

and if it be true that each of us has a place to fill, a work to do in the world, then we may infer that each has the special gifts—*χαρίσματα*—to enable him to do it. We may call the gift genius. The artist is possessed by the passionate desire to give expression in form to the visions of beauty which he sees. The born ruler has the power to sway the wills of men (such a genius we see in Napoleon) The educator is one who feels, with our great poet, that the "incidents in the development of a soul" are of the highest interest, that "little else is worth study."

The teacher's joy is (as Socrates expressed it) to bring to the birth human souls. He needs, of course, a clear understanding, a power of expression, and many incidental gifts, but the essence of a teacher is the sympathetic joy in the growth and development of other minds and souls, specially of those which have not yet attained their full stature. It is the possession of this inexplicable desire (not chiefly that we should know and understand ourselves, but that others should)—this didactic spirit, which is so often a nuisance when not kept in check—yet we must have it, or we shall find teaching an intolerable drudgery, and the science of education incomprehensible; without it, we have not eyes to observe the facts, or power to classify and infer. Yet this, like all other gifts of genius, is quickened and stimulated by sympathy, by association with kindred spirits. Hence the good of a college, for there, as Bacon says, "example teacheth, company comforteth, emulation quickeneth."—*The Journal of Education*.

A penny is the most ancient of English coins. The word was originally used for money in general. It is first mentioned in the laws of Ina, King of the West Saxons, about

the close of the seventh century, and was of silver deeply indented with a cross so as to be easily broken into four parts. It is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, weighing twenty-two and one-half grains Troy, being the two-hundred-and-fortieth part of a pound. It is stated elsewhere that Ethelbert, King of Kent, coined pennies between 560 and 616 A. D. Edward I. coined gold pennies. In 1797 copper pennies were issued, and bronze ones in 1860, valued at half the copper ones. The United States coined copper cents and half-cents in 1793, in 1857 a nickel cent, and in 1865 a bronze cent.

The word penny is derived from the old German word *pfant*, a pledge. It was the coin current among the Anglo-Saxons. After Edward III. the coin decreased in value. To the lowest coin Robert Morris gave the name of "cent," because it was the hundredth part of a dollar. The first coinage was in 1793—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

NOT WISE.—The great ambition of the country school teacher is to get into a graded school. We can very easily imagine that the desire haunts her dreams at night. But really the teacher in the ungraded school occupies the vantage ground. The conditions are more favourable for growth both of herself and pupils. Indeed, we have no hesitancy in saying that the young teacher, if she has regard for her own development, cannot afford to surround herself with the conditions which are present in the graded schools of the larger towns. In the ungraded school the teacher gets at the individual mind, a condition essential to any successful teaching. And in thus dealing with the individual as a unit, she, if wise and thoughtful, is taking lessons from the only source that will give her know-