

The Cry of the Little Peoples.

The cry of the Little Peoples went up to God in vain;
The Czech and the Pole, and the Finn and the Schleswig
Dane.

We ask but a little portion of the green and ancient
Earth;

Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth.
We ask not coaling stations, nor ports in the China seas;
We leave to the big child nations such rivalries as these.
We have learned the lesson of time, and we know three
things of worth;

Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth.

Oh, leave us our little margins, waste ends of land and
sea,

A little grass and a hill or two, and a shadowing tree.
Oh, leave us our little rivers that sweetly catch the sky,
To drive our mills and to carry our wood and to ripple by.
Once long ago, like you, with hollow pursuit of fame,
We filled all the shaking world with the sound of our
name;

But now we are glad to rest, our battles and boasting done,
Glad just to sow and sing and reap in our share of the
sun.

And what shall you gain if you take us, and bind us and
beat us with thongs,

And drive us to sing underground in a whisper our sad
little songs?

Forbid us the use of our heart's own nursery tongue;
Is this to be strong, you nations; is this to be strong?
Your vulgar battles to fight and your shopman conquests
to keep;

For this shall we break our hearts, for this shall our old
men weep?

What gain in the day of battle, to the Russ, to the German,
what gain

The Czech and the Pole, and the Finn and the Schleswig
Dane?

The cry of the Little Peoples goes up to God in vain,
For the world is given over to the cruel sons of Cain.
The hand that would bless us is weak, and the hand that
would break us is strong;

And the power of pity is naught but the power of a song.
The dreams that our fathers dreamed to-day are laughter
and dust,

And nothing at all in the world is left for a man to trust.
Let us hope no more, or dream, or phophecy, or pray;
For the iron world no less will crash on its iron way.

And nothing is left but to watch, with a helpless, pitying
eye,

The kind old aims for the world and the kind old fashions
die.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

London Chronicle.

Formal politeness and military smartness are cultivated in the Berlin schools. No slouching or lounging is tolerated. A boy called to the black-board advances and retires on "the double."

Mineralogy.—No. VI.—Blow Pipe Analysis.

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Having described briefly the rocks and minerals occurring abundantly, a few less abundant, and consequently more valuable ones, may be of interest. Perhaps one could choose no better group than *stibnite*, *pyrolusite* and *galena*. On account of their resemblance, the three taken together afford good training in careful observation of details.

All are heavy, lead-colored, soft minerals, with bright metallic lustre. Just as all Chinamen look alike to us, so do these minerals, to the one unacquainted with them. A closer study, however, reveals distinguishing marks that enable one to know them at sight. A very short note on these differences will serve to supplement the study of the specimens themselves. Without the specimens, it is useless to follow this article; for no amount of written description can convey to the mind what five minutes of comparing and contrasting the minerals themselves will teach.

Stibnite is the most valuable ore of antimony. Its chemical symbol is Sb_2S_3 . It is really distinguished by its very easy fusibility—melting in the flame of a candle. That mined in this country is either compact or fibrous; but I have seen excellent crystals—four-sided prisms, five or six inches long—from Japan. In the fibrous or columnar specimens of our own country, however, the columns are very plainly cross-striated, similar to the striae on quartz crystals.

By fusion, sulphur is drawn off from *stibnite*, leaving metallic antimony. The metal is an important constituent of several alloys, such as type-metal, Britannia metal, Babbitt metal and pewter. It is also used in medicine. It is mined in Hants County, N. S., and in York County, N. B.

Pyrolusite (MnO_2) is a valuable ore of manganese. It occurs in Hants and Colchester Counties, N. S., and in several counties of New Brunswick. Though it is somewhat blacker than *stibnite*, the two are very similar in physical properties. High school students are familiar with it in powdered form as the manganese dioxide used in the laboratory preparation of oxygen, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The most common form of its occurrence in Nova Scotia is in masses of radiating fibrous structure—the fibres being about the size of sewing needles. Sometimes, however, it is granular. It is used for coloring glass and pottery, and in making steel.

Galena (PbS) is the most common ore of lead. Though it is found in nearly all kinds of rock, limestone seems to be its most natural home. Nearly all the extensive lead mines of America are in limestone. *Galena* is reported from Cape Breton Island, and from Kings and Charlotte Counties, New Brunswick; but so far as I know, it has not been mined in the Maritime Provinces.