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Things in the Bot-

tom Drawer.

There are whips and

tops and pieces of strings,

which no little

bon and broken

the sunny day.

are dainty

jackets that nev-

models of ships;

faded and torn,

finger-tips dimpled hands

that have fallen

that the Lord is

terness fills my

spared so many

that the Lord can know

heart can love

weary

That the mother's

Then I think of the

Who are waiting and watching to-

That have strayed

of right; Who have darkened their lives by

from the paths

shame and sin,

the tempter have

Whom the snares of

gathered in.

them so.

many

ones

 $\mathbf{night}$ For the slow return of the faltering

feet

Sometimes when I

try to pray, That the Reaper has

flowers And taken mine away; And I almost doubt

And marked by the

er are worn. There are toys and

There are books and

pictures.

to dust,

just.

Boul

Yet I strive to think

But a feeling of bit-

little

all

folded

There are shoes

feet wear ;

rings, And tresses of gold-

en hair ; There are

dresses

away Out of the light of

There

Of

There are bits of rib-

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"ON THE BANKS OF THE BLUE MOSELL"."

They wander far in distant climes, They perish by fire and flood. And their hands are black with the direst crimes That kindle the

wrath of God. Yet a mother's song hath soothed them to

rest She hath lulled them to slumber upon her breast.

And then I think of my children three,

My babies that never grow old, And know they are waiting and watching for me

In the city with streets of gold. Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years,

From sorrow and sin and war, And I thank my God with falling tears For the things in the bottom drawer.

## "ON THE BANKS OF THE BLUE MOSELLE,"

"On the banks of the Blue Moselle" depicts a scene on the lovely Moselle river, at the picturesque old German

town of Kochem. The priest and party in the boat in the foreground are evi-dently engaged in some religious cere-mony, probably carrying the Sacrament to the sick in the Roman manner in which, in Catholic countries, this ser-vice is usually performed. The letters I. H. S. on the banner stand for Jesus Hominum Salvator-Jesus, Saviour of Men. The beauty of the Moselle river and surrounding scenery is widely famed in both story and song.

It is like a chapter out of the middle ages to visit one of those old towns on the Moselle. It is much more out of the rush of traffic than the Rhine, which has a railway on each side and a hundred steamboats on the river, and is being fast modernized. The Moselle valley, on the contrary, retains many of its old features. The scenery is, at places, re-markably picturesque, the wooded and vine-clad hills rise steeply on either side, and the valley is enlivened by smiling villages and ruined castles. The prevailing stillness affords a pleasant contrast to the noise and bustle of the Rhine. The region is rich in historical associations, going back to the time of the Romans. The city of Treves, on this river, is claimed to be older than Rome from a tradition that it was founded by the Assyrian king, Ninus. It has many fine old Roman ruins.

A peculiar feature of the river towns is the timbered fronts as shown in our engraving. The old castles were placed, for purpose of defence, on lofty and al-most inaccessible heights. The steep road to the castle in our picture will be noticed, also the wayside chapels on the road up where pilgrims to the shrine on

top of the hill stopped to rest and pray. When one thinks of the amount of

human toil which has b n incurred in conveying the heavy building material for these massive castles up these steep hills, and conveying the supplies of food and munitions of war during the medieval centuries, one is amazed at the domination of the old feudal lords and robber barons who terrorized the peasant people of the vilage at their feat.

## FLOWER-VIEW-ING IN JAPAN

Miss Ida Tigner H dnett writes of "The Little Japan-ese at Home" in the April St. Nicholas. Miss Hodnett says :

It is one of the national customs to go out on excursions, in parties of two or three families, to view the flowering trees and plants in their season. The Japanese love all flowers, but prefer those to which they look up-the flowers of trees. They visit the plum blossoms in February or early March; the cherry, especially beloved, in April; the lotus in July; azeleas during the summer; chrysanthemums in the autumn ; and camellias in December. In the pleasure-grounds connected with every temple there are always magnificent col-lections of flowers. An expedition especially to see the flowers is called a "hanami," or flower The bank of view. the Sumida River, which crosses the city of Tokyo, is cov-ered with cherry trees. These give a pleasant shade, and the spot is a favourite promenade for the citizens all the year round, but in time of "cherry bloom" the crowds that throng the avenue are larger It is than ever. crowded on moonlight nights, and also when the snow lies freshly fallen.

to the beauty of their country, whereever there is a point from which a picturesque view may be obtained the Japanese will build a pavilion, or a teahouse, or some similar place of repose. from which the eyes may feast on the lovely landscape. In the family picnics or excursions, which are frequent, some place of beautiful situation from which there is a good view either of land or

sea is always selected. These expeditions are not discontinued even when the cold of winter comes. Snow scenes are greatly enjoyed, and when the freshly fallen snow is lying on the ground numerous parties are seen at The points commanding a fine view. children are never excluded, but accom-pany their elders on all such occasions.

It goes against the grain-the scythe.