you cannot get rid of, things that come as part of the tangled yarn of your life, and inalienable misfortunes of inheritance; but it is too bad to add family friends whom of your own accord you would never have known, and to have them seated as old men of the sea on your neck, never to be shaken off while they live.

In fact, this whole question of friendship wants revision. The general tendency is to make it too stringent in its terms, and too indissoluble in its fastenings. If the present should not make one forget the past, neither should the past tyrannize over the present. Old friends may have been pleasant enough in their day, but a day is not forever, and they are hurtful and unpleasant now, under new conditions and changed circumstances. They disturb the harmony of our surroundings, and no one can feel happy in discord. They themselves, too, change; we all do as life goes on and experience increases; and it is simply absurb to bring the whole fashions of early days into the new relations of later times. We are not the Tom, and Dick, and Harry of our boyhood in any essential save identity of person; neither are they the Bill and Jim they were. We have gone to the right, they to the left, and the gap between us is wider and deeper than that of mere time. Of what use, then, is it to try to galvanize the dead past into the semblance of vitality? Each knows in his heart that it is dead; and the only one wishes to galvanize it into simulated life is the one who will somehow benefit by the discomfort and abasement of the other. For our own part, we think it one of the most needful things to learn on our way through the world, that the dead are dead, and that silent burial is better than spasmodic galvanism.—Saturday Review.

How I managed my Children .-- We never allowed a child to be punished by any one but ourselves. I gave my servants to understand, when I engaged them, that instant dismissal would follow a blow given to any of the children. The necessity for making a rule like this may be known by any one who cares to watch the conduct of most respectable looking nursemaids to their young charges in any of our large towns. We ourselves never whipped a child for any less offence than deceit, or telling a lie. It seems to me such a wrong thing to be constantly boxing a child's ears' the punishment being oftener called forth by the parent's bad temper than by the child's offence. tried to teach them, too, that they were not to expect to have a share in everything they saw. What was good for them they had without asking; and what was not good for them would not be obtained by importunity. Our children were constitutionally healthy, though not robust; and I soon learned not to make them delicate by over-care. They were warmly clad and well shod; they had plenty of plain, wholesome food at regular hours; they were liberally bathed in cold water (excepting in severe w ather, when the little ones had the chill just taken off); their rooms, though warm and free from draughts, were well ventilated; and then they took their chance. They went out every day when it was at all possible to do so. I took no pains to shield them from every breeze or every variation of temperature, and I think we were as free from coughs and colds as most people. During the first three or four years of our married life we had a good lengthy doctor's bill every think we were think the probability of the second that the probability is a well be Christmas; then we began to think we might just as well be without it, and certainly the change was as advantageous to the health of the children as it was to our pockets. It is not good to be eternally dosing the children with medecine. If they are not strong, let them have plenty of good air, good food, and good water; and these, with judgment and care, will in nine cases out of ten bring them all right. If more is required, a little simple medecine taken in good time will very likely prevent greater mischief. When a woman has had three or four children, she ought to have acquired sufficient experience to act as a doctor for her own family; and she will soon beable to tell when they are only a little out of sorts, and when really ill. Of course, I am not speaking of cases of severe illness, but of the little ailments to which every child is liable. - From Cassell's Magazine for March.

Meteorology.

Observations taken at Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the month of March, 1875; Lat: $44\circ39$ ' North; Long. $63\circ36$ ' West; height above the Sea, 120 feet, by 2nd Cerporal J. T. Thompson, A. M. Cerps

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l	Barometer, Highest reading, on the 7th 30.526 inch	nes.
	" Lowest " " 8th 29.313	
í	" Range of pressure 1.213	
Ĺ	Mean for month (reduced to 32 F) 29.982	
F		rees
	" Lowest " " 21st4.3	
•	Range in month 51.6	
ĺ	" Mean of all highest 35.4	
	" " lowest 13.6	
Ţ	" daily range 21.7	
	" for month 24.5	
	"Highest reading in sun's rays107.0	
	" Lowest reading on the grass 11.7	
	Hygrometer, Mean of dry bulb 27.8	
1	" wet "	
.	" dew point 22.5	
	"Blastic force of vapour	ns.
J	Vapour in a cubic foot of air 1.45	
	" required to saturate air	
i	The lighte of numidity (Sat. 100)	
1	Average weight of a cubic foot of air570.2	
	Wind, Mean direction of North 2.0 days	3.
1	North East J.0	
ì	Dast	
ij	South East 3.0	
1	1.0	
	Bouth West 0.5	
	West, 4.0	
ı	North West 11.0	
١	" Calm	
1	" horizontal movement	• •
ď	Cloud, Mean amount of (0 to 10)	
	Rain, Number of days it fell	
	Snow, " "	
1	Amount collected on ground	240
	Fog, Number of days	163.
	L v5, manufact of days	
ŀ		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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School Corporation of Allamette, Island.

Allumette Island,) 7th April 1875.

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