islands of the world may be classified in part, as follows:
AMERICAN CHAINS.—Arctic Archipelago, Islands in Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bahamas, W. Indies, Aleutian Islands of British Columbia, do. of Patagonia.
ASIATIC CHAINS.—Kurile, Japan, Loo Choo, Philippine.
AUSTRALASIAN CHAINS.—In three curved lines, 1st. Sumatra, Java, Sumbawa, Flores and Timor. 2nd. Borneo, Celebes, Gilolo, Ceram, Papua, Louisiade Archipelago, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. 3rd. Admiralty Islands, New Ireland, New Britian, Solomon's Archipelago, Santa Cruz and New Hebrides.
POLYNESIAN CHAIN.—Marquesas, Paumotu, Tahita, Samoa or Navigator's, Kingsmill, Ralick, Radack and Caroline.
SANDWICH.
16. Describe as fully as you can the formation of coral islands. How do they differ in appearance from volcanic islands?
17. Compare the mountain systems of N. America with those of S. America.
18. Describe the chain of the Alps.
19. Where is the great low plain of Europe?
20. Where are the following mountains: Cantabrians, Apennines, Cevennes, Hartz, Kiolen, Vosges, Pindus, and Grampians?
21. Where are the Karakorun mountains, the Suleiman, the Hindoo Koosh, Vindhya and Taurus.
22. What portions of Africa are high?
23. Explain how large bodies of water mitigate the extremes of climate.
24. Explain the origin of springs, of hot springs. What is an Artesian well?
25. In what way is fresh water an exception to the law, heat expands bodies and cold contracts them. What beneficial result follows from this property of water?
26. Explain the cause of saltness in the ocean and inland waters.
27. What rivers in Europe would you expect to have deltas?
28. What are the different movements of the oceanic waters? Which of these affect the water at its greatest depth? In which does the water move forward?
29. Give a drawing showing the position of the earth, sun and moon, spring and neap tides.
30. Why cannot there be two flood tides in 24 hrs.? How often do spring tides occur?
31. What are the main causes of oceanic currents? Show how it is that the rotation of the earth changes the direction of the currents.
32. How do currents affect climate? What effects do they produce east of Newfoundland?
33. Why are tropical regions warmer than the polar? Why are verticle rays warmer than oblique ones?
34. Why do not the isothermal lines correspond with the parallels of latitude?
35. Explain origin of wind.
36. Give a drawing showing the atmospheric circulation generally, and the trade winds and zone of calms particularly.
37. How does the earth's rotation affect currents of the atmosphere?
38. Explain (by drawing preferred) the land and sea breezes, also monsoons.

SOLUTIONS—ARITHMETIC.

2. 5 being the next factor after unity is \therefore the number that can be subtracted the greatest number of times, and the number itself can, of course, be taken the least number of times, and next to the number itself comes the co-factor of 5, viz. 3689.
3. Exp'n.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{512 \times 10} + \sqrt[3]{003375 \times 10}}{\sqrt[3]{8 \times 10} - \sqrt[3]{001 \times 10}} \\
 &= \frac{8\sqrt[3]{10} + 15\sqrt[3]{10}}{2\sqrt[3]{10} - 1\sqrt[3]{10}} \\
 &= \frac{95}{19} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Ans. $148\frac{5}{6}$

5. $70\frac{7}{8}$ Ans.

6. Suppose he allows \$100 for the note; then to yield him 10% per annum, the note must be for \$112 $\frac{1}{2}$ \therefore he exacts 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

7. (1.) .02604. Ans. 2. Its linear dimensions will be $\sqrt[3]{400,000,000}$ or 20,000 times those of the inch, and the $\frac{1}{2,000}$ of a mile is 3168 inches,—the required scale.

8. $4\frac{1}{2}$ Tons
 $\frac{2 \text{ oz.}}{\text{number of sqr. inches in its surface}} = 72,000$, number of cub. inches in the solid. $120 \times 96 = 11,520$,
 $\frac{72,000}{11,520} = 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches,—depth required.

9. Volume = $(4\frac{7}{8}^2 - 4\frac{1}{2}^2) \frac{22}{7} = \frac{225}{64} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1,760 \times 3 \times 12}{1728}$ cub. ft., and cost of
 1 cub. ft. = $\frac{480}{2,000}$ of 50.40\$, \therefore cost $\frac{225}{64} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1,760 \times 3 \times 12}{1728} \times \frac{24}{100} \times \frac{504}{10}$ \$
 = \$4,900.50.

10. We may suppose the single plate to be 1 inch thick, and to contain twice as much as the other two together, now their vol., = $\left\{ (4\frac{1}{2})^2 + 6^2 \right\} \times \frac{22}{7}$ divide twice this

by $\frac{22}{7}$ and extract sqr. root, and we have $\frac{15}{2} \sqrt{2}$ \therefore its diam. = $15 \sqrt{2}$

SOLUTIONS TO THE EXERCISES IN TODHUNTER'S EUCLID.

BOOK I.

1. Let AB be the given base and C the line to which the sides are to be equal. From A, B draw AD, BE each equal to C and from A, B as cen. at dists. AD, BE desc. circles cutting one and then in F, FAB shall be Δ reqd.
2. Both pts. must lie on the circum. of the smaller O.
3. AB, CD the lines, E the pt. of section, F any pt. in AE, join FC, FD then CE, EF = DE, EF ea. to ea. and \sphericalangle CEF = DEF \therefore base CF = DF.
4. The \sphericalangle 's DBC, DCB being halves of = \sphericalangle 's are = \therefore DB = DC.
5. The \sphericalangle A is half the \sphericalangle ABC so also is \sphericalangle ABD \therefore they are = \therefore AD = DB.
6. \sphericalangle GBC = FCB \therefore BH = CH \therefore FH = HG.
7. BA, AH are = CA, AH and base BH = HC \therefore BAH = CAH.
8. BA, AC = DA, AC ea. to ea. and \sphericalangle BAC = DAC \therefore &c.
9. DA, AB = CB, BA ea. to ea. and base DB = CA \therefore \sphericalangle DAB = CBA \therefore &c.
10. Draw diag. and apply I. 8 making diag. the base of ea. Δ .
11. Apply I. 8 making diag. a side of ea. Δ .
12. ABC, DBC the Δ 's (1) on opp. sides of BC join AD cutting BC in E, then BA, AD = CA, AD and base BE = CE \therefore \sphericalangle BAD = CAD and BA, AE = CA, AE \therefore base BE = EC and \sphericalangle AEB = AEC \therefore &c. (2) on same side of BC prod. AD to meet BC in E and apply same proof.
13. Bisect the line joining gn. pts. at rt. \sphericalangle 's the bisecting line will evidently meet the gn. line at the reqd. pt.
14. A, B the two pts. draw AC \perp to the line, prod. to D (CD = AC) and join DB and prod. it to meet gn. line in E, join AE, AE, BE shall be the lines reqd.
15. CAB. BAG = two rt. \sphericalangle 's and \sphericalangle between bisecting lines = half their sum = one rt. \sphericalangle .
16. AO, BO, CO, DO the four st. lines, since AOB = COD and AOD = BOC \therefore AOB and BOC = COD and AOD = 2 rt. \sphericalangle 's bec. the four \sphericalangle 's = four rt. \sphericalangle 's \therefore &c.
17. \sphericalangle BDA gr. than DAC \therefore gr. than DAB \therefore BA is gr. than BD.
18. In previous fig. ADB is gr. than C and ADC gr. than B \therefore &c.
19. Join DB then bec. AD is gr. than AB \therefore \sphericalangle ABD is gr. than \sphericalangle ADB, similarly CBD is gr. than CDB \therefore ABC is gr. than ADC.
20. Let AB be diag. then ABF is an obt. \sphericalangle \therefore AFB is acute \therefore &c.
21. Let AB be \perp and AC any other line, then ABC is a rt. \sphericalangle \therefore ACB is acute, \therefore &c. next let AD be more remote than AC, then ACD is obt. and ADC acute, \therefore &c. thirdly, if two lines be drawn from gn. pt. to pts. equidistant from the \perp they will clearly be equal. And lastly if more than two lines be drawn, two of them must be on same side of \perp and cannot \therefore be equal.
22. ABC the Δ D the pt. then AD, DB are togr. gr. than AB, AD, DC than AC and BD, DC than BC *ie* twice AD, and BD and CD are togr. gr. than AB, BC, CA \therefore AD, BD, CD are gr. than half sum of sides.
23. Let DB be the diag. of the quadl. ABCD which is not less than the other, then DA, AB are gr. than DB, so also are DC, CB *ie* the four sides are gr. than twice DB and \therefore than DB and AC.
24. ABC the Δ AD the line, prod. AD to E (DE = AD) join BE then BE = AC (I. 4) and EB, BA are gr. than EA, *ie* gr. than twice DA.
25. Let A be equal to B and C, make \sphericalangle CAD = ACB then DAB = ABD \therefore &c.
26. D middle pt. of AB, then if CD is not = AD it must be either gr. or less, if gr., the \sphericalangle CAD is gr. than ACD and CBD gr. than BCD, *ie* the \sphericalangle C is less than A and B togr. again if CD is less than AD then \sphericalangle C is gr. than A and B togr. \therefore AD must = CD = DB.
27. AB the gn. base make the \sphericalangle BAD = gn. \sphericalangle and AD = sum of sides, join BD and make \sphericalangle DBC = D, ABC is reqd. Δ .
28. Apply I. 26 the two parts of the bisected \sphericalangle being equal, and also the two rt. \sphericalangle 's and the bisecting line com.

29. Prod. the two gn. lines to meet, bisect the \sphericalangle between them, this bisecting line will cut the other line in the required pt.
30. Join the pts. and bisect the line between them, the line joining this pt. of bisection and the gn. pt. will be the line required.
31. \sphericalangle BAD = EAD and BDA = EDA and AD is com. \therefore &c.
32. Bisect \sphericalangle BAC the line through P \parallel to this bisecting line will be line required.
33. Let ABC, DEF be the two \triangle 's AB, DE the eq. sides and B, E rt. \sphericalangle 's Place the \triangle 's so that A is on D and B on E, C, F being on opp. sides of AB, then CB BF, are in same st. line, and \therefore ACF is an isos \triangle \therefore \sphericalangle ACF = AFC then apply I.26.
34. ABC the \triangle , DE \parallel BC the extr. \sphericalangle ADE = intr. and opp. \sphericalangle ABC &c.
35. Let B meet A, C in pts. E, F and C meet D in G, then extr. \sphericalangle BEA = int. BFC and EFC = DGC \therefore BEA = DGC
36. Apply I.26, the two pairs of alt. \sphericalangle 's are equal, and one side = one side.
37. By the above each of these lines is bisected, also the vertical \sphericalangle 's are = \therefore apply (I.4.)
38. ABC the \triangle CAD extr. \sphericalangle bisected by AE then \sphericalangle ABC = DAE = EAC = ACB.
39. At any pt. E in CD make \sphericalangle CEF = gn. \sphericalangle and through A draw AB \parallel to EF.
40. AB bisecting line, BC, BD lines \parallel to the sides, then \sphericalangle CBA = alt. \sphericalangle BAD = CAB = A BD and AB is com. then apply I.26.
41. \sphericalangle FCE = ECB = alt. \sphericalangle CEF \therefore FE = FC, similarly FC = FG.
42. Draw BE bisecting ABC and meeting AC in E, through E draw ED \parallel BC.
43. Construct as above.
44. Draw AF bisecting BAC, AF will cut BC at rt. \sphericalangle 's and \therefore be \parallel to DE, then \sphericalangle EDA = alt. \sphericalangle DAF = FAC = int. \sphericalangle AED.
45. ABC the \triangle BD, CD the \perp 's, then ABD and ACD are tog'r = 2 rt. \sphericalangle 's \therefore BAC, BDC are tog'r = 2 rt. \sphericalangle 's but BCD, CBD are = 2 rt. \sphericalangle 's \therefore \sphericalangle A = BCD and DBC = twice either of them since they are equal.
46. BA, AE = FA, AC ea. to ea. and \sphericalangle BAE = FAC \therefore BE = FD &c.
47. All int. \sphericalangle 's tog'r with 4 rt. \sphericalangle 's = 16 rt. \sphericalangle 's \therefore the 8 int. \sphericalangle 's = 12 rt. \sphericalangle 's \therefore one int. \sphericalangle = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rt. \sphericalangle 's
48. Construct an equilat. \triangle on any part of this line as base, and through gn. pts. draw lines \parallel to sides of this \triangle
49. ABC the \triangle , BD, CD bisecting lines, prod. BC to E, then \sphericalangle DCE = CDB and DBC, but DCA = DBC \therefore ACE = BDC.
50. \sphericalangle ACB = ABC and ACD = ADC \therefore BCD = B and D tog'r, \therefore = rt. \sphericalangle .
51. \sphericalangle BCD being half ext. \sphericalangle is = $\frac{1}{2}$ B and $\frac{1}{2}$ A, and CBD = $\frac{1}{2}$ A and $\frac{1}{2}$ C, \therefore DBC and DCB = A and $\frac{1}{2}$ B and $\frac{1}{2}$ C \therefore D = remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ B and $\frac{1}{2}$ C to ea. add $\frac{1}{2}$ A \therefore D and $\frac{1}{2}$ A = $\frac{1}{2}$ A and $\frac{1}{2}$ B and $\frac{1}{2}$ C = one rt. \sphericalangle .
52. This is evident at once since the sum of the 3 \sphericalangle 's is 2 rt. \sphericalangle 's
53. Bisect two of the \sphericalangle 's of an equilat. \triangle
54. Apply I. 4 to prove \sphericalangle FBE = BCA and HBA = BAC then add ABC then ABH and ABC and CBF = 3 \sphericalangle 's of a \triangle = 2 rt. \sphericalangle 's \therefore HB, BF are in same st. line.
55. Make vertical \sphericalangle half a rt. \sphericalangle
56. From AB cut off AD = gn. line make \sphericalangle ADQ = half gn. \sphericalangle and DQP = ADQ.
57. ABC the \triangle , BD, CD the lines which meet AB, AC prod. in E, F, then DBC is clearly isos. Again \sphericalangle BDE = DBC and DCB = $\frac{2}{3}$ ABC, also ABC = BEC and BCE \therefore BEC = $\frac{2}{3}$ ABC \therefore BED is isos. similarly DEF is isos.
58. Let BF, ED meet in G, and EA, CF in H. Then \sphericalangle EGB = D and $\frac{1}{2}$ B. Also = F and $\frac{1}{2}$ C, \therefore D and $\frac{1}{2}$ B = F and $\frac{1}{2}$ C; Similarly A and $\frac{1}{2}$ C = F and $\frac{1}{2}$ B, \therefore 2 F = A and D, \therefore &c.
59. See 26.
60. Each of the lines is half of the hypotenuse AB.
61. Let DE be the feet of the \perp rs., F middle part of base, then FD, EF each = half base \therefore EFD is isos. \triangle \therefore &c.
62. \sphericalangle CBH = HBK = KBC and CB = BH = BK \therefore &c. (I. 4)
63. ABC the \triangle AD part of AB and AE part of AC, DB = CE (I. 26.) \therefore AD = AE \therefore \sphericalangle ADE = AED \therefore &c.
64. From AC cut off AD = AP and from DC cut off DQ = DP, join PQ.

65. Let $AB =$ sum of sides A and B make $\sphericalangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}$ rt. \sphericalangle from cen. A with rad. = hyp. desc. \circ cutting BC in D , make $\sphericalangle BDE = B$ meeting AB in E join AD , ADE is required \triangle
66. Let $AB =$ dif. of sides make $\sphericalangle ABC = 1\frac{1}{2}$ rt. \sphericalangle^s , from cen. A with rad. = hyp. desc. \circ cutting AC in D from D drop \perp on AB prod. meeting it in E join AD , ADE is \triangle required.
67. Draw a line \parallel to the hyp. at a dist'n. = this \perp and from middle pt. of hyp. with rad. = half hyp. desc. \circ and join the extremities of hyp. to one of the pts. where this \circ cuts the \parallel line.
68. See 72, below.
69. Let BAC be the rt. \sphericalangle , on AC desc. an equilat. $\triangle ACD$, bisect DAC by the line AE , AE , AD shall trisect BAC .
70. AB the gn. line, on AB desc. an equilat. \triangle bisect the base \sphericalangle^s by AC , BC , through C draw lines \parallel to the sides, these lines shall trisect the gn. line.
71. A the gn. pt. draw $ABC \perp$ the lines cutting them in BC , make $CD = AB$ and $BE = AC$ (D , E being pts. in the \parallel lines, but on opp. sides of ABC) join AD , AE . If A is between the \parallel lines then DE will be on same side of BAC .
72. Let AB be gn. perimeter, on AB desc. a \triangle having its $\sphericalangle^s =$ the reqd. \sphericalangle^s bisect the \sphericalangle^s at the base and through the pt. where these bisecting lines meet draw lines \parallel the sides of the \triangle these will form, with part of the base included, the required \triangle
(In our next number these solutions will be continued to the end of Book II.)

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

(Written for THE QUARTERLY.)

Years, with their events and changes, passed before me as I stood
 In half reflective—strange and dreamy—half lethargic mood.
 On my soul entranced and wrapt, by prophetic fancy swayed,
 Quaintest scenes of future time were vividly portrayed.

Common people wearing diamonds was not given me to see;
 That the trains of ladies measured more was not revealed to me;
 Nor that in bomb-shells men ambitious rode from this to yonder quarter,
 Improving speed with greedy haste, nor taking note of slaughter.

But in progress of the years, which reached in count a double span,
 The youth we have in school to-day became a settled man,
 And with the gentle chosen one he gave the name of "wife,"
 In proud and noble outline stood, on the eminence of life.

In Legislation's halls he trod and framed the country's laws,
 And pillared by his mighty vote each just and worthy cause;
 Right royally he feasted at the gathered Board of Trade,
 Where circled many a piquant toast, and many a joke was made.

When toasted he responded thus:—"Gentlemen, I rise—I—ri—"
 Proved its direst ultimatum; would you learn the reason why?
 Not that his learning's store was scant, 'twas mighty! 'twas immense!
 But in his gettings he had failed to rub off diffidence.

When a pupil at our Institute, it grieves me to relate,
 He failed to take his part, when called, in reading or debate;
 Young students, from my simple verse do you a warning take,
 Come join our ranks, rehearse your parts, and diffidence forsake.

THE TIME TABLE.

In the SIXTH FORM there is a very good class reading for *First-Class Certificates*, and another class reading for *Senior Matriculation* next May.

In the FIFTH FORM there are two classes reading for *Junior Matriculation*; one for pass and one for honors.

Classes reading for First-Class Certificates have the following lessons each week:—

Arithmetic twice a week.
Algebra three times a week.
Euclid twice a week.
Natural Phil. twice a week.
Chemistry three times a week.
Chemical Physic three times a week.
Botany will alternate with *Chemical Physic* in April.
English, twice a week.
English Author, Milton, or *Macbeth*, three times a week.
History three times a week.

The class reading for SENIOR MATRICULATION have the following lessons a week:—

Greek five times a week for honor men, and three times for pass men.
Latin five times a week for honor men, and three times for pass men.
Latin Grammar twice a week.
Latin Prose three times a week.
Arithmetic twice a week.
Algebra three times a week.
Euclid twice a week.
Trigonometry five times a week.
Conic Sections twice a week.
English Grammar three times a week.
English Author three times a week.
French five times a week.
German five times a week.
Chemistry three times a week.

The following classes are maintained for JUNIOR MATRICULATION:—

Latin Author three times a week, for pass men.
Latin Author five times a week for honor men.
Latin Prose three times a week.
Latin Grammar twice a week.

Greek Author three times a week, for pass men.

Greek Author five times a week, for honor men.

Greek Grammar and Prose, with Author, twice a week.

Algebra three times a week.

Arithmetic twice a week.

Euclid twice a week.

Trigonometry five times a week.

English five times a week.

History & Geography three times a week.

French five times a week.

German five times a week.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is not a subject prescribed for Junior or Senior matriculation, with honors, or for First Class Teachers' Certificates, that is not taught in the school. The large number of classes maintained enables Candidates, who are not fully prepared to go on with the advanced work, to join classes suited to their advancement.

THE FINE ARTS OF THE SCHOOL.

That our school is not devoid of talent in drawing may be fairly inferred by the following record of prizes won at the Provincial and Central Fairs, recently held:

At the last Provincial Fair held at Toronto, Mr. J. K. Lawson, member of Upper First Form, was awarded the *First Prize* for Crayon Portrait, and *Second Prize* for the same kind of work.

At the Hamilton Central Fair he was awarded

Two First Prizes for water colors.
Two First Prizes for crayon portraits.
One First Prize for crayon landscape.
One Second Prize for crayon copy.

Two cases of drawings done by the First Form pupils were also exhibited and were awarded an *Extra Prize*.

The class in water color drawing and oil painting is now organized, and meets on the afternoons of Monday and Friday.

PERSONALIA.

- D. M. Stewart, Forth Form, 1877, is now assistant master, Smith's Falls High School.
- Robt. Barron, Fifth Form, 1875, is assistant master, Smithville High School.
- James Millar, mathematical scholarship man Junior matriculation, 1876, is mathematical master of the Oshawa High School.
- W. A. Duncan, Fifth Form, 1878, is now assistant master, Strathroy High School.
- W. A. Alexander, M. A., (1873,) is now the modern language master of the Prince of Wales' College, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
- M. Fenwick of the University Class of 1874, is now assistant master Rockwood Academy.
- Frank Haight, University Class, 1876, is head master of the Nobletown Public School.
- Wm. Alford, who obtained First-Class Certificate, last July is now head master of Public School in Cornwall.
- Chas. E. Bell is now head master of the

Hagerman Public School.

John Whaley is now teaching in this County.

The following who were students last session, first half of 1878, obtained situations in the City Public Schools last September:—

Misses Billington, Calder, Somerville, Turnbull, Steedman, Stewart J., Troup M., Burrows, Meston, Moore C., Moore E., Munroe, McKean, Ecclestone.

Miss J. L. Edgar of the Fifth form, who passed the recent local examinations of Toronto and McGill University, is now teaching in the Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

S. K. Davidson is teaching in Middlesex.
 R. F. Wilson " " " Perth.
 Miss A. McPherson " " " Wentworth.
 E. F. Hixon " " " Middlesex.
 Miss Sammond " " " Grimsby.

J. A. Walker is studying law in the office of Douglas and O'Neil, Chatham.

James Connocher is in a law office, Stratford.

D. O'Keefe and Wm. Lees are studying law in this City.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.—BOOK I.

Essay read at the recent Teachers' Convention for the County of Wentworth.

EPIC poetry, according to Dr. Johnson, undertakes to teach the most important truths by the most pleasing precepts, and, therefore, relates some great event in the most affecting manner.

An Epic poem should, therefore, possess a suitable length, employ heroic verse, narrate great actions, and be distinguished for nobility of sentiment, and sublimity of language.

The Paradise Lost, of Milton, is termed a sacred Epic; sacred, because it deals with a subject of that character. The other works of this class are his Paradise Regained, and the Divine Comedy of

Dante. Of these, the first place must be assigned to the poem under consideration, for loftiness of design and majesty of style. When we review the poems of the epic order, such as the Iliad, Odyssey, Æneid and Nibelungenlied, we notice that their interest is national, being that evoked by the recital of the deeds of some great national hero—deeds performed, perchance, in the siege of a city, or the founding of a colony; whereas, the subject of Milton's poem is of cosmopolitan interest, affecting all nationalities alike.

Now, much of the strength and weak-

ness discernible in Milton's *P. L.* is attributable to the very nature of the subject—the most sublime ever selected by any poet, for the exercise of his peculiar gifts, and yet presenting, by its very excess of sublimity, fruitful sources of failure. His subject refers to revolution in Heaven, the downfall of Angels, the creation of a new race, and their forfeiture of immortality. The chief actors in the poem are such that, as has been happily observed, it would be an irreverence to name on slight occasions. You will notice, therefore, the difficulty under which he would labor in attempting to attribute to the Supreme Being and the Messiah, sentiments and language befitting their elevated rank, and divine nature; even in the conversations and speeches of the fallen angels he would have to reject everything calculated to shock the sensitive, or taint the pure: yet Milton has by the elevation of his thought, the luxuriance of his imagination, the majesty of his language, and the force of his genius, overcome many of the difficulties pertaining to such a subject, and where he has failed, we may safely charge it to the inability of language to express his conceptions, or to the impossibility of any created being, of such limited powers as man, undertaking to grasp and delineate successfully, the thoughts and passions of Divine Intelligences.

You will remember, however, that none of the failures to which I have here alluded are to be met within the portion of this poem under review; it is true we may meet with some defects, some imperfections arising from his peculiar mannerism; but it will be useful to bear in mind the judgment of Craik on this work, in which he states it to be the most splendid and most perfect of human composition,—the one which unites these two qualities in the highest degree, and as not to be surpassed for its magnificence of imagination.

In a brief review such as the present, I cannot dilate at great length upon a special excellence, or expiate upon a trivial imperfection. My aim will be

solely directed to call attention to the principal features, whether of beauty or defect, and therefore no astonishment need be felt should I fail to advert to isolated passages of excellence or demerit. Nor do I imagine in the review of a single book, is it necessary to refer to the fable of the poem; to his manner of conducting the action; to his methods of maintaining the interest of the reader by the skilful interposition of incident, illustration, or dialogue.

The first book is concerned chiefly with the doings and speeches of Satan and his colleagues, their description, and the inauguration of their grand consultation in Pandemonium.

The first twenty-six lines comprise what may be termed the invocation, in which, while stating the subject in part, he appeals to the Divine Muse for assistance in his great undertaking, and concludes by propounding its moral, viz: "to justify the ways of God to man." You will notice the propriety of the language he uses in beginning this poem, and how he rises from the severely simple style to the elevated, which is the usual practice of writers of the great epic. You will also notice the naturalness of the transition from the invocation to the fable. We have next the rejection of Satan and the rebel angels from heaven, and then follows the description of the "fiery gulf." No one has surpassed Milton in his descriptions. By the splendour of his imagination he has been enabled to employ such ideas and illustrations as are best calculated to excite our admiration or dread. From the vague description, the partial glimpse he gives us here of the pit of destruction, we form a more vivid idea of its terrors than if he had been more precise in his language. Such circumstances as he mentions, as the flames that give forth no light; the never-ending torture; the absence of hope; the fiery deluge; all serve to deepen the horror with which we would naturally regard the mysteries of the nether gloom.

We have next the dialogue between Satan and Beelzebub, after their recov-

ery from the stupor produced by their fall. Satan is one of Milton's most marvellous creations; so lofty a character does he become under Milton's treatment, that it has been insinuated that he is in reality the hero of P. L. No single personage is, however, intended to be the hero of this work, and, therefore, none should be looked for.

To appreciate properly the ideas Milton gives us of Satan, we would have to compare them with those respecting him of other authors, or of the people at large.

How immeasurably superior is Milton's depiction of Satan's personal appearance to that of other writers, and more especially to that vulgar conceit which invests him with horns, hoofs and tail! And the superiority here displayed in the description of his outward appearance is but indicative of a still greater one in that of his intellectual powers.

On an analysis of Satan's character, you will observe that his fall is not attributed to an innate love of evil in the abstract; he is not represented as preferring, from the nature of his moral constitution, evil to good; but his fall is to be regarded as the result of his desire for self-aggrandizement, to the promptings of an unbridled ambition. In his first speech to Beelzebub, he at first deplures their common fall, and seems to be wholly engrossed by the magnitude of his punishment, and not by its justice; but his force of mind speedily rises superior to even this feeling, and he expresses his impenitence and continued obstinacy to the Almighty. But it is in response to the querulous and despondent speech of Beelzebub that we obtain a more vivid idea of his intellectual power, and of the intensity of the hatred by which he is actuated.

After Milton has thus shown us some of the mental characteristics of this personage, he then undertakes to give us some idea of his personal appearance. "The whole part" observes Addison "of this great enemy of mankind is filled

with such incidents as are apt to raise and terrify the reader's imagination." This last remark is applicable to Milton's description of his person. You will observe the same indefiniteness here, to which I called your attention in the case of his description of the fiery gulf—a quality in which he is the direct antithesis of Dante, who descends to precision even in detail, while Milton prefers to leave the fancy of the reader unlimited scope to picture to itself the full measure, if possible, of the vastness of his conception from the vagueness of his language. To illustrate this remark, I would refer you to the passages beginning at ll. 192, 221, and also to those descriptive of his shield and spear. No passage, however, exhibits more of Milton's peculiar manner and elevation of description than the one commencing at line 589. But it is in his speeches that the power of Satan's gigantic intellect, the intensity of his passions, and his sullen sublimity of soul, make themselves felt.

The assemblage of fallen angels in response to the summons of their great leader, affords Milton a favorable opportunity for the display of his vast and varied erudition, an opportunity of which he has taken full advantage. I do not intend to examine particularly his catalogue of the evil spirits, yet I would like to call your attention to the peculiar art with which one character seems opposed to another; how the distinguishing attribute of one evil spirit is contrasted with that of another. For instance, we have Moloch first described "horrid king besmeared with blood," then comes Astarte, "queen of heaven." Then we have Thammuz, whose sad fate caused the Syrian damsels to lament, "in amorous ditties, all a summer's day," followed by Dagon, the "sea monster." Then we have the chief gods of the Egyptians mentioned, and finally, those of Greece and Rome. Addison points out that much of the peculiar poetic effect of the catalogue, arises in a great measure from Milton describing those places where these divinities were worshipped by the beautiful

marks of rivers,—marks which were frequently employed by the ancient poets.

Milton has been blamed for such a mixture of the sacred and profane as is here observable, but you will notice that he is enabled to introduce the heathen divinities of eastern mythologies, by identifying these deities with the fallen angels. I may be permitted to make one remark here respecting his classical allusions. In the time of Milton, nearly all learning consisted of an intimate acquaintance with the literature of Greece and Rome. The man of that period, who pretended to possess any literary culture or taste, was thoroughly conversant with the best writings of these two countries; and, therefore, allusions of a classical nature, would evoke an interest, an appreciation little dreamt of at present; so that the strictures which have since been passed upon these allusions, would not be applicable at the time when the poem was written, or at least not to the same extent.

Before leaving this catalogue, I would direct your attention to the care taken by Milton, to insert that passage explaining how the spirits are enabled to transform themselves by the contraction or enlargement of their dimensions; and that this passage was introduced with a view to prepare the reader for the surprising incident mentioned at the end of the First Book, line 777.

The description of the Pandemonium is full of beauties to which reference cannot be made. Your attention has, no doubt, often been arrested by that peculiar union of the sound and sense so frequently noticeable in Milton's verse, and of which, a favorable example would be afforded by the passage beginning line 610.

"A fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet."

The whole conclusion of this book would go to prove that although Milton frequently astonishes by the loftiness of his ideas and the energy of his language, yet, that where he chooses to excite those

emotions which are evoked by the graceful and melodious in verse, he knows how to invest his subject with such glowing and picturesque images; with such a union of bright fancies and harmonious diction, that the music of his verse resemble the enchanting and thrilling measures of Apollo's lute.

I have incidentally referred to the energy of his language. Hazlett remarks that Milton forms the most intense conception of things, and then embodies them by a single stroke of his pen. One or two instances of this peculiar force of expression may be given:

"He called so loud that all the hollow deep
Of Hell resounded;" 314.

"The universal host upstart
A shout that tore Hell's concave, and beyond
Frighted the reign of Chaos and of night." 541.

"He spake, and to confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty Cherubim; the sudden blaze
Far round illumined Hell." 663.

Some exception has been taken to Milton's comparison, that the resemblance which he institutes are not sufficiently plain to be readily perceived; of such a nature would be the one in which he compares Satan to a sun in the mist; but you will remember that it is sufficient for the purpose of poetry that the resemblances be general and not particular; and, moreover, they afford the means of giving an agreeable variety to divert the mind of the reader from the too intense consideration of the main subject. But more serious is the objection taken to his play upon words; to a certain punning propensity in which he appears to delight, as in l. 642:—

"Tempted our attempt," instances of which abound in the 6th book.

And then his use of technical terms has been unfavorably commented upon, as in his description of Pandemonium, we find the words "pilasters, architrave, cornice, frieze" employed, these terms being deemed unnecessary and ungraceful.

To the general reader, the frequency of his classical allusions would tend to deprive the poem of its interest; indeed, so little of religious feeling pertains to

the Gods of Greece and Rome that reference to them seems misplaced in a poem of a professedly religious character.

Some would be inclined to object to the length of his episodes and illustrations, an objection which would seem to be well grounded, but we must judge these not by the relation they sustain to the book in which they occur, but to the whole poem.

I purpose now to call your attention, briefly, to his language and versification.

It would have detracted from the effect of his epic, if his language had been that in common use—elevation of thought, united to dignity of style, seems to have been what he aimed at, and to confer this dignity of style on his poem, he has seen fit to deviate widely from the usages of our language. His language has never been adopted; a proof that in intellectual compass, he is inferior to Shakespeare, whose finest passages would afford examples of the purest and most idiomatic English of his day. Milton's language is that of no other writer, a peculiarity in which he is resembled by Spencer.

I may first remark, that Milton indulges to an extreme in poetic license. Now you will apprehend clearly what poetic license is, it is not, as some might suppose, a license to write bad grammar. A poetic license, a deviation from prose form, is only permissible where the unusual order of words tend to produce greater beauty, energy, or sublimity of expression. It is needless to refer to instances, for every page exhibits them in great profusion. Another method he has adopted of elevating his language, is by the use of foreign idioms. Some have objected to this feature of his verse, as having a tendency to debase our mother tongue; there is no doubt but that this remark is strictly applicable to his prose works, but would lose somewhat of its force when applied to his verse is P. L., which was not intended to represent or become language in common use.

He has incorporated many Latinisms as well as Græcisms and a few Hebraisms

in his poem. Of these, numerous instances might be given, but they are generally referred to in the ordinary school editions. I might mention one or two instances he uses the double negative, as in the classics: "nor did they not perceive the evil flight in which they were."

You also find the adjective turned into a substantive, as in the phrase, "the vast abrupt."

Another peculiarity of his language is that he uses ordinary words in a sense remote from their usual one, as the words *seat*, *secret* and *middle* in the opening sentence of the poem. Sometimes he uses a word of Anglo-Saxon origin followed by its Latin equivalent, as in 135, "sad overthrow and foul defeat." This appears to have been a peculiarity of the time, as shown by the English Church prayer book.

Of his change in the spelling of words, I would not dwell further than to remark that in some of them he seems to favor the Italian as *sovrain* from *sovrano*, *ammiral* from *ammiraglio*, &c.—His other peculiarities are noticed in the editions which doubtless you all possess.

The defects in his language would seem to be that it is too labored, always exhibits the symptoms of effort and too frequently obscured by old words, foreign idioms and transpositions. We should however bear in mind the judgment of Addison, viz.: "that our language sunk under him and was unequal to that greatness of soul which furnished him with such glorious conceptions."

In making a few remarks on his versification, I would premise that you are already familiar with the history and structure of blank verse. The methods Milton has selected to give a variety to his metre are easily ascertained from your text books. I propose to deal only with one of his peculiarities. "True musical-delight," says Milton, in his preface to the poem, "consists in apt numbers, fit quantity of syllables, and the sense variously drawn out from one verse to another." His last rule is held to have had an unfavourable influence

on English versification. Milton's passion for variety is said to have frequently endangered his metre. Not only do his pauses divide portions of the sentence most closely connected in sense, but frequently we have periods ending in the midst of a section, and sometimes immediately after the first or before the last syllable of the verse. "Such a mode of variety," observes Dr. Johnson, "changes the measures of a poet to the periods of a declaimer."

I have given you the most adverse criticism passed regarding the metre of Milton, but you will remember that the instances in which he thus offends against the canons of versification are rare, and that elsewhere he has attained an excellence unapproached by any other, save Shakespeare. Hear what Hazlett has to say regarding his verse: "But I imagine that there are more perfect examples in Milton of musical expression, or of an adaptation of the sense and movement of the verse to the meaning of the passage, than in all our other writers, whether of rhyme or blank verse put together, with the exception of Shakespeare. The sound of his lines is moulded into the expression of the sentiment, almost of the very image. They rise or fall, pause or hurry rapidly on, with exquisite art, but without the least trick or affectation, as the occasion seems to require. Should we enter on the enquiry, it would not be difficult to account for the comparative unpopularity of P. L. There is no doubt but that many have been deterred from the reading of this work by its peculiar style, by that rugged element of masculine power, the outcome of the very manliness and nobility of his nature, an element which involved the rejection of those tender graces and polished refinements so acceptable to the majority. Again, his parade of learning, the involved construction of his sentences, render the perusal of this poem a discipline for the intellect rather than a gratification for the heart.

I have not as yet referred to the sub-

jective character of his writings, to that strong infusion of self always to be seen in his works—a characteristic which would have prevented him from ever succeeding as a writer of the drama. Nor have I referred to the man himself, to the fact that the grand old Puritan Poet was no less sublime than his works. Regarding him, I cannot do better than give you Wordsworth's sonnet:

Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee. She is a fen
Of stagnant waters: Altar, sword, and pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men;
Oh! raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.—
Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart;
Thou had'st a voice whose sound was like the sea
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So did'st thou travel on life's common way
In cheerful Godliness: and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

And, in conclusion, I would like to refer to at least one benefit likely to follow the perusal of P. L. Who can doubt but that the careful reading of an author like Milton, an author whose conceptions seem to be so much superior to the meaning of the language used to convey them, who can doubt but that this perusal will exercise a beneficial tendency in counteracting one of the first literary vices of our day—a vice which may be briefly described as the burying of a paucity of ideas under a plethora of words? And above all, this perusal will undoubtedly tend to foster and intensify our admiration for the masterpieces of English literature; of that literature in whose surpassing beauty and variety we rejoice, to whose puissant charms to excite the sublimest emotions of our nature we respond, and for whose future, that the promise of illustrious performance may be far surpassed by its realization, that this literary wreath, the crowning glory of our mother tongue, effulgent with amaranth flowers culled by the hand of genius, may be enriched with blooms of greater brilliancy than even those of the past, we most fervently hope.

R.

M.
Coll
read
Asse
teac
Schu
ing
culu
and
ed
whic
expr
not
engr
mod
Co
at d
vesti
quali
the r
in e
great
estab
ing h
in ma
ed th
ampl
the p
velop
one
was d
factur
with
cumb
indust
came
dema
vance
In
ducts
and a
Britis
gate t
the de
tablis
Two
at the
Englan
her ma

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Dickson the head master of the Collegiate Institute, in a paper recently read before the Wentworth Teachers' Association, strongly advocated the teaching of drawing in all of our Public Schools. He said that although drawing was accorded a place in the curriculum of studies prescribed for Public and High Schools, it has not yet received that prominence in school work which its importance demands, and he expressed his opinion that the day was not far distant, when there would be engrafted on our system, a practical mode of teaching the art of drawing.

Commissioners had been appointed at different times in England, to investigate the cause of the decline in the quality of manufactured articles, and the result of the investigation has been, in every case, to fully recognize the great importance of drawing, and to establish the fact that industrial drawing has laid the formation of all success in manufacturing industries. He showed that experience the world over, had amply proved that skill and taste, are the prime factors in the successful development of manufactories, and that one study most vital to their growth, was drawing. If our boys enter a manufacturing life without technical skill, with no taste or talent for the duties incumbent upon them, these branches of industry make no progress; but if they came to it prepared to meet its growing demands for ability, they steadily advance.

In 1836 it was felt that English products had lost value in foreign markets, and a committee appointed by the British House of Commons, to investigate the matter, soon saw the cause of the decline, and the result was the establishment of schools of design.

Twenty years subsequent to this date, at the International Exhibition of 1857, England was still inferior to France in her manufactured goods; instruction in

drawing was then prescribed in all the primary schools; in 1867 France had to acknowledge the superiority of England, in the style and finish of many articles. Napoleon III then appointed a commission, that included among its members some of the ablest men of France, to examine into the causes which led to the great improvement in English manufactured goods. As the result of this report, a complete recognition of the teaching of drawing, as the foundation of success in manufacturing, was effected in France. The other Countries of Europe soon followed the example of France and England. Germany, Holland, Austria, and in fact, all the Countries of Europe, that pretend to any success, as a manufacturing people, have recognized the great importance of drawing, and have introduced it as part of their Common School work. In 1870 the State of Massachusetts, passed a law rendering the teaching of drawing obligatory in all Schools—elementary and classic—and other States are fast following the example of Massachusetts in this respect. The great results of this movement are seen at the International Exhibitions.

The industries of the day, bear the stamp of the schools; countries which have no schools of drawing, are immeasurably behind their neighbors. The result of the general teaching of drawing is to bring to the surface whatever of talent there may be in this direction, and to increase the supply of artistic workmen, who would otherwise remain in obscurity.

Mr. Dickson then proceeded to describe the system adopted in Massachusetts—the system introduced by Walter Smith, the director of Industrial Art Education for the State. The great distinguishing feature of his system is that it bears a marked relation to the industries of the people, or in other words, it is made generally useful by assisting the people

in their daily occupation. The indirect benefits derived from the study of drawing were many and great; among some that Mr. Dickson mentioned were,

1st.—That it taught children to *see* things as they are, and that in this respect it had a great influence on their other studies.

2nd.—“It enables us to say what we could not otherwise say, and see what we could not otherwise see;” it enables us to define things accurately; we obtain a far better idea from the sketch of an object than from a description of it.

3rd.—By encouraging and providing machinery for teaching drawing, we bring out what of artistic sense and power is latent in the land.

If begun in our primary schools we can cultivate, to some degree, by elementary drawing, the eye and hand of the youth attending our schools. Mr. Dickson then went on to speak of the great importance of educating skilled designers, of enlisting to our productions, beauty as well as strength, and honesty of workmanship, without having to go abroad for the one any more than the other. We are dependent to far too great an extent on foreigners for designs, and that has given them an advantage over us in many markets, and in many kinds of productions. Art may lend to an object a value greater than that of the material of which it consists, even when the object be formed of precious matter, as silver or gold.

Art knowledge is both riches and wealth to its possessor. Clay in the hands of one man becomes flower pots, worth 10 or 15 cents a cast, perhaps; in the hands of another it becomes a costly vase; it is the art that gives the value and not the material.

Canada can compete with other countries in the production of articles requiring taste and skilled labor only by giving more prominence to the study of industrial art, so that the native artisan may be properly educated. Thousands of children are, at the present time, receiving instruction in industrial drawing, in the leading manufacturing

countries of the world, and Canada must make a similar provision, if she aspire to rank as a manufacturing nation. In 1874 there were exported from the United States, articles upon which skilled and mechanical labor had been expended of the value of \$24,631,735; while the value of such articles imported was no less a sum than \$177,857,132. In the same year France exported articles of taste and skilled labor, of the value of \$434,513,800 and England, \$384,787,944. This contrast presents an instructive lesson as to the importance of Art Education in its relation to national wealth and prosperity.

Mr. Dickson closed his paper by remarking, that in addition to the advantages claimed for drawing already given, it afforded a strong antidote for intemperate habits. Give the strong passions of men a chance of finding solacing exercises in the pursuit and contemplation of the exhaustless stores of beauty they and we all have access to, awaken, cultivate and refine their emotions as well as their intellect, and do this when it is *possible*, that is, when they are boys, and the saloon and the gambling place will decline.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Legal Tender.—A Lawyer minding his baby.

In putting down carpets, aim your hammer at the iron tack instead of the finger nail.

“Is there any man in this town named Afternoon?” inquired an Irish postmaster, as he held up a letter directed “P.M.”

What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat? A herd of cattle would starve to death on that land.”—“And sure, your honor, was’nt I fencin’ it in to kape the poor bastes out av it?”

Old Bachelors.—Like sour cider, they grow more crabbed the longer they are kept; and when they see a little mother they turn to vinegar at once.

A bachelor recently made a will, leaving his entire fortune to be divided

among
“For
owe al

Girl
nature
and hu
him, w
have a

“Do
practit
husbar
apople:
seam.”

“Dar
as the
“Dar n
“De v
him.”

“Go
isn’t co
who, lo
parent,
weathe

A yo
from so
smitten
former
advise
the pec
means,

“I ne
used-up
princip
my inte

Two
lone wi
Very so
“Well,
asked t

poor suf
An ol
self on l
in the b
if he ha
escape

occasion
that did

A sto
who alw
man’s s
read th

“Stop!
occurre

among the girls who had refused him. "For to them," he added, feelingly, "I owe all my earthly happiness."

Girls, if you want to find a man's real nature, take him when he is wet, cold and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him, warm him, and fill him up, and you have an angel.

"Doctor," said a careful wife to the practitioner, who was cutting open her husband's shirt, as he was in a fit of apoplexy, "cut, if you please, along the seam."

"Dar now," said the negro preacher, as the deacon left the meeting in a pet. "Dar now, dat's just what de Bible says. "'De wicked run when nobody's arter him,'"

"Go away from the fire; the weather isn't cold," said a cross father to his son, who, looking demurely up at his stern parent, responded, "I ain't heating the weather. I'm warming my hands."

A youth who had not long emerged from scholastic trammels, having been smitten with a pretty face, consulted his former preceptor whether he would advise him to *conjugate*. "No," replied the pedagogue, "I should say, by all means, *decline*."

"I never pay anything now," said a used-up adventurer. "It's against my principle to pay interest, and it's against my interest to pay principal."

Two tramps stopped at the house of a lone widow, and one went in to beg. Very soon he came out with a black eye. "Well, did you get anything, Jack?" asked the other, "Yes," growled the poor sufferer, "I got the widow's might."

An old Irish soldier, who prided himself on his bravery, said he had fought in the battle of Bull Run. When asked if he had retreated and made good his escape as others did on that famous occasion, he replied: "Be jabers, those that didn't run are there yit!"

A story is told of an old gentleman who always took notes of his clergyman's sermons, and on one occasion read them to the minister himself. "Stop! stop!" said the latter on the occurrence of a certain sentence; "I

didn't say that."—"I know you didn't," was the reply; "I put that in myself to make sense."

A boy who had stolen some apples was forgiven for the rather ingenious manner in which he excused himself. The schoolmaster asked him what he had to say for himself, the urchin replied, "The apples were Tom's. I don't know how he got them; now they're mine, and he don't know how I got them."

A physician examining a student as to his progress, asked him, "Should a man fall into a well forty feet deep, and strike his head against one of the tools with which he had been digging, what would be your course if called in as a surgeon?"—The student replied, "I should advise them to let him lie, and fill in the well."

Did it ever occur to you that Romeo, in the garden scene, had just run himself clear out of breath, in a wild chase about five feet ahead of a vicious old goat belonging to the Capulet, when, in pleading accents addressed, not to the light beaming from Juliet's window, but to the pursuing goat, he exclaimed "Butt soft."

An Irishman lately landed in New York was searching for two of his brothers, whom he had not heard from since they left the old country. One day, while walking near a locomotive works, he arrived in front of a large boiler, on which was printed in large letters, "Patented 1870." On this catching the eyes of the emigrant, he exclaimed, "Hurrah! I have found thim at last! 'Pat an' Ted, 1870,' an' they're both biler-makers."

Two Dutch farmers at Kinderhook, whose farms were adjacent, were out in their respective fields, when one heard an unusually loud hallowing in the direction of a gap in a high wall and ran with all speed to the place, and the following conversation ensued: "Shon, vat ish te matter?" "Vell den," says Shon "I vas trying to climb up on te top of dish high stone vall, and I fell off, and all te stone vall tumble down onto me, and hash broken one of mine legs off and both of

mine arms, smashed my rib in, and dese pig stones are laying on de top of mine pody." "Ish dat all?" said the other; "vy, you hollow so loud I tot you got te toofache."

HOOKEY.—A youthful contributor gets off the following:—"Hookey is played by boys. It is generally played in the spring. It ain't a very popular game with school teachers, though it don't take 'em long to find out who can play it best. It don't take many to play it. A fellar can play it by himself; but it ain't so much fun. Then if a fellar gets ketched when he is playing it by himself, he can't tell his dad that any fellar made him do it. I played a game yesterday and got "beat"—dad beat me, and he ain't much of a player either. Sometimes it's called truant. School teachers don't like that kind of aunts. It is called hookey, 'cause fellars always go a fishing when they play it."

An exchange says: "The worst joke that was ever perpetrated on scientific men took place recently at Louisiana, Mo. A man was sick with rheumatism, or something, and a fellow went around to the doctors and professors and things, and told them that he was the queerest case on record. He said the man had no feeling. You could stick pins in his body all over, and he paid no attention to them at all. He was perfectly numb. So the doctors got together, and called on the sick man to experiment. All arrived with pins and needles and bodkins. The man was asleep and they got around him, and each one stuck a pin in the patient. The sick man rolled over and looked at the crowd, and thought they had come to desect him, so he took a chair in one hand and a bed-post in the other, and drove the crowd thence. They are around with their heads tied up, looking for the man who said that sick man had no feeling."

The Hamilton youth are now engaged in that contentious game—"marbles." The "fobbler" has gone into training, and will soon show his activity in running.

CHIPS.

Onward and upward, is the thought of many a weary student as he ascends two or three flights of stairs from the basement to the Lecture Room, but remember fellow-sufferer—

"He that would climb must begin at the first step."

"We live in a progressive age." Some one has discovered the tendency of the average milkman to water the milk. His instinctive desire that the milk *shall* be pure, impels him to wash it carefully before delivering it to his customers, of course

"Honesty is the best policy."

"Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families," as when a Clergyman remarked there would be a nave in the new church the society was building, an old lady whispered that she knew the party to whom he referred.

"Ignorance is a voluntary misfortune."

He deserves not the sweet who will not take the sour; but when the immortal gods look down and see a tall young man at a church sociable, sitting on a low cassock and trying to hold a plate of cake, a saucer of ice-cream, and a cup of coffee in his lap, they knit their brows and think there is a mistake somewhere and that a young man's knees should have been made like a beaver's tail; flat as a shingle, eight inches wide, and turned flat side up.

"There is a good time coming—it's almost here."

"A drowning man will catch at a straw." A young medical student was escorting a young lady who was troubled with a cough, in the kindness of his heart, he offered her a lozenge, which he advised her to place in her mouth and allow it to dissolve. The next day he received the following note:—

Dear Sir:—I received no benefit from the lozenge you gave me, think it does not suit my case. As it may be of service to you on some future occasion, I enclose. Said lozenge proved to be a pant's button. How true is the saying—

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."