

children are weary with play or tired preparing lessons and come to your side at the close of evening, do not drive them away or check their little advances. Take the youngest on your knee, and let the others sit around you, while you talk to them of holy things, or read some brief and interesting story. The twilight hour used in this way will never be forgotten by your children. And many a soft word dropped thus on the good ground of a child's loving and trusting heart will bring forth rich fruit in the far future. You mothers are training your little ones for eternity. Do not neglect the task committed to you. Be not satisfied to hand them over to the tender care of nurses or teachers, no matter how competent. Strive to know what they are learning from others. Seek to interest, instruct, and amuse them yourselves. Take at least one brief hour every day when possible, for recreation, story-telling or amusement with the children. Let them feel that their mother is their best earthly friend most deserving of their confidence, readiest to lend aid in the hour of need. Use this department of CHURCH WORK as it is intended, and read it to your children. Talk over the short stories printed here and seek to interest them in all that is said. By this means you will greatly encourage your little ones and the story-telling hour will be looked back upon, perhaps when they are far away, as the brightest and happiest of their lives.

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH.

(Continued.)

Q. What steps were taken to con-

solidate the Anglo-Saxon Church after the Council of Whitby?

A. The appointment of a Primate or Archbishop who would secure general obedience.

Q. To whom was the Primacy of Canterbury offered at this time?

A. To Adrian, a learned monk of African birth.

Q. Why was he not appointed?

A. He refused to accept; but recommended Theodore of Tarsus for the position.

Q. Describe his character and work.

A. He was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury A. D. 668.

Gifted by nature with talents of the highest order, Theodore was sent to England as a peacemaker, and right royally he accomplished his task. The entire country was divided by him into dioceses and parishes, divisions which continued for nearly 1200 years. He was one of the ablest, while the first of the Primates of all England.

Q. What other important changes did he institute?

A. He subdivided existing dioceses so as to increase the number to sixteen, and at the same time largely developed the monastic system.

Q. What is said of the impulse Theodore gave to literary pursuits.

A. Assisted by his friend, Adrian, he founded schools, introduced the study of Greek, and brought most valuable manuscripts from the East, some of which remain to this day.

Q. What does one historian say of England at this time?

A. "In a single century England became known as a fountain of light, as a land of learned men, devout and unwearying missions, of