

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The strength of the church lies not in the oratory of the pulpit, but in the oratory of the closet.—Spurgeon.

The number of students in attendance at Boston University has steadily increased the past four years, the summaries being as follows: 505, 555, 591 and 610.—Boston Journal.

The Alabama Baptist says that there are in that State 1,284 Baptist churches and 850 ordained ministers; but 950 are unemployed on account of the once-a-month system which is so much in vogue there.

It is, of all things, not essential that a school-boy or girl shall know the various marks by which to distinguish the 'a' in fat, far, fall or flame, and over which golden time is sure to be wasted.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The school savings banks of France have been wonderfully successful. In 1879, five years after their foundation, there were 10,440 schools provided with such banks, and 224,300 depositors. The numbers have now risen to 21,484 schools and 442,021 depositors.

Last year the women of the United States gave \$600,000 toward Christianizing the heathen. Of this large sum Presbyterian women gave nearly \$200,000; Baptist women, \$156,000; Congregational women, \$130,000; Northern Methodist women, \$108,000, and Southern Methodist women over \$25,000.—Chicago Herald.

During the past eighteen years, according to the Irish World, the Irish Roman Catholics have contributed for various church purposes—houses of worship, convents, colleges, schools, etc.—about \$30,000,000. This includes \$2,500,000 paid to the Pope. The Irish are a poor people, and have given this large sum out of their poverty.

It is safe to say that not more than one-half the school population in the South received an education covering the school age. But, in addition to the children, there are 1,354,974 males twenty-one years of age and upward who are illiterate. Adding these to the children who attended no school, we have a grand total of 4,040,690 in the South who at present have no adequate educational advantages.—N. Y. Herald.

The largest single contribution made last year to the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church was from a Chinaman. Mr. Charles Ping Lee, of Shanghai, who gave \$5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital in that city. The gift was made in recognition of the noble work accomplished by the hospital for the suffering and distressed among the countrymen of the donor—as truly a Christian work as that of ministering to their spiritual necessities.—N. Y. Examiner.

Cape Town Diamonds.

J. C. Silberbauer, of Cape Town, in a recent interview said: When people tell you that the supply of diamonds down our way is exhausted you just take them to one side and whisper in their ears the solemn fact that they don't know as much about our business as they did last summer. Sabo? Our diamond fields are situated in the middle of the Great Desert. Now, I am going to tell you something that will surprise you. The leading diamond mine and the one that furnishes most of the diamond wealth, is nothing more nor less than—what do you suppose?—the crater of an extinct volcano. This mine since 1870 has given to the world at least \$100,000,000 worth of diamonds, and is still yielding at least \$15,000,000 worth yearly. Now I will tell you something about the plan of work in this volcanic diamond mine.

The interior of the extinct volcano is filled with a sort of ash substance which is of the hardness of rock. Within this the diamonds are imbedded. Thousands of crystals exactly similar to diamonds are embedded in the same sand quarters. The mine is divided into hundreds of claims and the crater has now been emptied to a depth of three hundred feet. Experts have bored down to almost endless depths, however, and report the supply as practically inexhaustible. As soon as this ash substance is loosened, hauled to the surface of the earth and exposed to the influence of air or water it dissolves and crumbles like sand, and the crystal and precious stones lie in the grasp of the speculator. To you, the crystals would appear of equal value with the diamonds, but an expert knows a great deal better than that. He places stone after stone between his lips, and the precious treasure is easily selected and carefully looked after. The secret of the matter is not much of a secret when you know that a diamond in its crude state is velvety to the touch, while a crystal is hard and unyielding. The mouth of the diamond volcano is surrounded with mining machinery, mostly of American manufacture. The workmen employed in the mines are entirely naked, and their movements are watched with jealous eye. The laws have been made exceptionally severe for the punishment of thieves miners—the penalty in most instances being long years of service in the penal colonies—but this fact does not deter the poor devils from taking their chances for winning an immense fortune with a single stone. Their hair is clipped to the scalp, they are not allowed to wear beads of any sort, they are entirely naked, are examined critically upon leaving the mine, and yet they steal millions. How? I will tell you. They swallow the shiners. You should see them gulp a stone down in the face of the guards. After recovering their plunder the thieves dispose of the stones to speculating Jews, who hang about the place like carrion crows. These receivers also run a great risk from stringent laws, but the great profit justifies the peril. They generally buy a \$10,000 stone for about \$500. There are also several mines in the desert beside the crater mines, but they are small and comparatively unimportant. Our diamonds all go to England in the rough, but the United States buys more pure diamonds of the first water to-day than any other country upon earth. That's news for you, my boys—news. The Indies and Turkey are great markets for off color stones, the nabobs setting them in sword and dagger hilts. Our gold fields north of the Transvaal are also assuming proportions of real commercial importance.—Detroit Times.

Fashion Items.

The big bonnet dies hard. There is a tendency toward smaller bustles. Ribbons, belts and sashes are immensely popular. Round and pointed waists are equally fashionable.

The Lou's XV. cassimire is one of the dressy fall wraps. Waists of undressed kid are worn on the other side. The pretty Moliere waistcoat is moribund, but it dies hard.

Opalike shot silks are favorites for early fall wear in the city. The trimmed jersey is as popular in Paris and London as in New York. Children's garments for early fall wear will be composed largely of plaids.

Some of the new chevrons woven in bird's eye effects are called Florentines. Iron rust red velvet is combined effectively with olive-colored wools in fall suits. Gordon blue and Little Duke green come among a host of new colors for fall wear.

The plain velvet skirt will assert itself as soon as fall fashions are announced. Military jackets and half military styles are affected by certain leaders of European fashions. Where lawn tennis, badminton, and croquet are much played the jersey is sure to be much worn.

Polonaises are draped in many eccentric and some graceful styles and sometimes remain undraped. Lace-like effects appear in the velvet broche designs of the importations of velvets for fall wraps and dresses. Greater variety than ever prevails in the outlines of garments, dresses, wraps, jackets, and mantles this fall.

Shades of fashion, the shadows of coming styles, rather than the fashions themselves, are noticeable now. Pale gray tulle, beaded with crystal and worn with pearls and diamonds, forms an ideal ball toilet for early fall or late summer.

Large plaids, large bars, medium plaids, small checks, and blocks both large and small, appear in the new plaided French wools.

The black lace dress with deep flounces of lace and a lace basque and oversleeve over a colored bodice and skirt is the to let for the Casino balls. Velours frise, velour fourreau, velour lame, velour cisals are some of the many names for the new velvet brocades brought out this season.

Pretty delicate embroideries in bunches and sprigs done in feathery, light designs, appear on the dark and neutral grounds of new fancy wool fabrics. Among fall wraps come short jackets fitted to the figure in the back, loose, plaited Fedoras fronts lace bordered and with shoulder knots of ribbon loops.

Among the first importations of foreign goods are novelties in rich wool French plaids, showing new colors, new combinations, and admirable shadings of the various colors. Skirts will be tucked, flounced, braided bordered with gold-dotted velvets and other fancy fabrics in broche wool or silk, accordion and box plaited according to fancy.

The black and gold uniform of the Spanish Army is a form of military toilet brought out and worn at the seaside by the Countess of Alcantara one of the leaders of European fashionable society. The Austrian military jacket of white cloth, gold braid and buttons, and collar and cuffs of purple velvet, is the high novelty at European seaside resorts. It was introduced by the Princess Metternich.

Flush broche is a thing of the past; in its place come furry and curled pile velvets, cut and uncut, and with elastic or chiselled pile of various lengths, to imitate the chiselling of stone in ornate Gothic architecture.—N. Y. Sun.

In the Adirondacks.

The destructions of forest, without any relation or benefit to even this poor agriculture is equally noteworthy. Mountains which I remember well as covered with forest are now as bare and rocky as the lower White Mountain peaks, and the face of the most mountainous portions of the country I have just passed through is scarcely recognizable. It was not until I arrived at the Sa-anac Lake that I became aware of the identity of the localities I knew twenty years ago, and even here there is great change. The invasion of the forest is going on at a rate which, even if not accelerated, will leave no solid mass of forest of any considerable extent after another century, and this though the land offers no inducement to farmers as compared with western countries—less, even, than districts in New England, which are now given up entirely to sheep and cattle grazing. The greater part of this Adirondack country, it must be remembered, when once burnt over, and the accumulation of mould of many centuries, which is its only soil, destroyed as it is by the fires, is absolutely worthless, even for forest culture. Here may be seen remains of forests, with stumps of huge trees still rooted among bare crags, every trace of moss and mould having been eradicated by the heated fires. Between these tracts are occasional passages of fertile land, not great in aggregate extent as compared with the mountain land, and these are the only portions which attract agriculturists. In past years these lands were the market among the lumbering population, but as the available lumber country is now becoming rapidly exhausted, the lumber trade will lose all its importance in a few years, and the difficulties of communication would destroy the market value of the produce of these remote and isolated tracts. The newly discovered sanitary qualities of the Adirondack region are attracting many invalids, and even in the winter there is an increasing and a ready considerable number of visitors for health. This new interest complicates the question of forest preservation, and it must be studied with both the lumberman and the tourist to consider. A present the lumberman is doing all he can to destroy the commercial value of the forest by the exhaustive cutting of the pines and spruces, but the operation, if done carefully and under strict super-

vision, would do no harm, nor is there any reason why the lumbering should be stopped. It is not the axe but the fire-brand that destroys the forest, and the proper restriction of the tourist and sportsman in their recklessness of fire making, as the cause of more devastation than the axe and plough combined, is as much in the interest of the lumberman as of the State. The increase of this class of visitors, the consequent increase of hotels and summer residences, each one the nucleus of a new clearing, the centre from which new fire invasions start, make this restriction every day more important. Hotels are now building in the very heart of the wilderness, and each one by the local agent and it causes for the products of the soil, for its own uses and those of the attendant population of guides and boatmen, increases rapidly all the difficulties attendant on the final regulation of the question.

That portion of the responsibility of the great and profitless destruction which falls to the lumberman is due to their reckless accumulation of the "brush wood" which the trimming of the trees causes, and which, being of the pitchy fir, is, when dried, as inflammable as powder, and prepares the ground for the match of the tourist whose camp-fire leaves the kindling of the mighty conflagrations we see here at times.—Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.

Embalmers.

The first names to be found in the profession have a strange Dutch and quasi-learned Latin air about them—De Bils and Claenderus, Ruysch and Swammerdam—apothecaries, anatomists and physicians; each boasting of his own particular process and contemptuous of the other, and each with his own cabinet where he kept his specimens, and whence he jealously excluded his rivals.

Of these, Ruysch, the anatomist, was the most celebrated and the most successful. Up to his day, the Egyptian process simplified and modified, but not materially departed from, had chiefly continued in repute, and it was he who introduced an important change of detail, and conceived and executed the plan of injecting preservative fluids into the dead body by the blood-vessels.

A contemporary of Peter the Great, he carried the art to such perfection that his specimens were the wonder of the time in which he lived, and it is recorded that the Czar on seeing the body of a child which he had preserved, did not detect it was dead and kissed it, but he died with his see at undissolved, jealous of it to the last, as they all were; De Bils, too, departed uncommunicative; though Claenderus, on one occasion admitted to his cabinet on the subject of understanding that he touch nothing, managed to wet his finger and apply it so subtly to a specimen, and tasting it, detected the presence of salt.

In England, William Hunter followed the process of Ruysch, making a well-known use of it with the wife of the eccentric Martin v. a Butchell, who reposes to this day in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, to whose receptions after death many of the most learned and fashionable of the London world flocked in curiosity.

Madame van Butchell is no longer the attraction she once was. She lies, or rather stands, in an upright case, with a glass lid, in a far-off, locked-up room, among odd boxes and dusty picture-frames. Her eyes are sunk and the mouth is drawn, her hair is frowzy and the limbs woefully pinched and shrivelled, but the general outline of the head and features is distinct enough for recognition, and the nose retains a certain archness and piquancy very remarkable in a lady who should have been dust any time these hundred and ten years past. Next to her, in a similar case, stands a person embalmed by Sheldon. She died of consumption, just a hundred years ago, and is not at all a pleasant sight.—Cornhill Magazine.

A Peddler's Trick.

An Allegheny physician, having his suspicions aroused that there was some trick about the living thin found in the water on the South Side when examined under a microscope, found that a peddler of microscopes had led to all the trouble. The attention of Dr. Shillito, of Allegheny, was called to the matter. Dr. Shillito possesses one of the finest microscopes in the country and is an expert in all microscopical matter. He examined one of the peddler's plates, and found that the "wrizzlers" were what are known as sour-paste lizards. These creatures, invisible to the naked eye, are generated by sour paste. The paste can be dried and kept for years. A drop of water will dissolve it and reanimate the thousands of lizards that it contains. The peddler was hunted upon a forced to divulge his secret. He has in his vest pocket a small bottle filled with sour paste in liquid form. On entering a place he would offer to show the impurities in a drop of water. The drop would be brought to him on his glass plate. In the most natural manner possible he would draw his toothpick, which was sticking in the invisible bottle, and spread the water over the surface of the glass. Just enough of the sour paste adhered to the toothpick and was deposited on the glass to carry a number of lizards with it. The glass, so prepared, would be placed under the magnifier, and the water would be found to be alive with transparent lizards that seemed never tired of washing back and forth under the glass. Dr. Shillito exposed the trick to a number of friends last evening, after having successfully made them believe that it was the water alone that they were examining.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial Gazette.

It is hard work to be honest. Everything worth having that is good or great costs labor, endurance and sacrifice, and honesty is one of the characteristics that calls for this cost. Why, then, should not honesty receive some little encouragement through the prompt punishment of those who offend against it.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

It is a mistake that Santa Anna left Mexico a poor man. He arrived into exile in the West Indies a great fortune, spent thousands on cock fighting and gambling, and left his widow rich.—Indianapolis Journal.

Tempered Glass.

It is not very long since the discovery of M. Alfred de la Bastie filled all our newspapers with paragraphs, more or less ridiculous, about the properties of this glass. Some claimed it was malleable; others that it could not be broken. In fact, tempered glass was to supersede all other materials. The excitement being over, tempered glass may now take its rank among valuable inventions, subject, however, to many defects in its present state.

The process of tempering glass, as is well known, consists in heating a piece of glass, say a window pane, to such a degree as to approach malleability, but not hot enough to lose its shape; the glass in this state is instantly plunged into a bath composed of fatty and resinous matter, which is heated and maintained liquid at a temperature ranging from three hundred to six hundred degrees, according to the quality of the glass. The difference of temperature between the malleable state, about 1,400 degrees, and that of the bath constitutes the temper.

Glass in the plastic state, when plunged into cold water, will fly to pieces if dropped indiscriminately, but if a piece of fluid glass is allowed to fall into water in the shape of a tear or drop, it will be perceived that the outside of the glass cools at once, while the inside remains partly fluid for some time, so as to be distinguished by the red color showing through the water. This cooling will continue until the mass is perfectly solid. This indicates that the outside layer becomes at once condensed by cooling, while the inside remains fluid and consequently more distended. This cooling process goes on, the outside layer compressing the next adjoining, until the whole mass is thoroughly cooled. This peculiar form and state of glass is known as Prince Rupert's drops. Though a hard blow may be struck upon the thick part of these drops, it has no perceptible effect, but if the thin tail end is ruptured the whole mass instantly flies to pieces. The glass appears to be under a great state of tension, and the least rupture of the equilibrium, such as the breaking of the slender thread terminating the drop, is sufficient to destroy the mass.

Until the discovery of tempered glass by M. de la Bastie, it had always been considered that unless a lamp chimney or any other piece of glass was perfectly annealed, differences of temperature brought on suddenly would invariably cause a breakage. The Bastie glass would seem to prove this view to be erroneous, as the tempered glass can sustain sudden and extreme changes of temperature without breaking. Molten lead has been poured into a glass bowl or tumbler without producing a fracture. A piece of plate glass tempered by the Bastie process, having been heated among coals, was suddenly plunged into cold water without producing any effect. This experiment, repeated five times in succession, did not seem to impair the qualities of the glass, for on dropping it from a fifth story window it did not break. It may be said, however, that if in the heating the temperature should reach the point at which it would be annealed, the temper would be destroyed. This action does not seem to take place when the period of reheating is not continued too long. A plate of glass 6 1/2 inches and three-sixteenths inch thick could only be broken under the shock of a weight of seven ounces falling thirteen feet, while an ordinary piece of glass of the same dimensions would break under half of that weight, falling about sixteen inches.

M. Siemens, of Dresden, says that the strength of glass is increased fifty times by being tempered. A bent plate of glass laid upon the floor, the convex side upward, is capable of resisting the weight of an ordinary sized man without breaking. The glass while subjected to the weight will flatten out, but as soon as the pressure is removed it will spring back to its original shape. Hardened glass seems to be, less dense than ordinary glass; it is harder, however, and is more difficult to cut by the diamond and tempered tools; it also possesses a much superior elasticity over the ordinary glass.

Since tempered glass, however, cannot be cut with the diamond without flying to pieces, its use must necessarily be limited to definite sizes not requiring to be modified; this is quite a drawback to its use. It would seem, however, that some of the defects have already been overcome, for at the Paris Exposition quite a display of tempered goods was made by the Societe Anonyme du Verre Trempe, of Paris. Among other things was quite a display of druggists' and chemical glassware, mortars, pestles, beakers, covered bowls, funnels; also a variety of plain and cut glass tumblers, goblets, decanters, globes and chimneys; opal plates; a polished bowl with cut facets, colored glass, engraved, cut, etc. It is said that the making of articles varying in thickness is hazardous, as many of them are apt to fly to pieces either in the making or cutting.—Glassware Reporter.

Prospecting.

"Come in," said the fourth floor lawyer as the boy rapped on the door. "Say, mister!" "Well?" "Are you going to burn coal this winter?" "I may." "Then you'll have to buy some." "Perhaps." "And you'll have to have it carried up." "Shouldn't wonder." "And I'd like the job."

The lawyer locked his hands back of his head and looked out of the window for a long time without a word in reply. The boy put in his time looking around the room, and when the silence had become painful he said: "Well, good-bye. If you get a case this fall, and get any money, and buy any coal, and don't want to carry it up yourself after dark, I'd like the job. You can remember I'm the boy who spoke to you. I've got red hair and two boils on my leg, and I feel awful sorry for poor folks."—Detroit Free Press.

Many of next winter's fashions will be almost an exact reproduction of the styles and patterns of the year 1860.—N. Y. Post.

Kerguelen's Land.

In former years the Kerguelen group of islands was noted as a favorite breeding-place for the sea elephant. On this account it has been much frequented by sealers for the last forty years, and resorted to by whalers as a wintering place. The elephants have been so recklessly killed, that they are now quite rare, but are still found in considerable numbers on Hurd's Island. Probably they would long ago have entirely abandoned the Kerguelen Island, but for the single inaccessible stretch of coast called "Bonfire Beach," where they still "haul up" in the months of October and November, and breed in considerable numbers. This beach is shut in by precipitous cliffs, across which it is quite impossible to transport oil in casks, nor can boats land from the sea, or vessels lie at anchor in the offing, on account of the heavy western winds which prevail a great part of the time. On capturing a small female some scientists made a careful examination of it with this result: It was eight feet and ten inches long, and in girth eight feet and four inches, being enormously fat. The layer of fat, beneath the skin, was four inches thick, and the body seemed almost formless, and the fat quivered like a jelly. Another specimen which they killed, a bull elephant, measured twenty-three feet in length. These fellows, which alone are provided with a proboscis, take charge of each of a large number of females, guarding them from the approach of other bulls, and prevent them from returning to the sea before the young are old enough to do so with safety. During the breeding the bulls are very pugnacious, fighting fiercely with each other, and even attacking the sealers themselves. Although seemingly so unwieldy, they get over the beaches with surprising speed—advancing both flippers at a time and using them like crutches. The beaches of the Royal Sound are fringed by innumerable wallows or cradle-shaped pits, in which the animals lie during the breeding season, recalling the buffalo wallows of our Western prairies.

Besides the sea elephant the sea leopard often visits the island, as do several species of seal. The leopard is hunted for its oil, but is less valuable than the elephant, being a much more active animal, and therefore less heavily loaded with blubber. The king penguin is said to be its favorite food, which speaks well for the sea leopard's activity in water, the penguin swimming rapidly enough, of course, to catch the fish upon which it feeds. The leopard is described as pursuing and overtaking the penguin under water, rising to the surface and tossing it into the air, so as to catch it more securely, crosswise, in its jaws. It is also said that many species of whale and porpoises abound in the neighboring seas. In the early days of whaling in the Indian Ocean, the Desolation Islands are said to have literally swarmed with whales, for which the numerous inlets and bays of the archipelago furnished secure and sheltered breeding places. Even now this region is one of the best whale-fishing grounds of the Antarctic Seas.—N. Y. Observer.

The World's Great Bells.

Russia is in the lead in the line of bells, some of her manufactures being the most famous of the world. It is said that in Moscow alone before the great fire, there were no fewer than 1,706 large bells. One called the giant, which was cast in the sixteenth century, and broken by falling from its support, and recast in 1654, was so large that it required twenty-four men to ring it; its weight was estimated at 288,000 pounds. It was suspended from an immense beam at the foot of a bell tower, but it again fell during the fire of June 19, 1707, and was a second time broken to fragments, which were used with different material in 1732 in casting the King of Bells, still to be seen at Moscow. Some falling timber in the fire of 1737 broke a piece from its side, which has never been replaced. The bell is estimated to weigh 443,732 pounds; it is 19 feet 3 inches high, and measures round the margin 60 feet 9 inches. Its value in metal alone is estimated to amount to upward of \$400,000. St. Ivan's also in Moscow, is 40 feet 9 inches in circumference, 16 1/2 feet thick, and weighs 127,830 pounds. The bells of China rank next to those of Russia in size. In Peking there are seven bells, each of which, according to Father Le Compt, weighs 120,000 pounds. The weight of the leading great bells of the world may be seen in the following:

King of Bells—Moscow.....443,732
St. Ivan's—Moscow.....127,830
Pekin.....120,000
Vienna.....40,000
Olmutz—Bohemia.....40,000
Rouen—France.....40,000
St. Paul's.....35,470
"Big Ben"—Westminster.....30,350
Montreal.....25,500
St. Peter's—Rome.....15,000

A Miserable Man.

"Watch that trunk," said the driver of a stage-coach to a negro passenger, "and if it falls off, tell me." "All right, sah." The coach had gone quite a little distance, when the driver, looking back, asked: "Is the trunk all right?" "Doan' know, sah. It fell off." "What?" "Fell off 'bout three miles back yander."

"Why in thunder didn't you tell me?" "Didn't 'low dat yer wuz in er hurry." "I told you to tell me if it fell!" "Wall, ain't I dun tole yer? Yer didn't say ter tell yer when it fell." "Clar'er goodness de common white folks is er gettin' no cuis dat er 'telligent pusion kain' hardly un'erstan' em. Oa, I'll get off of yer say so," proceeding to climb down. "Hab er fine time er findin' dat trunk, er haw, haw. Forgets de time dat yer 'fused ter len' me er quarter. Now yer's got dat trunk ter pay fur, Law, haw. Say, genneminer," addressing a passenger, "wush yer'd han' down my baggage. Dat ain't de one. De udder one is it. No tain't, I don't belebe. Fore de Lawd, dat wuz my trunk wut fell off! Did anybody eber see sich er caper? Er bones' man ain't got no show. Dribbe on yer miserable trapehun, an' let dis miserable man die in de shade."—Arkansas Traveler.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Since 1878 the lay schools of France have gained 600,000 students, while the religious schools have lost 200,000.

It is better to preach a large Gospel in a small church than to preach a small Gospel in a large church.—The Good Way.

Nothing expands the mind like an active participation in some form of work. Education and idleness are incompatible.—Prof. Swino.

Not a week in the year goes by that some Christian missionary does not sail from some American port on the Atlantic or Pacific sea-board bound for some heathen land. Men and women, married and single, are pushing out almost daily with no other errand than to spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Never before have Christian missions shown such abundant promise.—Indianapolis Journal.

One of our New York exchanges calls attention to a matter that seems to invite a remedy. We mean the failure of the churches generally to give notice, by a sign upon their outer walls, of their denominational connection and hours of service. We have occasionally seen such a sign, and thought it an excellent idea. But the rule is to display only one or more undertakers' signs on the church front.—N. Y. Examiner.

A new method of popular instruction is said to be growing in favor in Germany. "Pyramids of Instruction" are being erected in various towns and cities in that country, which show upon their faces the elevation of the place above the sea level, the difference between local time and that of Vienna, Paris, London, New York, etc., and much statistical information. On each pyramid are placed a clock, a barometer and a thermometer.

It is a custom of the day, in speaking of the education of girls, to incorporate into the subject the leading idea that everything remains to be done. The truth is that each mother, in superintending the growth of the child, supplies, so far as she can, the things desirable of which she herself was deprived in her youth. If the mother lacked practical training, the daughter gets it, or vice versa. Theory is of value, but the mothers are at work on this subject all the time.—Current.

The New York Observer says that for the last thirty-four years the Bible societies of England and America have printed over 10,000 copies for each business day. And at an outlay of about \$65,000,000, over 145,000,000 copies of the Scriptures have been published by these two societies since their formation in 1804 and 1816, the dates of their respective organizations. If, as has been estimated, the numerous Bible societies and private publishers have issued as many more copies, the number of copies of the Scriptures printed would about equal a copy for every family now living on the globe.

Home Nursing.

Apart from the helpless tediousness of a long illness, which alone may affect the patient's temper and cause varying degrees of irritability, there is, with some diseases, an accompanying fretfulness or moodiness most difficult to manage. So marked may this become that, occasionally, the patient seems to have changed his character, and the most amiable and unselfish in health may become the most impatient and exacting in illness. The trained nurse, accustomed to watch the effects of disease, will understand and make allowance for such perversion; but in private nursing the patient's friends often suffer acutely from manifestations of ill temper, for which they could only account on moral grounds.

There is such a thing as spoiling a patient, even though he be past the age we generally associate with the word "spoil." Illness often brings back some of the wayward peevishness of childhood, and you get such things to contend with as positive refusal to take food or medicine, or to comply with some order of the doctor's. As regards the question of how far to give in to a patient's whims and fancies, there is no better general rule than this: oppose his wishes only on questions of right and wrong; and when opposition becomes a necessity, use special efforts so to keep our self-control as to avoid all expression of anger or impatience.

How far you succeed in steering your patient through such troubled waters will depend greatly upon what measure you possess of that valuable gift, sympathy; in other words, the power of putting yourself in another's place, seeing from his point of view, and feeling with him in his difficulties. A hard, cold, or even a merely narrow nature can not be trained into a really good nurse; and, indeed, as a broad rule, lack of health and lack of sympathy are the only two absolutely insurmountable obstacles in the way of those who desire to be helpful in the sick-room.

For observe that the qualities of self-control, cheerfulness and patience, though much easier to some than to others, are within the reach of all who earnestly strive to possess them; and, moreover, each and all are capable of being developed and cultivated to an almost unlimited extent. Sympathy, on the other hand, though capable of development by its fortunate possessor, is one of those natural gifts which no amount of training can impart, and which is no more within the reach of all than is that good health without which attempts at nursing can not but end in failure. Given these two special gifts of health and sympathy, and you have the "born nurse," needing, indeed, much patient care and training, but one who may confidently count upon success.

Various other qualities and habits, such as humility, gentleness, firmness, order and accuracy, are useful in nursing. There are also various gifts, as good hearing and sight, cleverness of fingers, and natural quickness of apprehension and of movement, which, though very desirable, are not absolutely indispensable, and on these it is not necessary to dwell. Those who have them may rejoice; and those who have them need not be disheartened, as they can very well be dispensed with, provided there is thorough, conscientious effort made to acquire those more necessary things which are to be had for the trying.—Harper's Weekly.