

leave her sick boy; but softly kissing him, she repeated in a low voice: "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And the bow shall be in the cloud, and I will look upon it that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth."

The family were God-fearing people, and were under the influence of that extraordinary wave of evangelism that had swept over England; for into the rich alluvial soil of the life of the people of England had been sown by the early fathers, St. Augustine and St. Anselm, and at a later date by Whitfield and the Wesleys, wonderful life-giving seed that, among the people of Yorkshire (hard-headed folk as they were reported to be), had responded to the divine touch of this wonderful teaching. Then, again, the ancestors of this family in the far-off past had followed the occupation of shepherds, and had oft communed with Mother Nature, who had whispered to them

some of her great secrets; this, coupled with the legendary lore of the British race and the growth of constitutional liberty and strong government, and the writings of her great men, Milton, Shakespeare, and the English lake poets and others, producing strong thinkers as well as they "who strongly say their say." Indeed, on those Yorkshire hills, in some way, had "sweetness and light" found a dwelling-place, and to those uncultured shepherds some rays of the divine light found their way into their daily life. With them Wordsworth's sweet lines might apply:

"Love had they found in huts, where poor men lie;
Their daily teachers had been woods and rills,
The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills."

And so, with little else but nature for a teacher, along with that light that cometh to every man that cometh into the world, and afterwards the open Bible, had England and Englishmen surely and slowly developed as the greatest factor in civilization that the