

hurt their feelings—how he may abstain from allusions which may call up a disagreeable or offensive association. A gentleman never alludes to, never even appears conscious of any defect, bodily deformity, inferiority of talent, of rank, of reputation in the person in whose society he is placed. He never assumes any superiority to himself—never ridicules, never sneers, never boasts, never makes a display of his own power, or rank, or advantages—such as is implied in habits, or tricks, or inclinations which may be offensive to others.

5. THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Go forth to the Battle of Life, my boy,
Go, while it is called to-day ;
For the years go out and the years come in,
Regardless of those who may lose or win—
Of those who may work or play.

And the troops march steadily on, my boy,
To the army gone before ;
You may hear the sound of their falling feet
Going down to the river where the two worlds meet—
They go to return no more.

There is room for you in the ranks, my boy,
And duty too assigned ;
Step into the front with a cheerful grace,
Be quick, or another may take your place,
And you may be left behind.

There is work to be done by the way, my boy,
That you never can tread again ;
Work for the loftiest, lowliest men,
Work for the plough, adze, spindle and pen,
Work for the hands and brain.

The Serpent will follow your steps, my boy,
To lay for your feet a snare ;
And Pleasure sits in her fairy bowers,
With garlands of poppies and lotus flowers,
Enwreathing her golden hair.

Temptation will wait by the way, my boy,
Temptations without and within ;
And spirits of evil in robes so fair,
As the holiest angels in heaven wear,
Will lure you to deadly sin.

Then put on the armour of God, my boy,
In the beautiful day of youth ;
Put on the helmet, breast-plate and shield,
And the sword that the feeblest arm may wield
In the cause of Right and Truth.

And go to the Battle of Life, my boy,
With the peace of the Gospel shod ;
And before high Heaven do the best you can,
For the great reward, for the good of man,
For the Kingdom and Crown of God.

6. TEN BUSINESS RULES.

TO SECURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

MOTTO.—“Call on business men on business, during business hours ; transact your business, and go about your business, that others may attend to *their* business.”

Offices, stores, and other places of business are established for business purposes. It costs time, care and money to maintain and conduct them. The results are in proportion to the talent, industry, and attention bestowed on the business. A concern which is run without business rules or order, will not only fail, but will spoil young employes, who become irregular, inattentive, slovenly, indolent, and shiftless.

1st. PROMPTNESS is indispensable. Each employé should always make it a rule to be “on time,” so as not to deprive his employer or others who may require attention, of his presence and services when needed. If he be ten minutes behind time, it may cause the loss of time to ten others. Ten times ten minutes are a hundred.

2nd. DILIGENCE is not only a duty to employer, but it secures promotion and increased remuneration. One may not always be pushed with work, in which case he should push the work, and fill up his time as best he may.

3rd. LOSING TIME.—One may be disposed to talk and gossip about matters not connected with the duties of the office, which not only consumes their own time, their employer's, but that also of listeners. How indignant would he feel if charged with robbing ; and, as “time is money,” is he not a robber who wastes another's time ? One has no right thus to “fool” away time for which he is paid to work or to attend to business.

4th. VIGILANCE.—To be vigilant in business, not slothful, is a Divine command. It is the duty of an employé to be watchful, wide-awake, and mindful of his employer's interests. Mere “killing time” till the clock strikes the hour to quit, won't do ; such indifference and neglect will neither secure more pay nor promotion.

5th. ECONOMY.—Each is in duty bound to see that nothing be wasted, paper, twine, tools, books, etc. He is also expected to exercise his *mind* as well as his *hands* in the interest of the business.

6th. A shirk or an eye-servant watches the clock impatiently to have the time arrive for lunch or to quit, and is sure to be ready to drop any duty the moment the clock strikes. He is not so careful to be on hand in the morning. Then, he is “in the drag.” Such persons are seldom up with their work, and often fail to keep their promises. They are always unfortunate, and never rise in life.

7th. INTEGRITY PAYS.—Let it be understood that “this office aims to do an *honest* business.” Everything must be on the square. Should a customer over-pay when making a purchase, return him the amount. Should the cash receipts be over, or under, continue the investigation till the error is found.

8th. POLITENESS.—A rough, rude, uncouth, ill-tempered cur, boy, curmudgeon, or man, is a nuisance in any business concern, and the sooner he be set about something to which he is adapted, the better. He will drive away customers. One who stinks of whisky, beer, or tobacco, is unfit to stand behind a counter and wait on customers. One who is polite, patient, kindly, neat, tidy, talkative, honest, friendly, and capable of reading character, to know who wants to purchase, and who simply wants to look at the goods, is the best adapted to the place, and will soon make his services indispensable.

9th. A GOOD PENMAN AND QUICK IN FIGURES.—To excel and turn off work well, and with dispatch, one must write a handsome, hand, and be able to compute figures rapidly ; also to make change quickly and correctly. Bungling or delay in these is inexcusable.

10th. AIM HIGH.—Honourable aspiration in any calling is laudable. No useful work is mental. A true lady will grace the kitchen no less than the drawing-room. It is just as honourable to sweep and dust an office as it is to wear laces, or count coppers, or keep accounts. The boy who runs on errands, or carries parcels, may, if he does his whole duty, work up through all the grades of porter, shipping-clerk, to book-keeper, cashier, partner, and principal. Many of our leading newspaper editors and publishers were once newsboys ; and most of our leading merchants were once office-boys and clerks. To rise to the highest position one needs experience in all departments of the business. A sailor must study navigation and serve before the mast ere he is fit for captain or mate.

We need not moralize here, though we will suggest that the chances of the boy who abstains from the use of tobacco and alcoholic stimulants will always be the best. If he goes to Sunday-school, takes an active part in religious devotions, he will be better fortified against yielding to ordinary temptations, and will grow in grace, and in a knowledge of God and His righteousness. He will rise.

7. THE VALUE OF METALS.

The following table shows the comparative commercial value of some of the metals. The first eight in the table are only obtainable in microscopic quantities, but the prices at which they are sold would be as shown were they obtainable by the pound :

VALUE PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.

Indium.....	\$2,520 00	Silver.....	18 85
Vanadium.....	2,520 00	Cobalt.....	7 75
Ruthenium.....	1,400 00	Cadmium.....	6 00
Rhodium.....	700 00	Bismuth.....	3 63
Palladium.....	650 00	Sodium.....	3 20
Uranium.....	576 58	Nickel.....	2 50
Osmium.....	325 28	Mercury.....	1 45
Iridium.....	317 44	Antimony.....	36
Gold.....	301 45	Tin.....	33
Platinum.....	115 20	Copper.....	25
Thallium.....	108 77	Arsenic.....	15
Chromium.....	58 00	Zinc.....	11
Magnesium.....	46 50	Lead.....	07
Potassium.....	23 00	Iron.....	02