THEORY OF CHILD TEACHING

Responsibility of Parents Wnen Their Minds Are Being Molded.

And Jesus said unto him, Follow me.—St. Luke, ix., 59.

My brethren, a part of the education of your children is entrusted to your pastors, intrusted to them by yourselves, for, according to the eternal will of God, there is no authority upon earth, in respect to children, that is above that of their parents. It is by the inevitable and powerful bond that unites children to their parents that God has forever bound the authority of education to the fact of paternity. And even though there may be in this world a certain number of parents who do not do their duty, that does not alter the strength of the ruling. Education, in its most direct, most lasting and deepest meaning, always proceeds from those to whom we owe life itself. It is, therefore, you yourselves who delegate us to your children, by your own authority, thus giving over to us a part of the action that you do not consider you can exercise with sufficient efficacy; you call upon us to co-operate with you in forming the moral and religious character of your children.

The work we thus undertake can only be efficacious if it is concerted with you and if we are in agreement together, at least in regard to its essential lines. We want you to control us, and we are glad that you should do so, for we like you to hear what we teach. Your children are your treasures; they are more to you than all the world. Therefore, it must be interesting to you to hear us teach them things that concern their future, their heart, their will and their character. It seems as though we were more alive than they are to the words they listen to. Better acquainted with life, we realize when this tuition is given to them

HOW GREATLY THEY NEED IT.

If they could only understand it! If they would only assimilate it! What strength would be imparted to them for later on, when they have to go through hard times as well as happy times! The essential part of their happiness, the use they make of their lives, the quality of their actions the worth and character of their relations with their fellowmen all depend upon the way in which they act toward this seed of the old human Truth that we sow in their young hearts.

As for us, the religious educators, we fully realize when we thus labor with your children that if we were left to our own resources, or even to our mere alliance with you, we would not be able to rise to the height of our task. If we did not have traditional treasures and accumulated provisions to draw upon, with what could we nourish their souls? The great problem of life is never more seriously put before a man than when he is called upon to transmit essential knowledge to children.

The difficulties, obscurities and pollution of this life never strike us so much as when young people stand in front of us and we have to prepare them for the future. But, on the other hand, the height and beauty of the moral patrimony that has been bequeathed to us by the fathers never strike us so forcibly. When viewing the future, how glad we are to lean upon the great past! We are nothing by ourselves. Human solidarity, the general cohesion of public spirit, of thoughts, traditions, ideas and beliefs, come from afar, like the very language that we speak. In the mind of man there are habits that are precious conquests; there are beaten tracks that centuries have traced out.

Not one of us could begin that gigantic work alone. The past is behind us, with its victories, its energy its vitality. In our educative work we lean upon a wonderful race of men, who did not despair of mankind, who kept the faith, in spite of obscurity, and who have worked onward with the hope of future improvement, of the future victory of right.

All those men are our allies. We are not alone in teaching the children; we are surrounded by a venerable crowd of heroes, of martyrs, of thinkers, of all the noblest representatives of

THE HUMAN FAMILY.

We give to children a tuition that is not a doctrinal tuition, by means of precepts, but we endeavor to draw them on by the radiant contagion of humanized goodness, of goodness made man, made flesh, walking and fighting in our midst.

An education that is not a heroic education is a dead education. Wrong is learned by the great example of evil, by pernicious contagion, by the horrible rottenness that is transmitted from man to man.

Right is also learned, not by a few spoken words or written words, but by the contagious warmth of action, of devotion, of sacrifice.

In the Christian church education, when it is a true evangelical education, is preeminently heroic. When we speak to our children we always have with us that Eternal Contemporary who has said:—"I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Christ is not a limited individual; Christ, for us, is a spirit that embraces the whole of the moral light of which humanity is capable. He has defined himself in many ways, in universal breadth, height and depth. He made us feel that He did not wish to be an individual when He said that He was the Son of Man. Christ is not a figure limited to a race, an epoch, to certain surroundings; He is not the propagator of a definite doctrine, of a system that wishes from mankind exactly in its own way. Christ is the whole of normal and higher humanity, human and divine. That is why He said:—"I am the Son of Man and the Son of God." We can never realize too fully, or even fully enough, what plentitude resides in Him.

The spirit of Christ is, therefore, a concentration of all that is best, most grandly generous, most evident in the radiance of good, of kindness and of the gift of self, throughout humanity, from the East to the West, in antiquity and in present days. Christ, better than any one else, can say to us:—"Nothing that is human is strange to me."

Therefore, my dear children, you do not go to One who has secured, to the exclusion of all others; the monopoly of virtue, of moral beauty or of holiness, and who is jealous of His personal glory. You do not go to One who wears a crown on His head and who says:—"All glory is Mine and honor is due to Me alone; I am unique, and whoever is not for Me is against Me."

Christ and His spirit are in no way sectrarian, exclusive or tainted with narrow individualism. Where ever you meet the true spirit of Christ all right-minded humanity will be found following in His train. He walks, not as one who places others among the stones of His pedestal, but as one whose head is on a level with all other heads, great or small—

"I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS!"

He is a chief because He resumes in one soul all other souls, soldiers and leaders. Wheresoever two or three gather together in His name He is in their midst. His is the spirit of trembling and militant, but brave and believing humanity; He is the guide and consoler; He is the old and the ever new. He shines throughout the past like a ray of golden light; He illuminates the future and the unknown roads. He will never die. Such is the One who draws near to you and who says "Follow Me."

When we approach children, who are the seeds of men, we should first of all make them understand that nothing is finer than to be a human creature. Even though it be in weakness and poverty, in ill health and with all kinds of other wretchedness, nothing equals the nobility of a human creature. That is what a child does not know.

At the beginning of life you are ignorant of your own self. We try to awaken you. The first period of existence is spent in sleeping, materially to a small degree and spiritually to a greater degree. Children are slumbering, but there comes a time when we must know ourselves, look into and study ourselves; there comes another time when we must begin to preside over our republic, for in each of us there is a republic composed of all kinds of powers that might fall into anarchy if not properly directed.

When you have reached the age when it is well for you to look after your own interests and to awaken to humanity what we teach you are not theories or precepts, because precepts and theories are in themselves dry and lifeless—what we teach you is Life.

We interpret Life to you. We endeavor to transmit its shock to you to make you thrill. We deposit a leaven in the constitution of your being, so that it may work in you and make you feel that the word you have heard is not merely something to be taken in or noted on paper, but a power that is infused in the blood, that stirs up the very marrow and spreads its disturbing or tonifying action over all.

You see the method, dear parents and brethren; we endeavor to make your children understand the beauty of life. We show them a Christ who is not heraldic, with a certain typical face reproduced on wood, or wax or illuminated ikons, a venerable Christ, but tarnished by the dust of sacristies; we show them a living Christ, who can be compared to the image that at certain epochs of the revival of art great artists have attempted to carve, giving Him the form of the most magnificently built men of their time, taking from the living men of that day, in their sorrows, struggles and joy, the typical details in which they tried to reproduce His fine and great humanity.

To educate men, let us place this sculptural figure before them.

It is exactly what the minds of children require, just as flowers require light.

CHARLES WAGNER.

"Cut the wood and I'll give you a dinner." "Better lemme git a little practice fust, ma'am, by cuttin' de beefsteak."

CROPS SOWN IN AUTUMN

EXPERIMENTS AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Encouraging Results Have Been Obtained With Various Grains.

The wheat harvest has been completed at the Ontario Agricultural College. The weather conditions of the past year have been favorable throughout Ontario for the successful growth of most of the autumn-sown crops. The brief report here presented gives some of the principal results of experiments conducted at the Agricultural College and throughout the province of Ontario.

Sixty-one varieties of winter wheat were grown in the experimental department during the past year. The five highest leading kinds were of the Dawson's Golden Chaff class, having beardless heads, red chaff and white grain. The yields in bushels of grain per acre of these varieties were as follows: Abundance, 62.7; No. 6 White, 61.; Superlative, 60.1; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 59.5 American Wonder, 58.7. In weight of grain per measured bushel, all the five varieties went over the standard of 60 lbs., the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Abundance reaching 61½ lbs. These varieties are all softer in the grain, but yield more bushels per acre than such sorts as Tasmania Red, No. 5 Red, Turkey Red, Crimean Red and Buda Pesth. Those varieties of Red wheat which gave the highest yields of grain in the past year were as follows: Imperial Amber, 58.2 bush.; Auburn, 57.5 bush.; Genesee Reliable, 57.1 bush.; Early Ontario, 56.8 bush. and Prosperity, 55.9 bush. per acre. The average yield of grain per acre in 1905 was 56.7 bushels for the eighteen varieties of white wheat and 51.7 bushels for the forty-three varieties of Red wheat. Generally speaking, the white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel and are slightly softer in the grain than the red varieties.

Within the past few years, efforts have been made to improve both the quality and the yield of grain of some of the best varieties of Winter wheat by means of systematic selection and by

CROSS FERTILIZATION.

There were forty-one new strains of Winter wheat grown at the College this year as a direct result of the work in plant selection. Some of these are very promising. Of twelve new strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, eleven yielded better than the ordinary variety reported in the previous paragraph, and two yielded at the rate of fully 68 bushels of grain per acre.

Some of the most interesting crops of Winter wheat grown at the College in 1905 were those obtained from crosses made between different varieties in previous years. Several thousand hybrid plants were grown separately and are now being carefully examined, and classified and the seeds selected for autumn sowing. These hybrids were secured by crossing such varieties as Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Turkey Red, etc. The object in this work is to secure new varieties which possesses the good qualities and eliminate the poor qualities of the parent varieties. The results so far are very encouraging.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897 and again in 1902, a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested owing to the wet weather. Carefully conducted tests showed that an average of only 76 per cent. of the slightly sprouted and 18 per cent. of the badly sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow none but large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.

In each of six years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to kill the stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory. Untreated seed produced an average of 3.6 per cent. of smut in the crop of last year and 9.3 per cent. of smut in the crop of this season. Seed wheat which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) to forty-two gallons of water produced an average yield of grain per acre of 50.4 bushels in 1904 and 50.8 bushels in 1905, and that which was untreated produced only 46.6 bushels and 43 bushels per acre for the corresponding two years, thus making an average saving of nearly 6 bushels per acre. The treatment here mentioned was easily performed, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing the smut spores, and instrumental in furnishing the

LARGEST AVERAGE YIELD

of wheat per acre of all the treatments used.

In an experiment conducted at the College on four different occasions, winter wheat grown on land on which a crop of green peas was plowed under produced an average yield of wheat per acre which was 22.1 per cent. (6.5 bushels) greater than that produced on land on which a crop of green buckwheat was plowed under and 14.2 per cent. (4.2 bushels) greater than that which was grown on land which was worked as a bare fallow, having been plowed three times during the summer. The results of an experiment conducted in the year 1900 show that the winter wheat which was sown on red clover sod yielded 20.7 per cent. greater than that which was sown on timothy sod. Two years' results with commercial fertilizers show that 160 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda increased the yield of winter wheat 7.2 bushels at a cost of about eighty cents per bushel. As a result of hundreds of inquiries we learn that in Ontario, about 33 per cent. of the winter wheat is sown on pea ground, 25 on clover sod, 11 on barley ground, 10 on timothy sod, 9 on summer fallow and 12 on land following potatoes, beans, oats, corn and roots.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill, but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 26th of August and the 9th of September.

The average results for six years show a yield of grain per acre of 60.4 bushels for the Mammoth variety and 57.5 bushels for the common variety of winter rye. The returns from winter barley in Ontario are uncertain as sometimes the yields are very high and sometimes they are very low. The two varieties grown in 1905 gave only 7.2 and 8.7 bushels per acre. Winter oats are a repeated failure at the College. The Hairy of Winter vetches produced an average yield of 10.2 tons of green crop per acre in the experiments for four years and 7.6 bushels of seed per acre in the tests for five years.

In the co-operative experiments conducted throughout Ontario in 1905 under the direction of the Experimental Union, the varieties of winter wheat gave the following average yields in bushels of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 23.2, Imperial Amber, 22.2, Michigan Amber, 21.7, Buda Pesth, 21.1; Turkey Red, 20.1 and Banatka, 19.4. Winter rye gave an average yield of 24 bushels per acre. The winter barley was badly winter killed throughout the Province. Hairy vetches and winter rye gave 8.1 and 7.6 tons of green fodder per acre respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, Hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops; 2, three varieties of winter wheat; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt on winter wheat; and 5, two varieties of winter rye. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., 1905.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION stands as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

It Takes Less

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea to make a satisfactory infusion than any other tea on the continent.

BLACK, MIXED or GREEN.

Sold only in Lead Packets. 40c, 50c, 60c. By all grocers.
Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

A DAUNTLESS OFFICER.

Receives the Victoria Cross From the King.

His Majesty has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant J. D. Grant, 8th Gurkha Rifles for conspicuous gallantry as follows:—

On the occasion of the storming of Gyantse jongan on July 6, 1904, the storming company, headed by Lieutenant Grant, on emerging from the cover of the village, had to advance up a bare, almost precipitous rock face, with little or no room, and under a heavy fire from the curtain and other buildings higher up the jong. Showers of rocks and stones were at the time being hurled down the hillside by the enemy from above. One man only could go up at a time, crawling on hands and knees to the breach in the curtain. Lieutenant Grant, followed by Havildar Karbir Pun, 8th Gurkha Rifles, at once attempted to scale it, but on reaching the top he was wounded and hurled back, as was also the havildar, who fell down the rocks, some thirty feet. Regardless of their injuries they again attempted to scale the breach, and covered by the fire of the men below were successful in their object, the havildar shooting one of the enemy on gaining the top. The successful issue of the assault was very greatly due to the splendid example shown by Lieutenant Grant and Havildar Karbir Pune. The latter has been recommended for the Indian Order of Merit.

A MODERN MEDICINE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure Disease Through the Blood.

Medicines of the old-fashioned kind will sometimes relieve the symptoms of disease, though they can never touch the disease itself—they never cure. Ordinary medicines leave behind them indigestion, constipation, biliousness and headache; purgatives leave the patient feverish and weakened Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, on the other hand, do direct good to the body, blood and nerves. They fill the veins with new, rich, red blood; they brace the nerves; they drive out disease by going right to the root of the trouble in the blood. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. Mrs. Geo. Henley, Boxgrove, Ont., says:—"It is with thanks that I tell you that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured me after my doctor had said I could not be cured. I suffered from an almost constant fluttering of the heart, and sometimes severe pains. The least exertion would leave me breathless and tired out. My appetite was poor, and my head ached nearly all the time. I had lost all ambition to do any work, and felt very hopeless. I had taken a great deal of medicine without any benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These have made a remarkable change in my condition, and I am feeling better than I have done for years. I gladly give my experience in the hope that it will benefit others."

Now Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up strength as they did in Mrs. Henley's case in just one way—they actually make new blood. That is all they do, but they do it well. They don't act on the bowels, they don't bother with mere symptoms. They go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why these pills cure anaemia, headache, heart palpitation, indigestion, kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, general weakness and the special ailments of growing girls and women. But you must have the genuine with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

POST-MORTEM HEARTBEAT.

Hearts of cold-blooded animals will beat for a comparatively long time after death or removal from the body (if kept cool and moist), because of powerful internal collection of nerves, known as ganglia, whose automatic impulses cause the regular contractions of the muscles. Similar ganglia exist in man and other warm-blooded animals, but their action is less prolonged. A turtle' heart, after removal, has been know to beat thirty-six or even forty-eigh hours; twelve or fourteen hours is common record.