

to perceptibly improve the tone of the school for a time. Presently there will be a reaction, and another such lay-sermon will be needed—and the best of such sermons must never tempt the preacher of them to dispense with constant watchfulness or to imagine that they furnish a substitute for sympathy between teacher and pupil.

We all dislike—perhaps too much dislike—to warn boys beforehand against indecent and impure language and habits. It is a painful, but I fear a necessary, duty. But such warnings should be brief; and argument, I think, should have but little part in them. Boys may be told that impure words lead to impure deeds, which sometimes bring disease on body and

mind, as well as on the soul; but, for the rest, I would no more argue with boys about the mischief of unclean language than about the mischief of dirty hands or faces. I have always, hitherto, held aloof from social efforts in this direction; and even now I intensely dislike the notion that purity requires a society to encourage it. But, if I were to begin a schoolmaster's life again, I think I should support, even in a day school, the formation of a society which had for its object the suppression of anything unseemly or indecent by remonstrance in the first instance; by social excommunication in the second; and, as a last resort, by reporting to the master.

—*The Schoolmaster.*

(To be continued.)

NOTES FOR TEACHERS.

A LESSON FOR US.—One of the best lessons to be learnt is the absolute necessity of preventing work from degenerating into worry. It is worry that kills for the most part, not work. To learn to put forth our best powers steadily, continuously, in the proper grooves, to the proper ends—this is one of the most precious fruits of wisdom and experience. — *The Nursing Record.*

LITERATURE IN INDIA.—An interesting piece of news comes to us from India. In the literature of the Madras Presidency there is an increase in original works as opposed to translations, and considerable improvement is reported in the quality of the native literature. A very diversified range of subject has been taken up in the department of poetry, whilst there is a perceptibly growing taste for fiction. "As You Like It" has just been translated into Tamil. — *The Publishers' Circular.*

BORAX.—Few people probably were aware of the existence of enormous deposits of borax in California till Mr. C. Napier Hake read his paper before the Society of Chemical Industry. Some 450 miles from San Francisco there is a dry salt lake about twelve miles long and eight miles broad, in the valley of the Slate Range and Argus Mountains. This lake yields bi-carbonate of soda, common salt, and borax. Beneath the incrustation is a deep bed of black mud. Formerly the supply of borax was obtained from Thibet and the north of India, until Italy and Peru became sources of supply. — *The Hospital.*

SALARIES OF FOREIGN PARLIAMENTS.—In Portugal, peers and deputies receive \$355 a year. In Holland, members of the Lower House receive \$830 per annum. In Denmark, members of both Houses receive \$3.75 a day during the ses-