

each possess a good share of that. Earnestness wins in the school-room as well as out of it. Even if we differ from our neighbor's opinions and practices, we respect him if he is sincere and in earnest. Pupils will soon discover whether their teacher is thoroughly in earnest or not, and the first sign of indifference will be noted by them. Earnestness wins their hearty co-operation and respect; carelessness and indifference calls forth like characteristics from them.

Many a teacher, bright, intelligent, well educated, and with attractive personality, fails for lack of earnestness, while many, on the contrary, succeed, not because they are pre-eminently endowed with all the moral and intellectual qualities, but because they possess that characteristic. They impress their pupils with the fact that they are thoroughly in earnest, and that they expect them, too, to be in earnest; and they generally succeed in making their pupils earnest; for "like begets like," you know, especially in the school-room.

A third essential is sincerity, without which all else is of no account. If your pupils suspect your honesty of purpose; if you give them cause to think that your words of commendation are not earned—that you are flattering them; if you are not straightforward in everything, your influence for good is greatly weakened, if not altogether destroyed. "Do things honest in the sight of all men" does not necessarily apply to grown-up men only, but to the little men and women in the school-room as well. One of the great needs of the world to-day is sincerity, and if the children do not find it in their teacher their chances for the future are not very bright, for, strange to say, and sad to think, too often parents are lacking in this quality of character, so that the only place children have an example of honesty to imitate is in the school-room and in the person of their teacher. Is the above remark too severe upon parents? Think for a moment. How many parents tell their children that bitter medicine is sweet? or if they are not good the "black man" will catch them? or make them promises which they never mean to keep? I repeat, that in too many cases the teacher is the only example of absolute honesty with which the children come in contact; so it may be readily seen how essential this quality is to the teacher. To be successful in the highest and truest sense, teachers must be genuine, not only in word, but in action; not only in outward appearance, but in intention. If you are not, your children will soon detect the false metal in your composition, and will never believe in you afterward, and it is no light thing to forfeit the faith of "these little ones." Paraphrasing, not irreverently, the closing words of that wonderful thirteenth chapter of Corinthians: And now abide th enthusiasm, earnestness, sincerity, these three; but the greatest of these is sincerity.—*E. L. Cowdrick, in Western School Journal.*

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

Science Utilizes All the Ox.

In an article on the "Wonders of the World's Waste," William George Jordan, in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*, details how science at the present day utilizes the ox. "Not many years ago," he says, "when an ox was slaughtered forty per cent. of the animal was wasted; at the present time 'nothing is lost but its dying breath.' As but one-third of the weight of the animal consists of products that can be eaten the question of utilizing the waste is a serious one. The blood is used in refining sugar and in sizing paper, or manufactured into door knobs and buttons. The hide goes to the tanner; horns and hoofs are transformed into combs and buttons: thigh bones, worth eighty dollars per ton, are cut into handles for clothes brushes; fore leg bones sell for thirty dollars per ton for collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry; the water in which bones are boiled is reduced to glue; the dust from sawing the bones is food for cattle and poultry; the smallest bones are made into boneblack. Each foot yields a quarter of a pint of neat's foot oil; the tail goes to the soup; while the brush of hair at the end of the tail is sold to the mattress maker. The choicer parts of the fat make the basis of butterine; the intestines are used for sausage casings or bought by gold beaters. The undigested food in the stomach, which formerly cost the packers of Chicago thirty thousand dollars a year to remove and destroy, is now made into paper. These are but a few of the products of abattoirs. All scraps unfit for any other use find welcome in the glue pot or they do missionary work for farmers by acting as fertilizers."

A most phenomenal island is that of Bornholm, in the Baltic, belonging to the kingdom of Denmark. It is famous for its geological peculiarities, consisting as it does almost entirely of magnetite, and its magnetic influence is not only very well known to the navigators of those waters, but also much feared by them, on account of its influence on the magnetic needles, which makes the steering of a ship correctly a matter of much difficulty. In fact, this influence is felt even at a distance of miles, and so palpably that, on the island being sighted by mariners on the Baltic, they at once discontinue steering their course by the needle, and turn, instead, to the well-known lighthouses and other holds to direct their craft. Between Bornholm and the mainland there is also a bank of rock under water, which is very dangerous to navigation, and because of its being constantly submerged, vessels have been frequently wrecked at that point. The peculiar fact in this case is that the magnetic influence of this ore bank is so powerful that a magnetic needle suspended freely in a boat over the bank will point down, and, if not disturbed, will remain in a perfectly perpendicular line.