

Draw the minds away awhile
From the puzzling task—and smile ;
Tell in simple, childish phrase
Some little tale of other days !
Begin :—“ When I was young, like you,
I found *my* lessons puzzling too.”
You will be amazed to see
What an *instant* change there'll be.
Every surly frown will go !
Every little face will glow !
Every ear will listen well !
And every little heart will swell.
When your sympathy has drawn
Every young heart near your own ;
Then the unfinished task renew,
They'll do it *well* for love of you.

Teacher ! In the great world's mart,
Yours is a high and noble part ;
While with zeal you persevere
In your great work year by year,
Bringing Mind its powers to tell,
Educate the *Soul* as well.
When you read each little face,
Pure with Life's first tender grace,
Think of all the lines of care
Coming years will gather there !
Think how many thorns will grow
Where their tender feet must go ;
How their lips must learn to smile
With bruised hearts bleeding all the while.
Many a night, in speechless prayer,
Their hands will clasp in mute despair ;
Eager hearts will beat more slow,
Faint and fainter as they go,
Finding, as they onward press,
Less to lighten and to bless.
Plant, while you may, in every mind
Some little germ of thought refined ;
Tho' long forgotten there it lie,
While the soil is hard and dry,
It will grow in after years,
When 'tis watered well with tears.

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PROCLAIMING THE EMPEROR AT VERSAILLES.

Dr. Russell has written an interesting account of the ceremonial accompanying the proclamation of King William as Emperor of Germany, in the Galerie des Glaces, at Versailles, on the 18th ult. He says :—“ A little after twelve o'clock there was a great lush, as the roll of drums was heard outside, and then the band began to sing the first verse of the chorale :—

“Choir.—Praise the Lord, all the world, &c. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

“Chorus.—Praise and honour to the highest Good, to Father of all Good, to God who doeth all wonders, to God who fills my spirit with His rich consolation, to God who stilleth all sorrow ; give honour to our God.

“The King entered and walked up with a stately, firm step through the lines of his soldiery, followed by his son and by the Princes and Generals of his Empire. He bowed to the altar, or to the eight clergy who stood on the steps, and then took up his place nearly beneath the allegorical picture, ‘*Le Roy gouverne par lui meme*,’ with ‘*L'Ordre retabli dans les Finances*’ on his left, and the ‘Building of a navy’ on his right. The chorale still continued. The great group formed round the King in a semi-circle, of which his figure was the central point. He wore a general's uniform, the riband of the Black Eagle, (yellow), many orders, and carried his helmet in his hand. On his right was Field Marshal the Crown Prince, now Prince Imperial of Germany, whose services have so largely contributed to this end, and there were also Prince Charles and Prince Adalbert ; on the left was the Grand Duke of Baden, and then, radiating at the sides, as it were, the Grand Duke of Coburg, the Grand Duke of Weimar, the hereditary Princes of Wurtemberg, Weimar and Mecklenburg, the Duke of Augustenburg, the Duke Eugen of Wurtemberg, and many more whose names may be written hereafter, Bavaria being fitly represented by her Princes and Generals. Outside the circle, and some distance apart on the left of it, stood Count Bismarck—very pale, I thought, but never did man seem more calm, self-possessed, elevated as it were by some internal force, which caused all eyes to turn on the great figure with that indomitable force, where the will seems to be master and lord of all. The chorale over, the Court Preacher

Rogge, who is also military chaplain, read the Lord's Prayer and a Litany, to which the responses were sung by the band and by the congregation of the Princes. The twenty-first Psalm followed, and then the reverend Chaplain delivered an impassioned discourse, ‘Mene, Mene, Tekal, Upharsin!’ addressed to France. Then was sung a hymn, and the Lord's Prayer was said, and next came the chorale, ‘Nun danket Gott,’ &c., to the end. It was a very simple touching ceremonial, and there was silence as the preacher pronounced the benediction. The King then bowed and took his place on a dais, surrounded by the flags of his regiments, amid immense enthusiasm. There was a rush so great I could not hear or get near enough to see what occurred for a moment, but the King was declared to be Emperor of Germany in the name of God, with such a mighty cheering and waving of helmets as never was heard or seen within the Chateau. Kaiser Wilhelm ! And then on the tumult of voices rose the strains of what we call ‘God save the Queen,’ at the end of which the King received the congratulations of his Court at an impromptu levee. When he was proclaimed Emperor he seemed to be overcome with emotion, and wiped the tears from his eyes. He did this again and again, as he went round and thanked the Princes, shaking them by the hand. At 1½ o'clock the ceremony was over. There is feasting all over Versailles—State dinners, banquets and rejoicings.”

A FEW CANADIAN FIGURES.

The amazing strides our country is making towards wealth and greatness may be estimated after a perusal of an article contributed to the *Year Book* by James Young, Esq., M.P. The paper consists of a view of the position of the country, and its facts and figures are gratifying in the extreme.

Notwithstanding that a large part of our territory is a barren and inhospitable wilderness, there remains, says Mr. Young an area of fertile territory capable of supporting a population of a hundred million souls. He estimates that nearly three hundred thousand miles are covered by pine forests and thinks the placing of our annual production of lumber at \$30,000,000 entirely too low, as the amount exported in the year 1868-9 was \$19,838,963.

Of course our chief wealth and chief source of wealth are in our agriculture. The value of the farms in the Dominion Mr. Young estimates at \$672,000,000 ; live stock \$150,000,000 ; agricultural implements \$31,000,000 ; and the yearly yield of agricultural produce at \$196,789,000. “When it is remembered,” he says “that in 1861 there were only 13,000,000 of acres under cultivation, and that this comprises but a small portion of the arable lands of the four provinces, to say nothing of the millions of acres of rich lands in Manitoba and the North-west, some idea may be formed of the wealth of our undeveloped agricultural resources.”

The annual produce of our fisheries is about \$12,000,000, one-fourth of which is consumed at home, and the rest is exported. Fifty thousand men and fifteen thousand vessels and fishing boats are engaged in this branch of industry.

Our mineral resources have been but little developed, and the present yield does not exceed \$2,500,000 a year ; but there are immense deposits awaiting the miner of coal, iron and gold in the Maritime Provinces : iron, copper, silver and gold in Ontario and Quebec ; and of gold and coal in the North-west.

The total realized wealth of the country Mr. Young places at \$400 a head, or \$1,713,241,000. In the United States, Mr. Wells, late special commissioner of revenue, estimates the realized wealth at \$600, but it must be borne in mind that most property there is estimated at an inflated and often fictitious rate, owing to the disturbance of values, and the altogether conventional worth of the currency. In England the rate per capital is about \$1,000. In savings bank and other moneyed institutions our people have invested about \$65,000,000. Ten years ago the sum so invested did not exceed \$20,000,000.

As great progress has been made in our commerce. In 1850 our total trade was \$30,000,000 ; in 1860 it had increased to \$65,000,000 ; the latest returns show a business of more than \$119,000,000 ; and Mr. Young is of opinion that during the year now closed it exceeded \$130,000,000.

In canals we have expended \$20,000,000, and the improvements now in contemplation will involve the outlay of other large sums. In railways we have completed 2,950 miles, which cost \$155,000,000 ; and 1,338 miles more are under construction, which will cost \$40,000,000.

In tonnage we rank fourth among the nations, being surpassed only by Great Britain, France and the United States.

The debt of the Dominion is \$88,870,937, representing an annual per capital interest of 98 cents ; that of Great Britain costs her people \$4.28 each ; and of the United States \$3.75. To pay the national debt of England would require \$122 per head ; of France