The Presbyterian Review.

Vol. XIII.-No. 43

TORONTO, APRIL 29, 1897.

\$1.50 per Annum

A LOVE-FLOWER SONG.

It's love that makes the star beam in the darkest stormiest night; And love that leads the lilies to the blessedness of light; And love that weaves the mystery of all the red and white Of the roses in the gardens of my dearie!

It's love that leads the songbird to the haven of its rest.
And love that brings the dew down to the violet's lowly breast;
And love of all the flowers is the sweetest and the best
In the gardens that are blooming for my dearie!

OVER LAND AND SEA.

We learn from statements already published, that at the approaching Jubilee Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, the total number of Sabbath Schools and Bible-classes will be reported as 1,665, with 12,875 teachers, and 143,610 scholars.

President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, thinks that teachers of Sunday schools stand in as much need of training as other teachers, and that much of the present incompetent teaching does positive harm. Having been chosen superintendent of the Hyde Park Baptist Church school, he will try to put his ideas into practice. His scheme includes an experimental school and a normal course the latter to comprise a study of methods of teaching and to be tested in the experimental school.

Glasgow is a city of great schools. In one district three Free Churches report respectively about 1,200 (Kinning Park), 1,000 (White Memorial), and 1,300 (St. Mary's Govan) young people under religious instruction.

One hundred and fifty physicians examined 5,255 pupils in the public schools of New York City, and found among them 140 cases of measles, mumps, croup, scarlet fever, diptheria, and other contagious diseases; ailments of theeye which were in greater or less measure infectious, and fifty children infested with vermin. These "cases" were all excluded from the schools for the time being. Each one of them was a focal point of contagion. The policy of medical inspection is to proceed regularly hereafter, so that the sources of contagion will be largely lessened in the city. Other cities may profitably follow the example set in New York.

A young Sunday school teacher, a poor seamstress, one Sunday gave to a rough street Arab a shilling to induce him to go to a Sunday-school. That boy, Amos Sutton, was converted, went to work as a missionary among the Telugus, and after twenty-five years ten thousand converts were won in a single year.

One of the strongest testimonies we have ever heard to the evangelistic value of a Sabbath School was given by a Glasgow minister a few days ago to a meeting of teachers. He said he had had experience of good home missionaries and other valuable agencies in connection with his congregation, but affirmed that he had known

ot more families becoming church-going through the efforts of teachers following up the children in their classes than from any other cause. They were not always able themselves to deal with the parents, but when they could not they reported the facts to himself or his office-bearers, and the cases were looked after.

The annual report of the U.S. Immigration Bureau for the fiscal year 1896 shows the following percentages of illiteracy among immigrants: Immigrants from Portugal, 77.69 per cent. illiterate; from Italy, 54.59 per cent.; from Austria-Hungary 38.92 per cent.; from Germany, 2.96 per cent.; from Sweden, 1.16 per cent.

Queen Louisa, of Denmark, is next after Queen Victoria the oldest of the sovereign ladies of Europe. She was born in 1822 Princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, and on her father's side is related to the royal family of England. However, in 1842 she married Prince Christian of Denmark, a poor but most excellent gentleman, who later came to the Danish throne under the title of King Christian IX. Through her early married life Queen Louisa was rich only in beautiful daughters and handsome sons. It has been purely by her own ambitious efforts that this lady sees herself to-day the mother of the future Queen of England, the present King of Greece and grandmother of the Czar of Russia. A more contented, proud old lady it would be hard to find than Queen Louisa, who has achieved all her pet ambitions.

Dr. Nansen, the explorer of Polar seas, has given a notable example of the value of small things. He brought back samples of dust found on the ice floes between Iceland and Greenland, and a naturalist of the University at Upsala, has found sixteen varieties of minute unicellar plants. As they are the same as the species found in dust from Berhring Straits, it is concluded that there is an open communication between the seas east of Greenland and north of Asia. In the same dust twenty varieties of minerals have been found, indicating an origin in Northern Siberia.

Empress Frederick of Germany, one of the wealthiest women in Europe, receiving an allowance from the Prussian treasury as widow of a king of Prussia, and an annuity from the English treasury of \$40,000 a year, besides which she has inherited the major part of the great fortune of the Franco-Italian Duchess of Galliera. At the time when her husband, Emperor Frederick, succeeded to the throne, there were in the hands of Baron Kohn, the private banker of the old Emperor William, no less than 54,000,000 marks (\$10,000,000), which were bequeathed to Emperor Frederick on the understanding that it was to constitute a species of family treasure, controlled by the head of the house of Hohenzollern for the time being and to be used for the benefit of the family. This went to the Empress Frederick.