None or All.

BY MARGAIRT & PRESTON.

"Lord, I will follow thee," I said,
"And give to thee, my heart,
And for the world and self will keep
Only a little part
A little part what time my soul
trows weary, when, and said;
A little spot where earthly joys
May come to make me glad."

May come to make the glad."
But on my ear it seemed to me,
I heard a whisper full: "I cannot halve thy heart with thee;
Give none to me—or all."

Givo none to me-"But, ford, the world is fair," I said, "I would not go astray; Yet sometimes may I pluck a flower Yet sometimes may I pluck a flower Outside the narrow way? Yet sometimes may I sit serene, Nor spirit conflicts share, Just shifting, for a space; the broad I am content to bear? Yet once again it seemed to ma I heard the whisper fall: "I cannot halve thy hear; with thee; Give none to me—or all."

"Ah, Lord, my every hope," I said,
"On thee my soul doth rest,
And I am sure the very way
Thou leadest me is best; Thou leadest mb is best;
And if I've thought too strait the path;
Too stein the limitering yows,
Teach me that naught of real bliss
Thy service disallows."
More softly still; it seemed to me,
I heard the whisper fall:
"I will not halve my heaven with thee,
Then give to me thing all i"

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Pleasant Hours:

A PAPER FOR OUR YOUNG FOLK

Ber. W. H. WITHROW, D.D., Editor.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 10, 1899.

ANNOUND MENT OF THE METHO DIST MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

We beg to call the attention of oils readers to the announcement on our last page of the programme of this Magazine for the coming year. It is, we believe, by far the best and most interesting and instructhe best and most interesting and instruc-tive announcement that that periodical has over presented. Many of its articles will be of special interest to Suthiay-school teachers, senior scholars, and, in fact, all Bible student and Bible readers. One of these series of papers which will tim through the year, or a great part of it, will be "Tent Lafe in Palestine and Syria," be "Tent Lafe in Palestine and Syria," giving a full, fresh and accurate account from notes taken on the spot, of a journey from Hobron to Damascus and from Jaffa to Jericlio. It describes with pen and pencil all the sacred places, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Bethal, Sanaita, Nain, Cana; Tabor, Nazateth, Galiles, Tiburias, Capernaum, Dan, Mount Hermon, Baabse, Mount Lebanon, Beyfolt, etc.

Lolanon, Beyrout, etc.

The Rev. J. G. Bond, whose "Vagabond Vignettes" of travel have been read with such interest, will also discuss the important question of "The Site of

Calvary—the Traditional and the True,"

"The Rock City of Petin," and other important Biblical questions. These arricles will be illustrated with numerous and striking pictures of the sacred sites and scenes of the Lord's land.

The editor's papers on "What Egypt can Teach Us," will also be copiously illustrated with descriptions of the amplions will true.

Teach Un," will also be copiously illustrated with fac-statles of the ancient wall pottings and hieroglyphics:
Many schools, instead of library books, have taken from two to forty copies of this Magazine, asbeing free her, trighter, cheaper and more interesting and attractive reading than can be procured in books, or in any other way for the same amount of money. other way for the same amount of money. It will be furnished to schools for this pur pose at the rate of \$1.00 each (for size months 80 cents) instead of \$2, the regular price, a great reduction, which is only warranted by receiving large orders from one address.

A special feature of this Afgazine will be s beautiful illustrations. If these, some A special relation that a special its beautiful illustrations. If these, some of which are reprinted in this number, will be compared with Harper's, Scribner's, or the Century, they will be found to be much charer, better stigraved. They are specially made for us by a great house at Zurich, in Switzerland, where some of the best engraving of the world is done. These engravings and very castle and matient here. ings are very costly and cannot be furnished in a periodical of such a low price as this, but we borrow from the ferthcoining volume of the Magazine a few to indicate the style of illustration.

unique magazine premium FOR 1893.

biivh wood fach jëruslike.

Any subscriber to the Methodist Magazine who will tomit his own subscriptions for one year, accompanied by substriction of one year, accompanied by substriction of other Magazine for one year at full fates, will foceive, postfree, a beautiful section of other wood from the Mount of Olives hear Jerusalein, pohshod to perfection by hative workmen showing the grain and dark conscentric rings, sitriounded with the name of the sacred city in English and Hebrew—à most valuable and interesting souvenir of the Lord's land. About three and three-quarters of an inch in diameter and three-quarters of an inch in diameter and three-quarters of an inch thick, it makes a beautiful paper weight or parlour ornament. A more beautiful or appropriate holiday present cannot be conceived than a section of olive wood from sacred Mount Olivob, where the Master taught his disciples the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which less the content of the Any subscriber to the Methodist Maga-Lord's Prayer, and at the foot of which lies the Garden of Gellisemane, with all its sacred memories. What could be more sacred memories. What could be more attractive to any Bible reader than a section of this beautiful olive wood, cut and polished in Jerusalem and shipped by way of Jaffa, the ancient Joppa; to Canada? Teachers will find it of great interest to exhibit to their classes and friends.

We are not aware that any sections of olive wood like these have been imported onvo wood like these have been imported into Cainada, except a few specimens procured by the Editor of Pleasant Hours when in Jerusalem. That enterprising editor, Dr. Talmage, found these so popular premium for his paper that he ordered is premium for his paper that he ordered 50,000 pieces. It was received with the greatest favour. Mr. E. C. D. McMillan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., on receiving a section; writes: "I would not exchange it for a nugget of gold, knowing that it grow on that mountain; "where beyond any spot in Falestine God was manifest in the flesh; the great Intercept face wont to where the great Intercessor was wont to pray, where Jesus wept over Jerusalem—on whose slopes he blessed the apostle band, and sent his message of mercy to mankind—the mount at whose base lay Bethair and Gethsemane—on whose gentle turf his feet last atood and where they will yet stand again!"

Others stock as follows: 1000 per 1000 pe where the great Intercessor was wont to

Others speak as follows: "Coming as it did from that holy hill makes it doubly dear." A. M. Cox, Phillipsburg, Pa.
"I will take great pleasure in showing it to our Sunday Bible class." Osborne

Reilly, New Albany, Ind.
Some subscribers may fiel be able to secure another subscription to remit with theirs, and to such we offer this premium for ten cents, post-jaid; this smount to be remitted with their subscfliption for a year. The price is less than cost even when imported by the thousand. We

would much rather dispose of the stock ## have ordered in the manner first indicated. but we wish every subscriber to have at opportunity to secure for himself one of these unique promiums. A limited quantity only smilable. Specimen may be seen at the Book Room. Send orders promptly to William Briggs, Publisher, Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

A SERMON IN WOOD.

BY J. VAN TARSKLL.

The following verses were written upon one of the sections of clive wood described

Only a beautiful block of wood, From the branch of an olive tree; Whose leaves kissed a spot where Jeaus atood In the garb of humanity.

place it upon my open palm,
 And gaze on its radiant face:

Till my heart o'erflows with joyous paalm,
 To the praise of redeeming grace.

It tells of the Mount most sacred made. By the pressure of holy kness, Bending in prayer in the silent shade, Of its friendly old olive trees.

It tells into of yonder sunlit height, Last fouched by the wounded feet Of him who thence took homeward flight, To the city with golden street.

But He is coming to stand some day, On Olivet's sunny slope; And I for its dawning fervently pray; While watching and waiting in hope.

Blessligs upon the reverent hand, That brought it from over the sea; Souvenir dear of the Holy Land! Sweet sermon in wood to me!

À CHEERFUL TEMPER.

Some one has feinarked, "It is a good some one has remarked. It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate; and it a straw each tickle a man, it is an instrument of inspiness." We should add, especially if the straw be not in the hands of a mischievous boy, and becomes a means of provocation father than of amusement. The thousait harmonic to that even the thought, however, is, that even the smallest things can become sources of pleasant feeling, of suntry humour, of merry laughter.

lauguter:
"The possession of a cheerful disposition is doubtless in part mature's gift in birth.
And a sich inharitance it is. Its value is is delibiles in just fiature's, gift in birth. And a rich inhoritance it is. Its value is above rubies and gold. The latter may deck the person of a snarl, who seldom contributes anything to the sum of general hispiness. The former, like the sun, brightens everything it touches. But it is also in great part a fruit of cultivation. One may cultivate a sunny disposition, and also a morose temper. Each will grow and attraughten by practice. Hence it follows strengthen by practice. Hence it follows that every one is responsible in no small degree for the kind of tempers that are indulged in, whether sunny and sweet, or sour and furbidding.

We are always glad to meet people of sunny and cheerful disposition. Their presence is an inspiration and source of gladness. They brighten not only their own hves, but the lives of others as well. They are among the truest benefactors of the race.

MEXICAN CHILDREN.

In Mexico a group of lads from seven to twelve will meet, and each boy will decor-ously lift his hat, and salutations of ex-treme courtesy will be exchanged, and then comes the boyish chatter, the fun, and then comes the boyish chatter, the fun, and the laughter, the same as anywhere. Boys here treat their elders with respect. An old man or woman is not the butt of the youth in Mexico; but rather for the old people are reserved the shadlest seats under the trees in the park. A Mexican boy or tell on entering a from walks awand der the trees in the park. A Mexical boy or gift on entering a foom walks around among the company, shaking hands with all, and on leaving the room does the same. Urbanity is taught in the public schools as attituated at home. There is no one jostled on the streets; the best seats in the horse-tars are promptly given up to the ladies, who never fail gracefully to acknowledge the favour. I have never seen a Mexical manufathan fail to give his state to Mexican gentleman fail to give his seat to a woman, whether she was richly or poorly dressed.—Rural Home.

THE BOY WITH A GOOD HEAD.

MY J. F. HOWAN.

Aroud the hillside the boys followed a broken-down and grass-grown embank ment

which resombled, in some respects, a ministry rullroad grade.

"Wonder who took all the trouble to make such a path as this?" muttered John, half to hiniself; "I wouldn't have

done it!"
"Ho! I guess you wouldn't," retorted
James; "you're not that foud of making
paths. But you see this doesn't happen to
be a path: it's the old mill race."

The boys were cousins and John was on

The boys were consins and count was on a visit and did not know the exact lay of the land as well as James. There was another difference between John and James; both were bright and capable, but where James was full of push and activity, John was indolent and sluthful.

John was indolent and slythful.

"I don't need to be poking over that old book," he had said to James only that morning; "I'll be all right in some way when I come to recive. Haven't I heard people say that I have a good head, and I guess a boy with a good head will come out all right."

"I take"

"Julin, you are getting very caroless about your hands," his mother had said to him; "I want you to be a gentleman, if you are in the country."

And John had answered: "Oh, I'm all his to the property of the country of the country."

right: I am away ahead of every boy in the school in mathematics; the teacher said I had the best head for arithmetic of any boy in the school."

"" " ... you sufe you are telling the exact truth about the matter?" his grandfather

"". .. you sure you are telling the exact truth about the matter?" his grandfather had been obliged to ask him of a certain report he was giving that morning.

And John's answer had been, in rather a carcless tone; "Oh, guess that's near enough; maybe I imagined part of it; you know Mr. Williams said once that I had imagine, an enough to imake a success as a story whit. He said I had a good head on story where He said I had a good head on me.

And every day John had grown more and more at ogant about his good head, until things had gone about as far as grand pa thought they ought to go.
"Where's the mill?" John asked of his

cousin after they had gone a little faither.
"Tumbled down long ago: they have a

steam mill over in town that does twice the work in half the time." "But it isn't as cheap, is it?" suggested

the other boy.
"Cheaper, because the water mill didn't
have head enough."
What in the world do

"Head enough! What in the world do

you mean?"
"Why, I mean there wasn't fall enough in the water: the stream didn't come from high enough up, and so there wasn't head enough, you see."

John Ally her stream little more explana-

John did see after a little more explanatlon, and he went home thinking about it, and asked lots of questions about the water

and asked lots of questions about the water nills of the days gone by.

"Why yes," said grandpa by the firesde that evening; "there are so water nulls that are a success, but a war mill is like a boy; it takes a good hear to run it and make it pay."

"Haven't I a good head?"

"No, not the kind of a head that is carried around under the late; but the head

ried around under the list; but the head that gives strength and persistence to every good purpose—the power that comes from

on high."
"From 'on high,' grandpa?" questioned John.

Yos, it's only the streams that rise way up in the mountains nearest the clouds that can afford a good head of water to turn a mill wheel."

"Het couldn't the Mississippl do it, or

"But couldn't the Mississippi no it, or the Hudson?"

"No, they have water enough, but they have not the head. It has to come from above: that is the only way."

John was slicht the rest of the evening, but by and by when he was ready to go to bed, he stopped a initiate by grandpa's chair, and said!

"Do you think, grandpa, that I could get that kind of a head that I don't wear under my hat—the hoad that comes from 'on high,' I mean?"

"I'm sure you would, boy," said grandpa: "and it's better than being a smart boy—having a good liead under your hat. Re-

having a good liead under your hat. Remember, a small stream that has the head is better than the river without it."