and told d out my \$5.00, to u lent it at once. in one of nave two nfortably or since, give the tion that you are en it may Toronto, nch. One Massie!" recollect ;" and I oromise?" back, and sion to go dents, but rest great the home that home ild to the tness, with p given to ssibly give od there is o wrong or be unable Tell it to them in a Ioly Spirit, Applause.) one admirrighter side

VELOPMENT

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uss contains esired ideal, nence which n principles.

It will help us in our discussion if we make plain what these mean. National life is but the sum of individual life in the nation, and every man, woman and child contributes something in the sphere of each to influence it. The nation is composed of individuals, and therefore, to touch the life of a nation, you must influence individual life. The development of national life is but a development in the individual of those principles which control his relationship to his neighbors and to the State. Let me now enquire what are some of the principles which are operating towards this end. The first I will mention is unselfishness. Christ taught both by word and example that in our life-work others must be considered and not merely ourselves; that each person is but a part of the whole, and each person has direct interest in all that concerns the whole. The whole community in this sense are bound up in each other. The general acceptance of this proposition would settle the social war between capital and labor. It would do away with the sweating system now becoming so prevalent the world over. It would forbid engaging in any business which, though bringing with it gain, carries with it wrong and ruin to others. It would bring cheer and happiness to thousands of homes made wretched by neglect and lack of sympathy. An acknowledgment of this principle implies that one chosen as a representative is bound to use his position in the interests of those he represents, while on the other hand they are bound to protect him in The next principle I will mention leading to the development of true national life is the duty of self-control and self-culture. The truest loyalty forbids giving way to natural passions leading merely to selfish gratification, but demands, when necessary, a personal sacrifice. The soldier who defends his country endures hardship, not to please himself but to help others; so he who desires the best interests of his country will find ample scope for similar sacrifice in promoting the public good in every department of the State. greed for money, for pleasure, for power, for their own sake, is not calculated to develop national life, nor is it in accord with Christian principles. Self-culture gives to the individual great power-power intellectually, physically, morally, and power in many cases to gather together wealth. The Church realizes the need of developed and mature men and women, whose power may be used and felt, in uplifting those around them, and in encouraging resistance against wrong-doing; and just as true is it that the State needs in every department mature men, men of power, whose influence shall be felt in all that brings blessing to the people. Self-control and self-culture can never be reached without long years of training; without the process of what we call "education." Christ during His own life taught us the need of knowledge. His personal work was teaching, day after day and month after month, and one of His foremost disciples in giving advice to a younger man, wrote: "Study to show thyself approved—a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." How