

every word and tone of the pupil as he speaks, that he may secure correct thought and expression. There can be no prompt obedience, no live teaching, no thorough training, unless the teacher is quick to see and hear.

GOOD JUDGMENT.—The teacher is called upon to decide promptly what is best, what is right, what ought to be, in the selection of the proper objects of thought for teaching in their arrangement in the natural and logical order, in directing the observation, thought and expression of his pupils,

in the use of motives, in managing the school, in all his dealings with his children. If he judges wisely concerning all these matters, everything goes on well; if unwisely, trouble comes.

No person should attempt to teach without having, to the full measure of his ability, these most important personal qualifications; and if he is not conscious of possessing them in a good degree, let him not enter the school-room as a teacher; it is a grievous wrong to the child.—*Journal of Education.*

BEECHER'S LAST WORDS.

THE following article, from the pen of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was written by him only a fortnight previous to his death, and was published in the *Brooklyn Magazine*:—

"Old age has the foundation of its joy or its sorrow laid in youth. Every stone laid in the foundation takes hold of every stone in the wall up to the very eaves of the building; and every deed, right or wrong, that transpires in youth reaches forward and has a relation to all the afterpart of man's life. A man's life is not like the contiguous cells in a bee's honeycomb; it is more like the separate parts of a plant which unfolds out of itself, every part bearing relation to all that antecede. That which one does in the youth is the root, and all the afterparts, middle age and old age, are the branches and the fruits, whose character the root will determine.

"Every man belongs to an economy in which he has a right to calculate, or his friends for him, on eighty years as a fair term of life. His body is placed in a world adapted to nourish and protect it. Nature is con-

genial. There are elements enough of mischief in it if a man pleases to find them out. A man can wear his body out as quickly as he pleases, destroy it if he will; but, after all, the great laws of nature are nourishing laws, and, comprehensively regarded, nature is the universal nurse, the universal physician of our race, guarding us against evil, warning us of it by incipient pains, setting up signals of danger—not outwardly, but inwardly—and cautioning us by sorrows and by pains for our benefit.

"Every immoderate draft which is made by the appetites and passions is so much sent forward to be cashed in old age. We may sin at one end, but God takes it off at the other. Every man has stored up for him some eighty years, if he knows how to keep them, and those eighty years, like a bank of deposit, are full of treasures; but youth, through ignorance or through immoderate passions, is wont continually to draw checks on old age. Men do not suppose that they are doing it, although told that the wicked shall not live out half their days.

"Men are accustomed to look upon