UNDER THE MAPLES.

True Nobleness.

"For this true nobleness I seek in vain; I almost weary of my earthly lot. My life-springs are dried up with burn-

Thou find'st it not? I pray thee look

How is it with thee? Art thou sound and whole?

Doth narrow search show thee no earthly Be noble; and the nobleness that lies In other men, sleeping but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own:

Then wilt thou see it gleam in many eyes,

Then will pure light around thy path be And thou wilt never more be sad and

-James Russell Lowell.

Having a Mind of His Own.

A man of independence of mind is one thing; "a man who has a mind of his own," as those words are ordinarily used, is quite another thing. "Hav- athlete is generally not a particularly ing a mind of his own," or "having a mind of her own," is commonly applied to a, self-willed person with little regard for the opinions or feelings of others. On the other hand, a person of independence of mind, or judgment, is a person who is readiest to consider the views and preferences of others, in order to weigh them well, and then to decide independently in view of all that is said on either side of a matter at issue. A person who is known as "having a mind of his own" is generally a disagreeable person, often spiteful and ill-natured, commonly incapable of independence of thought or action, but readily swayed by impulse, caprice, or pre-judice. A person of independence of mind is often an agreeable character, deferential towards others, and of practical efficiency in the community. Which sort do you belong to?

Why is a Bad Cold Like a Bad Husband?

have a reputation of being distinctly original. A sixth-standard pupil at one of the schools there was asked to write an essay on "Coal." This was

"Coal differs from most other articles of merchandise, for it is no sooner delivered to the buyer than it goes to the cellar. "A ton of coal weighs twenty hun-

dredweight; but coal ordered for delivery by the railway companies makes many thousands wait. "Coal in the fire is alight, but the barge that brings it up the river is

"Bad coal is like a bad husbandsmokes, often goes out, and does not of Leland.

Our correspondent does not whether it was a boy or a girl who wrote this. From the last part of the essay, however, we see it was a girl.

A Sincere Apology.

At a railway refreshment-room, one of the passengers was in a hurry.

"Please pass me them pertaters. mister," he said, addressing an elegant gentleman who sat next him. The latter slowly focussed his goldmounted eyeglass on the speaker. "Did you think I was one of the waiters?" he asked icily.

The others held their knives and forks suspended in mid-air, expecting to see the man shrivel up, but no such phenomenon took place. He turned and beckoned to the nearest

"Waiter, come here, please." "Yes, sir."

"I want to apologize to you, that is all. You see, I mistook this party here for you, but I hope you won't be offended at it. Now pass them pertaters, and we'll go on with the

Scientific Child Study.

The school systems of the world are fikely to be revolutionized by certain investigations which have been made recently in Chicago. Seven thousand school children have been experimented with, as carefully and scientifically as any student is taught to experiment with chemicals in a school laboratory. Three facts of tremendous interest to every father and to every mother who have intelligence enough to appreciate the high privilege of parentage have been discov-

First, it has been found that quite as much depends upon physical development as upon the mental caliber of school children. In fact, the investigation shows that the two are almost co-ordinate. Admitting, as in every other generalization, that there are the big child is the bright child in

Secondly, it has been found that a serious difference exists between girls and boys in mental capacity. This is so great that it may lead eventually to the abandonment of the education

that the perfect man physically more likely to be the perfect man morally, than is the man who is not perfect, has been substantiated. The prize-fighter and the professional athlete will immediately mind in refutation of two of these statements-that concerning dependence of mental development upon physical development and symmetry. Nevertheless, careful study of men of

they are not perfect physically; that is, that they are not normal. It will show that in nine cases out of ten, and, indeed, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the physical development of such persons is abnormal. Perfection, to the mind of the scientist, means absolute normality, Certain qualities of the body of the prizefighter have been developed at the expense of certain other qualities. There are certain things about their physical make-up which are distinctly below the average as the muscles with which they fight and for which they especally train are above the average. James Corbett or Robert Fitzsim- the attraction of these names was a mons, the puglists, were put through powerful inducement to me to spend the same tests, which the seven my last days (of the first visit to thousand Chicago school children have America) in quiet worship at the undergone, their average would, all human probability, be found to be good student by no means disproves investigators. That he is a notable athelete of itself suggests physical

abnormality It is the normal man who is apt to be the most moral man. It is the normal man who is commonly the happiest man. It is the normal man who usually make the member of society. The genius in any line may very likely not be the best citizen, ecause he is abnormal.

The Professions Are

Not Overcrowded.

trained men in all professions. The greater the need. The thoroughly certain lines for definite efficiency in something. The old idea of college education as general culture only is passing away. The university takes men as they are, and makes the most out of what they can do. A man to-day in America is foolish to be "selfmade," when better means are at hand. It is equally foolish to choose a selftaught man, as against other men who have worked with equal zest and force, and with much better advant-

Formerly, a man of an executive turn, a man. a leader in business or politics, found, in a college education, little that could help him. Now, he finds everything. In the future, the college men will be the natural leaders in industrial and political affairs. The reason is that the men born to lead cannot afford to famous "Christopher North," he obstay out of college .- President Jordan,

The Training of Business.

There can be no question nowadays that application to work, absorption in affairs, contact with men, and all the stress which business imposes on us, gives a noble training to the intellect. and splendid opportunity for discipline of character. It is an utterly low view of business which regards it as only a means of getting a living. A man's business is part of the world's work, his share of the great activities which render society possible. He may like it or dislike it, but it is work, and as such requires application, self-denial, discipline. It is his drill, and he caning his fancies, restraining his impulses, and holding himself to the perappeal to the intellect, the stress upon contemporaries. the will, the necessity for rapid and

Girls vs. Boys.

In making their interesting experiments with the school children of Chicago, the gentlemen did the weighing on ordinary physicians' scales, and the children wore their ordinary school clothing. The average weight of the boys' clothing was five and eighttenths per cent. of the total weight of the boy. The average weight of the girls' clothing was five and five-tenths per cent. of the total weight of the girl. After the pupils had been carefully weighed, an equally exact test was made of their strength of grip. many exceptions to the rule, it has Different records were made for their been proved that the strong child and right and for their left hands. These records are so closely associated with each other-the records of weights and the records of strength of gripthat Dr. Christopher summarizes them together. The weight of the girl surpasses the weight of the boy something over a year later than the time at which her stature surpasses his. Thirdly, Professor Lombroso's theory | The boy begins to be heavier than the

girl after he has begun to be taller than she is. So the girl maintains her superiority over the boy in weight for a shorter time than she keeps her superiority in height over him. The charts also show that while the girl also increases very slowly in height after they have reached the age of fourteen, the weight continues to increase rapidly until sixteen, and less rapidly thereafter. The usefulness of the machine showing the power of gripping with the two hands becomes most apparent when considered in connection with the matter of weight. The investigations all show a marked increase in the hand-power of boys commencing with the time when they cross the threshold of physical manhood. This gain continues until after they pass the public school age. In girls, as the tests prove, there is no such acceleration of muscular strength at this time. After sixteen, among girls, practically no increase in the strength of grip occurs.

Value of Preachers.

from my youth up; Holmes, ever since other day, and in an imperious tone the mystery of the three Johns and uttered the one word: the three Toms caught my schoolboy fancy, years ago, has been to me a my last days (of the first visit to in shrines so revered and beloved. But some eight hundred miles off, away by Lake Erie, were two men who were more to me than philosopher or poet, and it only required a moment's thought to convince me that for me at least a visit to America would be much more incomplete without a visit to Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. It was hard, I must say, to give up Longfellow, but I am one of who think that the world is not dying for poets so much as for preachers.
--Prof. H. Drummond.

Want Men of Broader Views.

There is, at present, an unusual call for college-bred men in the various trades and professions-a demand so great that we are hardly able to meet it. This is a thing which always happens in years of commercial expan-If we compare the times of prosperity with those of depression, we find that the variation in the value of invested capital is greater than college man. The universities are the variation in the value of current using every effort to train men along product. A college-bred man has invested anywhere from two thousand to ten thousand dollars in himself. value of that investment follows nearly the same laws as the value of a steamboat or a furnace. there is an exceptional demand for serfits most fully. When there is no ped talking politics." cial demand, and when everybody is striving simply to pay current expenses, he finds it impossible to make interest on the investment, unless possessed of special qualifications as

Ask Papa.

and he prevailed upon the lady herself to conduct the necessary negotiations. "We must deal tenderly with his feelings," said glorious old Christopaper, and pin it on the back of your

'Papa's answer is on the back of my dress," said Miss Jane, as she en-tered the drawing-room. Turning her round, the delighted professor read these words, written in Greek; "With the author's compliments.'

Scientific Prejudice.

On every subject on which he wrotenot be thorough in his occupation the constitution of man, natural reli-without putting himself into it, check- ligion education criminal legislation. ligion, education, criminal legislation, the lunacy laws, the currency question, petual round of small details-with- moral philosophy-George Combe was out, in fact, submitting to his drill, far in advance of his age. And almost But the perpetual call on a man's all his principles and his proposals in readiness, self-control, and vigor, these subjects, though considered herwhich business makes, the constant etical or impracticable by most of his adopted, or a mitted to be correct. responsible exercise of judgment-all both in philosoph, and in practice. these things constitute a high culture. But the one subject to which he gave though not the highest. It is a culture more careful study than to any other which strengthens and invigorates if -which was indeed the very foundait does not refine, which gives force if tion on which his philosophy and his not polish-the fortiter in re, if not educational theories were built, was the suaviter in modo. It makes strong contemptuously rejected by the great men and ready men, and men of vast bulk of the scientific and literary men capacity for affairs, though it does of his time, without adequate examnot necessarily make refined men or ination, without any reasonable study of so complex and important a subject, but almost entirely on false assumptions, gross representations, or a priori reasoning.—A. R. Wallace.

The Artistic Spirit.

The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his townspeople or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which proportion to its culture, must disindividualize himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age. but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs. He must work in the spirit in which we conceive a prophet to speak, or an angel of the Lord to act; that is, he is not to speak his words, or do his own works, think his own thoughts, but he is to be an organ through which the universal mind acts.-R. W. Emerson,

The Foundation of Education Edward Everett's definition of a good

education was: "Read the English lan- guardians of the law. guage well, write with dispatch a neat legible hand, and be master of the we'll run yer in," said the second. first four rules of arithmetic, so as to dispose of at once, with accuracy, ev- fast at all-and then, you know, we ery question of figures which comes up have great control of these machines, in practice, and if you add the ability too. to write pure grammatical English, you | length.' have an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are hopeless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little geology, and all other ologies and osophies, are ostentatious rubbish."

Plight of Will Without Wit.

At one of the clubs the other day two

members were arguing about willpower. The conceited man, who was in the habit of boring all present with phat the sargint would ask me what I his pointless tales, said that his will was be doing in the automobily, I'd was stronger than his friend's.

"You are wrong there," said the quiet man, "and I will prove it in this way.
You go and stand in that corner, and I will you to come out of it. You so kape yer eyes pealed!"

will against me, and I bet you that I will have you from that corner be-fore I have commanded you the second

The smart one took the bet and put himself in the corner.

The quiet man said, in a commanding voice, "Come out of that corner."
The other man grinned and shook

his head. The quiet man sat down and looked at him steadily. Five minutes passed, and then the man of will said with a sneer:
"Hadn't you better give it up? I do

not feel any influence at all, and I can't stand here all evening." man, "and I have a very comfortable seat. There is no time limit except that you are to come out before I ask you twice, and as I don't intend to ask you again until this day week I think you will feel the influence before then.' The smart one came out, looking very foolish.—Tit-Bits.

The Shop Assistant Scored.

A rather loudly dressed "gentleman" stepped into a big necktie shop the 'Neckties!'

Then he threw back his head, as if the assistant was entirely beneath his This snobbish air aggravated the assistant, but he quietly displayed a

number of late patterns. "These," he said very politely, "are the very newest styles, and are excellent quality at a quarter."
"A quarter!" haughtily snapped the customer, "a quarter! Do I look like

a man who would wear a quarter tie? Is there anything about me to indi-"Beg pardon, sir," meekly interposed the assistant. "The ten-cent counter is at the other end of the shop."

That Long-Felt Want.

The long-suffering man was trying to read, when, with a crash and a roar, the train left the rails. Down, down, down, it went. The seat on which the long-suffering man sat shut up like a jack-knife, and caught him in its tenacious embrace.

The seat opposite rose up and smote him in the side. The steam-pipes hissed, and coiled themselves upon his breast, and the foot-warmers slid up and struck him in the back. Then all was silent.

The long-suffering man tried First one foot, then the other, was firmly embedded in the debris. His arms were pinioned by the wreckage It was dark and still. The long-suffering man nestled his cheek on the cool surface of a plate glass mirror, and When heaved a sigh of relief.
for ser- "At last!" he murmured. "At last

vice, he is the one who feels its bene- those two idiots opposite me have stop-And a blessed silence reigned.

Tommy Atkins in Peace Time

We have heard and read so much about the self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, and goodness of heart of our soldiers during the Boer campaign, that When Prof. Aytoun was wooing Miss some will be surprised to read in these Wilson, daughter of Prof. Wilson, the pages that they are not always like this; that, in fact, soldiers occasionally behave badly, and are punished for tained the lady's consent conditionally doing so, when not in front of an enon that of her father being secured. emy. Indeed, it would not be far from This Aytoun was much too shy to ask, the truth to say that the best side of and he prevailed upon the lady herself British soldiers comes out in war and the worst in peace. When things are peaceful Mr. Thomas Atkins is liable to get slack as a soldier and a man. Then the war-cure comes to brace him up and make him think less of himself and more of others. I know of many soldiers who were made other men by the hard-living, hard work and forced abstinence from alcohol which they experienced in the Boer war, Seeing comrades fall out of the ranks for the last time makes men think seriously who never did so before. . . As in an ordinary trial a prisoner may object to a clergyman who, he thinks, has some prejudice or grudge against him, so at a court-martial he is always asked if he is satisfied with the officers selected to try him. One Tommy, when the president asked him this question looked at the officers sitting solemnly before him, and answered: "I object to the 'ole blooming lot of yer."

Peter the Great.

An old chronicler gives an interest ing account of the memorial visit of Peter the Great to England in January, 1698. King William III. appointed the Marquis of Caermarthen to act as cicerone and guide to the illustrious but eccentric visitor. A very unflattering picture of the potentate is presented the writer stating that his appearance was insignificant, his manners those of an uncouth barbarian, his speech brusque and occasionally insolent, and behavior beggared description. While staying at Deptford he amused himself by running a wheelbarrow through and through Evelyn's wellkept hedges of holly and privet, and generally destroying the grounds. His chief pleasure, after the excitements of the day were over, was to spend the night in drinking with the marquis at his house in Leicester Fields. The chronicler solemnly declares that the redoubtable emperor is to be more beautiful to the eye in drank as many as eight large bottles of sack one day after dinner. marquis, when showing him the sights of London, took him to Westminster Hall. "Who are all these men in wigs?" he inquired. "Lawyers, lawyers," cried, "why, I've only two in the whole of my dominions, and when I get back I intend to have one of them hanged, for he is quite unnecessary.

An Object Lesson in Shopping

One of our friends who isn't noted for being especially careful of a machine, was speeding along the other day, when he was held by two blue-coated

It's going too fast ye are," says one. "Kape her down ter eight miles, er "But, my friends, I wasn't running Why, we can stop in our own

"G'wan wid yez-yer can't puil de wool over our eyes dat way, see!" "Well, I'll tell you what. Just climb up behind here—both of you—and I'll show you how." After much persuading this was ac-

complished, and they started down the road at a lively rate. Suddenly, and without warning, the operator reversed the engine, and threw on both the brakes. It was like hitting a stone wall, and the air seemed filled with blue cloth and policemen. "Didn't I tell you I could stop her

quick? Bedad, you did ,and if 'twasn't fer run ye in. Yer can sthep all roight,

Teething, Fretting Children.



When a child frets and cries

almost continuously, the root of the trouble in nine cases out of ten lies with the stomach or bowels. Fermentation and decomposition of the food mean colic, bloating, or diarrhœa, the latter is especially dangerous, frequently fatal during the hot weather months.

Baby's Own Tablets,

are just what every mother needs to keep her little ones healthy and happy. These Tablets gently regulate the bowels, cure constipation, prevent diarrhoea, cleanse and cool the stomach, help teething babies, and promote sound natural sleep.

Contain no poisonous, "sleepy" stuff, and may be safely given to the youngest infant, dissolved in water. Full directions for use at all ages, with each box.

Mrs. J. F. Harrigan, Huntingdon, Que. writes :- " I have used Baby's Own Tablets in our home for over a year, and I can say they are all that is claimed for them.



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ON THE FARM.

Canada and England.

Dairyman.] The visit of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, and Prof. Robertson to Great Britain this sum mer, is likely to result in an enlarged market for Canadian farm products. For the past two months, these gentlemen have been presenting the interests of the Canadian farmer to the people in the old land in a way that cannot but result in largely increased trade between the two countries. By addresses to the boards of trade. the provision dealers' associations, etc., in the largely populated centers of Britain; by interviews published in the leading dailies and by conferences with representative business men and parties interested in catering to the great consuming masses of the mother land, Canada, and, more especially our capabilities as producers of the finest quality of food products, attracted by it. have been brought to the attention of

Britain's consuming class in a forcible The Englishman, above all things, is noted for his conservatism and is loth to change his methods unless for very good and sound reasons. Consequently, an educational propaganda of this kind is very necessary sometimes to the introduction or expansion in any special line of trade. For run themselves for a month or two. several years the heads of the department of agriculture at Ottawa with very good success, if we are to Of course no substantial progress

goods to back it up. And it is just here where the strong argument in tain at any cost; and Canada is posfavor of a much larger PURCHASING OF CANADIAN PRO-

DUCTS by the English consumer lies. The

main effort of agricultural educational work in Canada is now directed toward improvement in quality. And this fact in itself has been one of the strong points Messrs. Fisher and Robertson have endeavored to impress upon the British public. Among the important gatherings addressed by them, none is perhaps of greater mo- neat factory, with all sanitary and ment than a meeting recently held at

The Canadian minister and Prof. Robertson were received by the lord care of the cow and her milk by the mayor and the leading business men of this great manufacturing center. In his address. Mr. Fisher dwelt upon the importance of the work being done in Canada along the line of improving the quality of our food pro- sult. and the great agricultural ducts, wealth of the Dominion. The trade between Canada and Manchester alone has made rapid progress since the establishment of a direct line of steamers between that port and Montreal in 1897. By direct connection with Manchester, the Canadian farmer is brought in close touch with almost one-fifth of the great consuming masses of Great Britain. But it is NOT WITH MANCHESTER ALONE ings are anything but cleanly? This that Canadian trade has increased. is pretty plain talk, but a virulent dis-Five years ago Canada sent to Great ease requires a quick and urgent Britain only 7 per cent of the staple remedy. food products, such as butter, cheese, bacon, etc., she imported. Last year the percentage was 16 or double the

E propositional de la company have doubled, and instead of supplygrown fifteenfold and our bacon trade twentyfold. Ten years ago Canada exported to Great Britain 162 shiploads of produce; last year we

EXPORTED 480 SHIPLOADS. Our exports of wheat last year were 30 times greater than they were ten years ago, while our flour exports have grown fivefold.

Progress like this is gratifying to the producer. Not only is dairying progressing but kindred agricultural interests are forging ahead at a rapid pace. All this means much to the Canadian farmer, who, in our opinion, is just at the beginning of even greater things in the line of agricultural

expansion. But we have, perhaps, dwelt sufficiently long upon this somewhat irrelevant matter, for a practical dairy paper, published outside of our own borders. To a Canadian, however, interested in the welfare and development of his country, this is an attractive subject, and we are led to believe that your many readers on the other side of her borders will feel equally

CHEESE MAKING To turn to something more prac

tical, we are now in the midst of the most difficult season of the year, for making the finest flavored cheese; the season when so much depends upon the patron, or the fellow who cares for the milk. It is rather unfortunate that this season should come at a time when the farmer has so much other work on his hands, that he is inclined to let the dairy and the milk And yet these are the conditions as we find them, and our dairymen will have been carrying on this work and have to make the best of them. Fly time, the hot, muggy weather, and judge from the largely increased trade having and harvesting come all in a in Canadian food products in recent bunch, and it is indeed a trying time for the maker. If he can turn out a really first-class article every day of can be made by mere educational the week and every week of the month work. There must be quality in the a maker is a treasure that every a maker is a treasure that every cheese factory should endeavor to resessed of quite a few of such men, who are rendering valuable services, more than they are sufficiently paid for, in maintaining our reputation as produc-

It is worthy of note, however, that these good fellows usually have good buildings and factories for making and curing their cheese properly. And where there are first-class buildings and equipment it always follows that patrons supplying milk are of a higher order. There is something in the atmosphere and surroundings of a tasty, other conditions for making cheese, perfect, that is inspiring and conducive to better habits and better patrons. If there are any owners who e skeptical on this point let them put their buildings and factory equipment and surroundings in first-class shape, and watch the re-

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." And there are hundreds of filthy, dirty factories in the country today that are corrupting, and have been doing so for years, the habits of their patrons as regards cleanliness and the proper handling of milk. Can such factories under such conditions have other than a pernicious influence on the community, and can the proprietor or maker say to his patrons "Be clean," when he or his surround-

All this is for the individual or company responsible for the poor small, badly equipped factories, that are all quantity sent over half a decade ago.
As shown by Prof. Robertson, during the patron. It must be very discourtoo common in this country. Now for the past ten years our cheese exports aging to the parton who is doing his

disappear over the weighing porch into a building where bad flavors, bad ventilation and bad facilities abound. There is no inducement for him to do better, and he soon gets into careless and uncleanly habits that strike at the very root of the industry.

And still every patron, no matter ing 40 per cent of the cheese imported by Britain, we are now supplying 70 solemn duty to perform in carrying out his part in our co-operative dairy system. In this busy season he should see to it that his cows and their milk are in no way neglected. With cheese selling at from 91% to 9% cents (prices week-July 13-at the factories), and butter at from 19 to 20 cents, it will pay every patron of a cheese factory or creamery to give as much at-tention to the milk as heretofore and even more. The price for hay, wheat etc., are not so high that every other interest on the farm should be ne-

And yet many dairymen feel called upon these days to devote all their enbusiness of dairying can not be con ducted profitably in this way. At this season when bad flavors develop sc quickly, an extra effort should made to preserve the milk in good condition for cheese and butter making. The best way to do this is to appoint some one individual about the farm to look after the milk and to hold him or her responsible for its quality. With the milk properly cared for and with there is no reason why as fine-flavored cheese and butter cannot be made during July and August as during any other part of the season.

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similar name. Br. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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