A Few Minutes' Reflection and Recreation.

A duty is no sooner divined than from that moment it becomes binding upon us .- Amiel.

If there is any person to whom you feel dislike, that is the person of whom you ought never to speak.—Ceoil.

Look within. Within is the fountain of good; and it will ever bubble up, if thou wilt dig.—Marcus Aurelius.

Discretion does not only make man the master of his own parts, but also those of other men's .- Joseph Ad-

There is no beautifler of complexion, or form of behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us .-

Try to do to others as you would have them do to you, and do not be discouraged if they fail sometimes.— Charles Dickens.

He that defers his charity until he

is dead is, if a man weighs it rightly,

rather liberal of another man's goods than his own.-Bacon.

given a morsel of bread without lay-ing him under the obligation or thank-ing any other for it than heaven itself.-Cervantes.

It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men take diseases one of another; therefore let men take heed of their company.-Shakespeare.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things in which smiles and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart. -Sir Humphrey Davy.

There is a solemn choice in life. Life and death, light and darkness, truth and lies, are set before us. At every choose one or the other, and the choice is one of the certainties of life.-Stop-

There are two little words in our language which I always admired— "try" and "trust." You know not what you can or cannot effect until you try; and if you make your trials in the exercise of trust in God, mountains of imaginary difficulties will

Poverty is the test of civility and beams and blazes in the dark hour the touchstone of friendship.—Haz- of adversity.—Washington Irving.

The touchstone of friendship.—Haz- of adversity.—Washington Irving.

Happy the man to whom heaven has the care had to march in pairs before and behind the gency, but where it is a question of lattice, and how the Diety. perplexed-looking ass.

The other scholars were permitted to stand as spectators of the grotesque procession. Meantime, seated within his pulpit-like desk, Carlyle surveyed Bill and his company with a strange mixture of mirth, scorn and

TRIFLING WITH AN IMPULSE. Mark Twain declares that when a man makes an appeal for charity it is a great mistake to get everybody ready to give money and then not pass the hat. "Some years ago in Hartford," he said the other day, "we all went to church on a hot, sweltering night, to hear the annual report of Mr. Hawley, a city missionary, who went around finding the people who needed help and didn't want to ask for it. He told of the life in the cellars, where poverty instant the cry comes for us to resided; he gave instances of the heroism and devotion of the poor. The poor of one involves the putting away of are always good to each other. When the other. And we must choose. That a man with millions gives we make a great deal of noise. It's noise in the wrong place, for it's the widow's mite that counts. Well, Hawley worked me up to a great state. I couldn't wait for him to get through. I had four hundred dollars in my pocket. I wanted to give that and borrow more to give. You could see greenbacks in every eye. But he didn't pass the plate and it grew hotter and we sleepier. My enthusiasm went down, down, down-one hundred dollars at a time, till finally, when the plate came round, I stole ten cents out of it. So you see a ne-glect like this may lead to crime."

SELF-RESTRAINT OR CULTURE. It is impossible to learn the true use of our faculties without also learning their limitations. At every stage the mind that has been duly trained will say, with the poet Clough,

for the true teacher will take suitable means to impress upon his pupil the immensity of knowledge, and will not allow him to be puffed up with the idea that what he knows is all, or nearly all, that is worth knowing. A certain modesty, moreover, will be naturally developed in the mind of one in whose education the object of enabling him to find his true place in the world, and in that place to do his duty, has been steadily kept in view. As to beauty, the child will be taught that it is not a thing to go cackling into ecstasies over, but rather something to be set before him as a light and a guide, something to be absorbed into, that it may in due time shine through his own nature. However it is to be acquired, self-re-straint is a quality the importance of which in relation to culture can hardly be overrated. It is not at war with naturalness, because it merely implies the power to hold in check impulses which cannot properly be acted under given circumstances, or, in other words, a power of selection in regard to one's own actions and modes of self-

"PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH

expression.

title might be the motto of our new twentieth century. To do away with luxuries and superfluities of every kind, would be a grand advance toward higher and better ways of thinking and living. So long as our minds are bent only on the accumulation of riches we cannot look forward to any great intellectual advancement. cannot altogether ignore the needs our bodies, but surely these should be subordinate to mental improvement and development. Luxurious living always tends to mental deterioration and enfeeblement. It brings speedy decay to the body, and saps the best attributes of the soul. But living more for the sake of the soul than the body, life soon takes on a newness, a freshness and beauty only to be appreciated by those who seek and find true ways of spending their lives. But the majority of mankind find a delight in the pursuit of riches. Though comparatively few win the prize, yet most enjoy the persistent seeking after it. Riches have ever stood in the way of the intellectual and spiritual improvement of our race. Some day, and perhaps not so very far distant, a more rational pursuit engross men's minds, and all shall feel nobler and better for entering into its competition. God grant that day may come; then happiness, perchance, will hover over every household and many of the hates and jealousies of life shall cease. Surely life can never be a failure if rightly lived and enjoyed. It is our bounden duty to ameliorate the hard portion of our brothers where we may. Then or our prothers where we may. Then we can enjoy the only true luxury in life, that of "doing good." If we listen intently may we not hear prophetic voices heralding the approach of such a longed fortune? Then would

"The wealthiest man among us is the best: No grandeur now in nature or in book Delights us. Plain living and high thinking are

LETTER WRITING.

Anyone reading a letter written 30 or 40 years ago, and comparing it with the average epistle of the present day, cannot but be struck by the contrast between the two. The former, although written without the so-called educational advantages of today, is correctly punctuated, and if somewhat stilted in phraseology is not only interesting, but also instructive, while as a rule the modern letter from one friend to another is a curious mixture of ideas expressed in a slovenly way, with very little regard to grammar, sense, or punctuation. Happily there are exceptions, and here and there we come across a letter which is a pleasure and an education to read. How is it, therefore, that our boys and girls are so deficient? A few years ago no pupil was considered fit to leave school without having mastered the art of letter-writing. If it cannot be taught in our schools, would it not be advisable for parents to superintend this branch themselves? The rules are simple: First, put the address and the date at the right hand top corner. After which commence, and say what you have to say in a free, concise manner, finishing one subject before beginning another. Endeavor to write as if you were speaking to the person for whom your letter is intended. Never use slang terms, and do not cross your letter, for paper is so cheap now that that economy is unneces-sary. Keep your stationery as clean as possible, and sign your name clear-

friendship and kind greetings do take through his infinite wisdom, goodness the trouble to write.—Scottish Ameriand power has furnished so many apcan. THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

In the education of facts the great object is to make children observe and reflect; without this previous acquisi-tions are but matters of rote, well tions are but matters of rote, well enough as a means, but worthless as an end. They may be brought into little things." Mr. Thomas Nelson frequent contact with instructive prints, interesting plants, minerals, animals and the ordinary productions of human industry. The attention must not be distracted, or the memory fatigued, by too much variety; the great thing is to create a lively interest, and by judicious repetition and interrogation to secure the retention of what has been learned. It is obviously better to bring things directly under the operations of the senses; description merely is a subsidiary process. The world around is full of wonders; evworld around is full of wonders; every situation is replete with objects of interest. The metals with which our interest. The metals with which our tions that I have broken, or only half dwellings abound, their origin in the kept; but the one which I send you, dwellings abound, their origin in the bowels of the earth, and their conversion by human skill into articles of ornament and utility; the transparent stone in the windows, the wood, and the materials from remote quarters of the globe; the varied stuffs, and stained paper, and the pitchy coal, that gives out light and heat, constitute a fund of copious instruction. Why not make a child acquainted with the make a child acquainted with the rod, with flowers."

comfort and human happiness?

RESOLUTIONS.

Some interesting New Year resolutions by distinguished American men little things." Mr. Thomas Nelson Page resolves "to answer, however briefly, all letters I receive." Mr. Frank R. Stockton's contribution is the most suggestive: "For many years the most suggestive: "For many years my metto, by which I endeavor to guide the ordinary actions of life, consists of one word, which is 'Stop.' is generally very easy to go on, no matter what you may be doing, good or bad. But to stop when the right time comes to stop is so difficult that I endeavor to keep continually in my mind the importance of so doing." The

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PURE SEEDS. We have said a good deal about the is time we began to turn our attention to pure bred, pedigreed seeds for our farm crops. Who can show a lot of seed grain or vegetable seed that has been grown ten years or more from stock that was raised purposely for seed, kept from chance of admixture or crossing with other inferior kinds, and the best seed selected to furnish seed stock for the next year? There are some who claim to have done this for a few years, perhaps three or four, and they have obtained something so much better by so doing that they put their seed on the market at a high price, but then they lose interest or think they have reached the highest point of advancement, and the stock goes into the hands of growers that do not try to make further improvements or even to keep the standard already reached. It becomes common at a lower price, and at the same time It becomes so mixed with other plants of the same species but inferior varieties, until it is a mongrel, and growers declare that it has "run out" in a few years. Give us some seed that been bred true for ten years, and the type will be too well fixed to run out very soon.

THE HOG A SOURCE OF PROFIT. The hog should be a source of profit on ever dairy farm where the milk is not sold, or where, if sold, the skim milk is returned as from the creamery. From the time when the pigs are three or four weeks old, this should form a part of the food for the sow, to help her to produce milk for her sucklings, and after they are weaned a mixture of skim milk with grain can be made to promote growth or to fatten them, according to the amount and kind of grain used. Then if the manure from the dairy animals is used on the farm. there will be many unmerchantable vegetables that, if rightly used, can be

converted into merchantable pork. DRIED BEEF SCRAPS FOR HENS. There has been much of what we call nonsensical talk in the poultry columns of certain papers about dry green bone containing animal matter with meat and gristle being readily digested and therefore much better This may be valuable reading for those interested in the sale of the bone-cutting machines, but it is misleading to poultry keepers who have not experience enough to know better than believe them. We care not how old and dry animal bone may be, the hen's gizzard will grind it up if she is in good health, and once ground up she will digest it. Raw meat and gristle they do not grind up as easily, and if fed in considerable quantities they pass into the intestines and through them without being digested, and are a frequent cause of bowel complaints and diseases of the liver. One pound of the dried beef scraps, costing two cents, if they have not been treated with naphtha, is worth as much as 10 pounds of raw bone and meat for lay-ing hens. That which has been so treated is called azotine or ammonite and sold by fertilizer manufacturers as a source of nitrogen, and is valuable for that purpose, but we have seen it sold to poultry keepers as dried beef scraps. It lacks the bright look and greasy feeling of the untreated but as it costs much less some will use it. As for the bone-grinding machines there is one thing to be said in their favor, the labor of grinding the bone is such that we never knew any one to use one more than a single season.

AMMONIA IN STABLES.

There are but few stables, if they are tight, well-built buildings, that do not have a smell of ammonia, to a greater or less extent, coming from fermenting Every farmer should understand that ammonia is money, and that if he allows the ammonia to go off through the doors, cracks and knot-holes of the stable, he will sooner or later have to open his pocketbook and buy it back again, in some form.

It may be in the form of sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of soda; it may come back as bran, gluten meal or cottonseed meal; but back it must come. in some form, or a run-down farm is the result. It is easier and cheaper to stop the ammonia from escaping than to buy it back, and the means of doing it are easily obtained. Powdered land plaster (gypsum) scattered freely where there is fermenting manure or urine will lock up the escaping ammonia and keep it fast until wanted. Nitrogen, in the form of an available plant food, valued at 15 cents per pound, and it does not require a waste of many pounds to make a decided differ-

ence in the cash account. Road dust is often used behind the cows in place of plaster, because it is cheaper, but if this is used, care must be taken not to let the mass get dry or there will be a loss of ammonia larger than if no dust was used. Dry dirt or dust will destroy organic material very rapidly, and it is especially

efficient in breaking up the albuminoids and allowing the nitrogen to escape as value of pure breed, pedigreed stock in all kinds of animals and poultry, and so have other writers, and now it is time we became the property of the property crop. If road dust must be used, keep it wet, when in a heap; but plaster is better.

GROWING ONIONS FROM SEED. To have the best onions for the table it is necessary to go right in the cultivation. The usual plan of using onion sets is a short way to get quick returns, but if patience and perseverance in weeding is exercised, it is shown that the best returns are obtained in this latitude from the sowing of the seed. To facilitate weeding it is best to put them in rows, far enough apart to permit a person to pass between them, but with care even broadcast sowing will

In Germany and other countries where everything must be made to pay, the seeds are sown thickly and cared for after appearing above ground by women and children. Even the very small children learn how to weed and know "which is which." The seed growth has the advantage of not bringing up a great stem to make the bulb "top-sided," as is often the case with onions raised from sets.-Contributor American Agriculturist.

WARM STABLES.

We have heard a farmer say that he was so tenderhearted that when a cold spell came on before his potatoes were dug he kept awake all night thinking that they were crying with the cold. Yet we have known men to keep cattie all day in cold yards and at night in cold barns, where they certainly were shivering, if not crying, with the cold. Perhaps even this same farmer did so, for it was a custom in his day, as it was to put off the potato digging until the ground began to freeze. Now good farmers harvest earlier, stable their stock better, and keep them in the sta-bles in cold and stormy days. They may not be as hardy as those that survived under the other method, but they live longer and are more profitable .-Massachusetts Ploughman

LUMP OF BUTTER IN MILK.

Along in the spring, when the cows are on fresh grass and have been in but a short time, it is not uncommon to find small lumps of butter in the milk, when delivered at the creamery. Those lumps of butter, together with many more that are not visible, are wasted, so far as the patron is concerned, simply because it cannot be mixed in with the milk again and a fair sample taken. The consequence is a low test and prospective trouble.

The same thing occurs in winter, when the night's milk has been allowed to freeze around the edges. The lumps of frozen cream cannot be sampled without heating the milk and but few butter makers either have, or will take, time for this purpose, and the patron suffers again. When the cow and the patron both conspire to make a variation in the fat content of the milk where does the butter maker come out?

CARE OF BREEDING ANIMALS. It is a mistake to let any breeding animal lose flesh while carrying her young. Not only is it hard to put it on again afterward, but it weakens the young before birth, and they grow and mature slowly. There is, of course, some danger in going to the other extreme and putting on too much flesh. Do not be too free with corn and cornmeal, as they are heating, but good clover, hay, ensilage, bran or oats, with a few roots every day if there is not ensilage, will keep the bowels and the whole system in good condition. This is true of norses, cows, sheep or swine. After the young are three or four days old there is not much danger of overfeeding, though the increase should be gradual, and of milk-making foods, rather than that which is fattening. If proper care is taken to follow these rules cases of milk fever and abortion will be less frequent.

Humors of all kinds are prolific of worse troubles. They may be entirely expelled by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sardinia is celebrated for the tombs which prove that prehistorically it was inhabited by great giants. Recently four new tombs have been found which contain skeletons over nine feet long.

"REGULAR PRACTITIONER-NO RESULT."-Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy." She says:
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Fashionable friendship, like an umbrella, is apt to turn wrong side out when exposed to a yielent storm,

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Make Your Own Heaven.

The kingdom of God is within you .-St. Luke, xvii., 21. There can be no heaven without heavenly frame of mind. Your envirnment is a mere detail in the problem of happiness, your mental attitude being the element of chief importance. If you are over-critical, over-suspicious uncharitable in judgment, you would be miserable, and would deserve to be miserable, even though you were enveloped in eternal sunshine and lived amid tropical splendor. On the other hand, if you are generous with your sympathy, helpful because you find sat-isfaction in being so and have trained our eyes to look for the good rather than the evil in the world you will create the blessings for which you pray, and impart encouragement and hope-fulness, even though the sunshine gives way to shadow and the air you breathe

is misty with tears.

Each man is a little world, and he governs it as dictator. I had almost said that each man creates his own world, and in a certain sense this is true. Its prosperity, its contentment its happiness depends, and I say this with all due reverence, more on him-self than on God. My meaning is plain. God has supplied all the material for a successful career, and has done so with lavish affection. The mission of the man is to use this material, and to use it in the right way. He can do so, or he may refuse to do so. He is, therefore, master of his own destiny. He is like a workman to whom an architect has given the plan of a building which will shelter him from inevitable storms, and furnished him with everything necessary for its construction, but who must himself do the work. If he labors faithfully he will soon have a house in which he will rejoice, and of which he may be proud, but if he does no work he will have no house, and when the tempest comes and he is unprepared for it he must not say that God's fa-voritism gives all to one and nothing to another, for it is his own fault that he is homeless. He has had the abil-ity but not the inclination to provide for himself, and is simply reaping a

If you want heaven, therefore, you must make it for yourself. You can render life very hard and intolerable by thinking along the wrong lines, just as a boatman makes his journey hard by pulling against the stream. He who has the habit of constantly complaining, who grumbles because things are awry, but does nothing to set right, whose attitude toward life is that of the faultfinder, can no m re be happy than he who gashes himself, and then wonders why he is wounded.
The world is beautiful to him who looks for beauty, but nothing is beau-tiful to one who insists on sitting in the shadow and brooding over the ills from which he suffers. It is possible to be wretched in the most fortunate surroundings, and equally possible to be serene and blessed in adversity and sorrow. The heart and mind are the magicians who make or mar our lives, and the outlook of mind and heart is largely your own product. You can control

from the seed which he planted

with his own hand.

There are some thoughts which it is as fatal to cherish as it is to swallow poison; some thoughts which produce spiritual indigestion, with all the painful consequences thereof. They are to be avoided as evil companions are to be avoided. You have no more right to indulge in them in a world like this, provided as it is with every opportunity to grow godlike, than you have to make your home in a dark, damp cave on the mountain side and declare that your fate is hard and there is no sunshine anywhere. I like to believe that I am captain of

them both to a very great extent.

the ship in which I am sailing toward eternity. The dignity, the grandeur of human nature, is worth thinking about. You are not driftwood, at the mercy of the current. You have the stars above you, and even the stormy ocean is the pathway to heaven. Faith in God, his wisdom and love; faith in the Christ as the expounder of a philosophy of cheerful endurance and peaceful resignation, faith in the possibility of finding in all experiences a stepping stone to higher things; above all, faith in that immortality which will give back the lost and provide wider spheres of usefulness to the ever-growing soul; these thoughts will make us wealthy in spite of our poverty and fill us with that serene joy which is sometimes hidden beneath a sorrow. They are pearls of great price, and they are within your reach if you will make an effort to possess them. You can darken or brighten your life by the standpoint from which you look at it. This life amounts to nothing unless you can see the loom of another life on the horizon line. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

Steeple Claydon, in North Bucks, England, claims to be the first parish to adopt the public libraries act in the reign of King Edward VII.

Programme and the second

The Daybreak Aster

The Steele-Briggs Daybreak Aster is new. It has shell-pink, large, round, well-filled, long-stemmed flowers. It blooms early, continuously and freely. We will send a packet of seed and our large, illustrated catalogue for 10c. This is the largest seed catalogue published in Canada. It just shows seeds suited to Canada. Canadan gardeners should buy from it. They get the largest choice of Canadan seeds, and cannot order unsuitable seed from it.

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There is in every 'true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire which vanish as you approach them, and fa-lies dormant in the broad daylight of cilities will be afforded which you prosperity, but which kindles up and never anticipated .- Samuel Smiles. B (15) COCCUCIO COCUCIO COCCUCIO COCCUCIO COCCUCIO COCCUCIO COCCUCIO COCCUCIO COCCUC AROUND THE LAMP.

Thou art noble; yet I see
Thy honorable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed; therefore 'tis

That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced?
-Shakespeare, in "Julius Caesar."

MY SYMPHONY.

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury; and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly, act frankly, talk gently, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common-this is my symphony.-Channing.

GREAT MEN WHO DID NOT MAKE

MONEY. Edmund Spencer died "for lack of bread," Milton lived in poverty, Gold-smith was haupted by duns from cradel to grave, Johnson walked the night round St. James' Square in lieu of a bed, Huxley, in his early days, found it hard to earn a living. Carlyle, during the first 40 years of his literary life never earned more than an average grocer, Browning, during the greater part of his career never made a penny by his poems.

BEWARE OF MISJUDGING.

Perhaps it were better for most of us to complain less of being misunderstood and to take more care that we do not misunderstand other people. It ought to give us pause at times to remember that each one has a stock of cut-and-dried judgments on his neighbors, and that the chances are that most of them are quite erroneous. What our neighbor really is we may never know: but we may be pretty certain that he is not what we have imagined, and that many things we have thought of him are quite beside the mark. The mere surface of his character may be exposed, but of the complexity within we have not the faintest idea. People crammed with self-consciousness and self-conceit are often praised as humble, while shy and reserved people are judged to be proud. Some whose whole is one subtle, studied selfishness get the name of self-sacrifice, and other silent, heroic souls are condemned for want of humanity.- Ian Maclaren.

HOW THE NEWS TRAVELED. Mr. Z is an ardent stamp collector, and recently purchased a rare speci-men. On showing it to a friend, Mr. A, the latter pronounced it a forgery. Next day Mr. A said to Mr. B (who is deaf)—Z has a stamp which in my opinion, is a forgery on the face of it. Mr. B to Mrs. B-Mr. A tells me that, in his opinion, Z has got the stamp of a forger in his face.

Mrs. B to Mrs. C—I hear that Mr. Z is suspected of being a forger.

Mrs. C to Mrs. D-Have you heard he news? They have found out that the news? Mr. Z is a forger; but his little game has received a check. Mrs. D to Mrs. E-Isn't it dreadful! Mr. Z has been arrested for forging

somebody's name to a check.

Mrs. E to Mrs. F—They say that Z has been forging checks wholesale, and is now in prison.

Mrs. F to Mrs. E-I'm not surprised. I always said there was something wrong about him; and the airs his

wife puts on, too. And Mrs. Z now wonders why all her acquaintances cut her dead when they meet her.

FAME AND THE BREAD TREE. Once upon a time-so the story goes-

Three young men, having completed their college course, decided that they would devote their lives to strive to reach the Temple of Fame. Each laid out a plan by which he deemed it might in time be attained. Each longed to hear the world ring with praise of his endeavor and success. The first man bent all his energies in the direction of science. He plodded and delv-ed, and finally died without having seen so much as the pinnacle of the great Temple of Fame. The second man shut himself up with the muses, and toiled day and night without ceasing. He, too, died, having achieved nothing, unknown and unmourned. The third man, busied with the tasks of each day, almost forgot about the Temple of Fame, in the absorbing interests of life; and one day he loved a woman and married her, and, in his happiness and the com-pleteness of his life, entirely forgot the plan to seek the Temple of Fame. He toiled early and late for his loved ones. who were the spur to his best endeavor. One day, as he was out on the highway in quest of bread for his wife and his little ones, he discovered, at some distance, a magnificent edifice. Filled with surprise that he had never noticed it before, he placed his well-filled basket under the bread tree for

a few moments, and turned his foot-

steps in the direction of the beautiful

building. He explored it thoroughly from the grand portal to the lofty dome, and then, emerging therefrom, once more took up his basket, and turn-

ed homeward alled with joy at what

ford Brooke.

\$\times \text{\$\ he had seen. Soon he met an aged pilgrim journeying in the direction of the nagnificent structure; and him he questioned as to what it might be. "That building is the Temple of Fame," replied the old man. The bread-gatherer had passed through the Temple of Fame,

and knew it not.

SHALL THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE INHERIT THE EARTH? If we take a map of the world, or better yet, a globe, and trace the isothermal lines, we find the largest expanse of fine territory in the temperate climate in North America, and consisting of the United States and the southern half of Canada. The second in size lies in China; the third in Central Europe; the fourth in Australia; the fifth in the southern ex-tremity of South America and the sixth in South Africa. This comprises practically all of the world that is suitable for the habitation of an active and energetic people. Of this territory more than one-half is in the undisputed possession of Englishspeaking people. Of the other portions of the temperate zone, the only non-English speaking part yet open for considerable development is in South America, but the southern end of South America is the most isolated section of the world. In the frigid and semi-frigid portions Russia holds the on, while Britain holds the second in size. Within the tropics, Britain controls in India and Egypt the richest and most populous por-It will thus be seen that, go where we will over the face of the earth, the English-speaking people have, in geographical position, an incomparable advantage over any other

people. THE GROWTH OF HUMAN SYM-

PATHY. One of the most remarkable features of the nineteenth century has been that growing sensibility in men's minds to human suffering, and the consequent putting forth of many noble efforts to combat and alleviate it. Instances of this kind are so familiar to all of us that we seldom, perhaps, estimate them at their due

worth. The royal infirmaries and hospitals of our large towns, all maintained by voluntary contributions, are noble examples of the growth of human tenderness and sympathy. Of the life-boat service the same holds true.

Then there has been an almost phenomenal growth of houses of refuge, homes for the destitute, ragged schools, children's shelters. The sick, the poverty-stricken, and the fallen have all had held out to them the helping hand, and the "cry of the chil-dren" long neglected has reached the

hearts of the people. Doctors and scientists have spent their days and nights striving to discover means of alleviating pain and suffering. The nineteenth century has given to the world no greater boon than the discovery of chloroform, by Sir James Simpson. Of equal importance to suffering humanity was the introduction, some 35 years ago, into the Glasgow hospital of the antiseptic method by Lord Lister. This, as has been said, "put the crowning stone

on the edifice of surgical discovery." CARLYLE AS SCHOOLMASTER.

A writer in the Scotsman has unearthed an amusing anecdote of Thos. Carlyle as a country schoolmaster. It is told by a Cupar lawyer and provost, who was one of Carlyle's pupils in Kirkcaldy. As a teacher, Carlyle is described as a strict and gloomy disciplinarian, whose large, glowing eyes constantly shot forth wrath. His mere scowl would hush the whole school, and he had a laugh that was a series of chuckles and loud guffaws, wherein he displayed his teeth like the

keys of a plano. One morning, just as we were entering the schoolroom, a donkey appeared on the playground, and Bill Hood rushed to mount the animal and attempted to ride it into the schoolroom. The donkey was induced to carry its rider over the threshold amid shouts of laughter and cheers from the boys. Just as Bill was spurring the donkey into the master's desk, Carlyle ap-

We expected a tremendous explosion of wrath, but instead he burst into a roar of laughter-such a roar, however, as produced a sudden and complete hush; and that roar was renewed again and again. Finally the master

spoke. "That," he said, "is the wisest and best scholar Kirkcaldy has yet sent me; he is fit to be your teacher." He tapped the donkey's head; as he was wont to do ours, and continued, 'There's something here, far more than in the skulls of any of his brethren

before me." He then gave some hard taps on Bill Hood's head, and would not allow him to dismount, but for penalty or-dered him to ride up and down before telegram instead of a letter to a friend

This that I see is not all, and this that I do is but little"

THINKING."

We devoutly wish that the above the words of Wordsworth, often so appropriate now, be obsolete in their

meaning:

Avoid the up-to-date custom,