

who are radically unlike one another in natural disposition should be like one another in their external actions is not to be expected. Though Lord Macaulay did not possess the Puritan and heroic character of his father, yet his character did not fail to bring forth of its own flower and fruit. In common with the other members of the anti-slavery coterie, Zachary Macaulay held with great rigidity those theological opinions which are called evangelical, and it is remark-

able that the sons of those men, Bishop Wilberforce, Lord Macaulay, Sir James Stephen, should all have dissented with more or less firmness from the creed of their fathers. They retained, however, one fundamental characteristic of that noble group, an intense love of virtue and freedom; and gave to their fathers that respect which is due from children to good fathers, and from patriots to makers of history.

As far as we know, the following pretty little arithmetical trick has never been published: Tell a person to write down a number of dissimilar digits under 1,000. Tell him next to write down the same digits in the reverse order, and to subtract the lesser number from the greater. He is then to state the unit figure of the remainder, and you at once tell him the whole of the remainder. The result will be as under. The middle figure will always be a nine, and the other two figures added together will always equal nine. Thus, suppose he writes, 472; reversed, 274; remainder 198. He states the unit figure of the remainder to be eight. You at once announce the remainder to be 198. The trick may be varied by letting the person tell you the hundred figure of the remainder (if there is no hundred figure the remainder will be ninety-nine), or by giving him the choice of either the hundred or the unit figure. — *Can. Baptist.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, in replying to a vote of thanks for a paper he read at the recent meeting of the Teachers' Association held in London, on "Health in Schools and Mental Health in Education," expressed his belief that the teaching profession would occupy the chief place among the professions of the future. As the teacher did his work better, so the physician, the lawyer, and even the clergyman, as an instructor, became less needed. Thus the learned professions would decline with the general improvement of knowledge, but the profession of the teacher would continue to rise in importance.

SCHOOL HYGIENE IN BELGIUM.—The city of Brussels, in Belgium, possesses an efficient sanitary service, of which Dr. Janssen is chief inspector. All infant, primary, and secondary schools are visited by medical inspectors once a week. Popular lecture courses on health, and on the preventive treatment of very weak children, and of such as are predisposed to constitutional diseases, are given by these inspectors to the boys' and girls' schools. The hygiene and care of the pupils' teeth are attended to by a special dentist. At the beginning of the school year, every pupil is medically examined, and, if weak, or constitutionally ill, placed under treatment. At the end of the year the result of the treatment is registered in presence of the teacher and a second medical man.

NINETY-NINE years ago, Robert Raikes started the first Sunday-school at Bristol. To-day his descendant, H. Cecil Raikes, is a member of Parliament, and deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons. Presiding at a "Pleasant Evening" entertainment recently near his country seat in North Wales, he said no nobleman could be prouder of his pedigree than he and his family were of the name of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools in England. Next year would be the Robert Raikes centenary, and he had promised Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, to take part in the proceedings by which that event would be commemorated.