

Our Young Folks.

TO-DAY.

Be swift to love your own, dears,
Your own who need you so;
Say to the speeding hour, dears,
"I will not let thee go
Except thou give a blessing;"
Force it to hide and stay.
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

Oh, hasten to be kind, dears,
Before the time shall come
When you are left behind, dears,
In an all-lonely home;
Before in late contrition
Vainly you weep and pray.
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

Swifter than sun and shade, dears,
Move the fleet wings of pain;
The chance we have to-day, dears,
May never come again.
Joy is a fickle rover,
He brooketh not delay.
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

Too late to plead or grieve, dears,
Too late to kiss or sigh,
When death has laid his seal, dears,
On the cold lip and eye.
Too late our gifts to lavish
Upon the burial clay;
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

WANTED.

The other day I saw in a newspaper a notice which I think should be read with care and then tucked away in the memory. Here it is:

"Wanted.—In one hundred thousand households in America, a willing, sun-shiny daughter who will not fret when asked to wipe the dishes or sigh when requested to take care of the baby; a daughter whose chief delight it is to smooth away her mother's wrinkles, and who is quite as willing to lighten her father's cares as his pocket; a girl who thinks her own brother quite as fine a fellow as some other girl's brother. Constant love, high esteem, and a more honoured place in the home guaranteed. Employment assured to all qualified applicants. Address, Mother, Home Office."

AIM HIGH.

Boys and girls, aim high. Do not say: "I will be pretty good," but endeavour to be perfect.

A great artist was once highly praised for a beautiful painting which he had just completed. "Ah, do not praise me!" he said, sadly. "It may be very beautiful, but I aimed at perfection."

I once put the following question to a ragged little newsboy: "What are you going to be when you are a man?" The little fellow met my half-quizzical glance with a look of determination in his bright eyes; then he replied, "President of the United States, sir." That lad may not become President, but he will not remain a newsboy.

George Eliot, in writing the last words of one of her most powerful novels, exclaims. "It is so much less than what I hoped for, I am dissatisfied."

Bear this in mind: "If we aim at the ground, we shall never reach the sky."

New York Observer.

A FRIENDLY WASP.

A gentleman becoming annoyed by the persistent buzzing of a wasp about his head, knocked it down with his newspaper. It fell through an open window upon the sill apparently dead. Only apparently, for a few seconds later, to the observer's astonishment, a large wasp flew on to the window sill, and, after buzzing around the injured one a second or two, began to lick it all over. After this treatment (which may have been a kind of massage) the sick wasp seemed to revive, and his friend then dragged him gently to the edge, grasped

him around the body and flew away with him. Evidently the stranger, finding a wounded comrade, gave some aid partly to restore him preliminary to removal to a place of safety for further treatment, and then carried him there. This brave little wasp acted like the good Samaritan, who found a man "half dead," "bound up his wounds, pouring on them oil and wine," and "brought him to an inn and took care of him."

THE MISTAKES OF A SMALL BOY.

A boy would not be worth much if he never made mistakes, and was never told of them. There is hope for a boy in proportion to the number of mistakes he makes and afterwards corrects.

One of the most common mistakes of a boy is what he wants. He is apt to want most the things he hasn't, and one of the things a small boy hasn't and hankers after most of all is size! Oh how he does pine for size! He waits and counts days and stretches himself up trying to catch up with his big brother. And all the time he may be more of a man than his big brother, if only he would put the right kind of measure instead of the foot rule.

You have heard of the Irishman who went to market to buy the most for his money, and finding that turnips were so much cheaper than potatoes, bought four bushels, instead of two of potatoes. But he was very much surprised to learn that turnips were seventy-five per cent. water and that he might have bought a package he could have carried in his vest pocket that would have contained the same amount of nutriment as his four bushels of turnips.

This was a case where size was deceiving, and that is the way the small boy is often taken in. It is not the size of a man's fist, or the breadth of his shoulders, or the height of his stove-pipe hat that counts. I have seen a seven-foot bully do a thing so mean and unmanly that a seven-year-old boy ought to blush for it. And I have seen a boy pass along after him and pick the whining dog up that he had lamed by a kick, and treat it with such pity and tenderness that, if we still lived in the days of chivalry (and we do in more ways than one), that boy would have been knighted and spurred and received the applause and smile of fair ladies and noble men and his king, and the hulking giant would have been given to some magician to be changed into a flea or a potato bug, or some petty, noxious insect. If a boy would only hanker after the things that ought to go with size, and let size take care of itself, he would make no mistakes.

Another thing the small boy is apt to overrate is physical strength. He is always bragging about what he can do, and the strongest boy in a crowd is sure to have things pretty much his own way. The whole world used to be boys once in that respect. The man who could strike the hardest blow, ride the fastest, jump the farthest, and use his arms and legs the best was the best man; now it is the man who can use his head the best. It is the man who has the best heart. The Indian said, when he first heard a pistol fired and saw the deadly effect: "He heap little, heap loud, heap go quick and hit hard." A boy who is little need not be loud, but if he can "go quick," and hit the mark clean through in doing his duty, he is manlier than some men who wear men's clothing. It is not the exhibition of strength, but intelligent and judicious use of strength that makes great. The horse has more strength than the man, but the man with his less strength and his superior mind makes the horse go as he pleases, and subdues the wildest and most ferocious beast.

Don't ache for size; don't ache for strength. Don't lie awake at night thinking how to get either. Let those things take care of themselves, and be just the kindest, most truthful, patient, industrious, happiest boy you can, and get all the love you can from others, give all the love you can to them, and men will one day say of you: "What a power he is," and maybe you couldn't lift a five pound dumb-bell. But all I say will be true nevertheless.

Teacher and Scholar.

March 19th, 1893.

TIMELY ADMONITIONS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit. Eph. 5: 18.

The book of Proverbs belongs to what has been called the wisdom literature of the Old Testament. The term "wisdom" among the ancient Hebrews was applied to the faculty of acute observation, shrewdness in device, cleverness of invention. It shows itself in maxims of conduct, moral advice, and even the observation of nature, so far as it furnishes evidence of providential arrangement or design. The Hebrew word for "proverb" means a statement which may be either drawn from one particular instance or generalized from experience, but must be capable of being applied to other instances of the same kind. The first section of this book, chaps i-ix, contains not so much proverbs proper, as an introduction commending the wisdom of which the proverbs that follow are the expression. In the following leading section, chaps x 1-22, xvi, each verse contains a complete proverb, consisting of two members, except in xix. 7. No particular order is discernible. The short collection chaps xxii, 17-24, xxxii, from which the lesson is taken, is rather a body of maxims with proverbs interwoven, having a practical aim. The words "my son" with which the lesson opens, and which are several times repeated in the short collection, are so used as to indicate seemingly that some particular individual was originally had in view.

I. Exhortation to Wisdom. The gladness it will bring to his monitor is the foundation of an exhortation of the young man to wisdom. This wisdom is usual in character. It commences with, and has its chief part in a recognition of true relationship to the Lord (chap. i, 7). It is the fool who saith in his heart, there is no God (Ps. xiv, 1), and in saying it manifests his folly. To know that God is, and rightly to reverence Him betokens true wisdom. This will exercise its moulding influence over the whole life. The fruit of the wise heart will be seen in lips that speak right things. The words of the lips declare what the inner life is. The wise heart should further be restrained from envy of sinners. As a rule it is well with the righteous and ill with the wicked, but sometimes the way of the sinner seems the more prosperous, and the beholder is tempted to think that they are always at ease, and increase in riches. The true antidote to such thoughts is the continuous preservation of the heart in the fear of the Lord, that is, in wisdom. This fear in which wisdom begins, and in which it consists (Job xxviii, 28) is the recognition of God's true character. His greatness, majesty, holiness and grace; it embraces the reverential worship and obedience, which that recognition is fitted to produce. To those thus fearing God's confidence is given (Ps. xxv, 14). They see the insignificance of all that makes the wicked an object of envy, and also discern in the coming time a rectification of all inequalities. There will be an end, or reward; the expectation or hope that is founded on God's justice will not be cut off. The sinner may prosper for a time, but he who is truly wise will guide his heart in the way of God's fear.

II. Exhortation against Intemperance. The young man is warned against excess in eating and drinking. He is not to avoid such excess merely, but also the society of those who indulge in it. Wine-bibbing and gluttony both manifest a spirit of self-indulgence, a disposition to minister to personal pleasure, apart from any thought of a higher purpose, and even where it may be harmful. They often go together, and they lead to poverty. Not the body alone, but the mind is deteriorated by means of them, and the person indulging rendered more or less incapable of taking his place as a worker. The night revelries result in drowsiness, lethargy, producing that disinclination and unwillingness for work, which clothes a man with rags. In determining how these excesses are to be avoided it has to be borne in mind that while moderate eating is a

necessity, moderate drinking of wine or other strong drink is not. It has further to be borne in mind, that while moderate eating has no tendency to produce a strong appetite for excess, the same cannot be said of moderate drinking. It is a habit of great insecurity. Certainly all moderate drinkers do not become drunkards. But all drunkards come from moderate drinkers. The tendency of the use of alcoholic stimulants is towards the confirmed appetite for drink. There is no such tendency in total abstinence. It is ever the safe position. Moreover no one can avoid responsibility for the influence of his action on others. The example of one against whom there has never been a suspicion of weakness, may commend intoxicating liquors to another to whom they may be harmful. The weight of the personal character ought to be thrown on the side which will make it a strength to every weak brother.

III. Exhortation to Filial Obedience and True Principles. Obedience to father and mother is strongly inculcated throughout the Bible. The fifth commandment forms the link between duty to God, and duty to man, since it commands due honour to those to whom God has delegated his authority. Obedience and love to parents should be the natural channels through which the child is led to obedience and love to God. Indifference to a father's or a mother's will cannot well co-exist with true piety. Truthful, sincere living is to be earnestly sought. Truth here refers not merely to theoretical knowledge, but to sincerity of life. This is to be attained at any price, and to be parted with on no account.

Fifty-one metals are now known to exist. Four hundred years ago only seven were known.

Scientific research shows that the ocean contains nearly every element that exists upon the earth.

The African output of gold has grown rapidly of late. In 1891 it was a third as large as that of Australia, and Mr. Hamilton Smith, an American mining expert expresses the opinion that the Witwatersrand gold fields have quartz veins which ought to produce \$1,075,000,000, with another \$500,000,000 in adjacent regions. In other words, this field is expected to yield about as much gold as California did from 1850 to 1880. Philadelphia Press.

The great advance that has been made in the metallurgy of aluminum within the past ten years is one of the most hopeful signs of the application of scientific principles to commercial problems. When one recalls the status of this matter in 1880, when aluminum was but little more than a plaything, and an expensive one at that, and then refers to the present condition of the industry, he is impressed with two considerations. First, that so much has been done to cheapen the processes for the extraction of this metal from its ores and, second, that in all probability the methods now in use will be discarded before 1900. A great deal of laborious and costly work has been done, and the result is that aluminum can be bought for fifty cents per pound as against \$12 in 1886.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

A scheme is well advanced for providing Brussels with an underground electric railway similar to the South London line. The railway will have no fixed terminus, but will be arranged similar to the Inner Circle line, having eleven stations at the most important points of the city. No locomotives will be employed, but each train will consist of only one first and second class composite bogie carriage, to carry forty passengers, with a compartment in front in which the electric traction gear will be arranged. It is proposed to run eleven such cars in each direction, and to work the traffic by the automatic electric block system, as adopted on the Liverpool Electric Railway. The lifts at each station will be operated by electric power. Messrs. Alexander Penney & Co. are the agents for the syndicate, and Mr. J. H. Greathead has been appointed engineer.—London Engineering.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Bardoek Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, B. B. B. completely drove them away.

SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.