

A.

There is a prevalent notion | that sensibility is blunted | or annihilated | by advancing years. | But on a calm analysis | of the alleged instances. | it appears | that where fancy is imagined to have decayed | it has not really existed, | but that exuberance of youthful spirits | has been mistaken for it. | Our heroine's impressions | were always as lively, | her sympathies as warm, | her affections as expansive | as in her opening womanhood. | She retained the enviable faculty | of feeling a vivid interest | in all her surroundings, | through sixty years of luxury and flattery, | of political scheming, | of alternate elation and despondency, | of all that is most fictitious | and demoralizing in society.

B.

She was rigidly just | in her estimates of character, | chary of her preferences, | firm in her disapproval, | warm, but not extravagant, | in praise. | She never indulged | in false enthusiasm, | which often passes current | for amiability and taste. | Her memory will be indissolubly blended | with one of the most brilliant episodes | of English social life, | with many a sweet scene | of domestic happiness, | with many a glowing image | of conjugal and maternal love, | with delightful hours of social pleasure, | with nothing that is ungenerous, | ungraceful, | uncharitable, | or false.

EARTH LESSONS.

[This was given to a class of Training School children by a Training School teacher, before a class of pupil teachers from the Normal College.]

TEACHER.—You all know what this (pointing to globe) represents. This part (pointing) represents what? "Ocean." And this part (pointing)? "Land." Of which is there more (rolling the globe around), ocean or land? "Ocean." How much more ocean than land? "Three times as much. There are three-fourths water and one-fourth land." On which do we live, land or ocean? "Land." What else lives on the land?

"Animals and plants." Of what service are they? "They are of great service; we eat some of them. Plants also give us clothing, and all animal life depends upon plant life." Where does our fuel come from? "From plants." From what other place do we get fuel? "From mines in the earth." Whence comes the useful metal of which stoves are made? "From the mines." Whence come all these useful articles, in one form or another? "From the mineral, animal or vegetable kingdoms." On which division do we find these articles? "Land." Do we get anything from the ocean? What do we get? "Food, shells, and coral." Compare what we obtain from the ocean with what we obtain from the land. Which do you think is of the most use? "Land." Those who think it would be better to have more land, from which we might obtain more of these useful things, instead of having so much that seems to go to waste, raise hands. Those who think it is better to have more water raise hands. We find that in nature nothing is ever wasted, so let us see if we can find any good reason why there should be so much seeming to be so. What flow into the ocean continually? "Rivers." Where do they come from? "From the mountains." How are the rivers formed? "The water of the ocean evaporates and forms clouds. They become heavier than the air, and fall in the form of rain, which sinks into the ground, forming springs and rivers." Where does all the water in the clouds and rivers come from? "From the ocean." Why is it that the rivers flowing continually into the ocean do not make it fuller? "The heat of the sun is constantly taking up part of the water of the ocean in the form of vapour." Since the rivers start from the ocean and flow back to it, and the ocean does not get any fuller, how much water must rise from the ocean, compared with what flows into it? "Just as much must rise as flows in from all the rivers." Is the heat of the sun sufficient to heat the ocean down to the bottom? "No ma'am." What part becomes most heated? "The surface." From what part of the water, then, does the evaporation take place? "From the surface." Suppose all