but we're feeling decidedly. makes light

each mile, to be thankful just once

Modesty of erre Langlois

on Rock Point near

Pierre Langioje, a French an Fisherman and gun-. Spring and summer o his trawls off the run for his cabin.

with of Hampstond River

In fact it was a source of no oder how he found time to and attend to his trawis you say-crasee."

he left of Pierre's cabin of a mile off shore, was "Brisott's Woo. Viswaten this lodge was coven the tide was high. There nost dangerous reef, and the Govment had been appealed to for a house, but thus far little or no dway had been made along

pposite Piego's cabin was a long of many bar which extended of Bassett's Woo. The tip this bar was a matter of peran eight of a mile from the a ledge. At low water one could the entire length of the spit, but tide it was covered and then, if was at all rough, it became most bolsterous spots for pod -nre burning to-night,

rked the captain of the tret but one afternoon in "into the Frenchrm his hands. "This hard night for the though it was going pera."

" replied Plerre "Ab goot t coffee hot. Com, tree, maybe clock, fin' Pierre here smoke alt so maybe beln." t's the way to talk," replied the putting on his mittens. "The will show up from time to time they'll approciate the fire and

can tell you." Short was northeast and blowing beckity miles an hour, with the I water close to zero. There was the air which cut like a truly as were the men of essed, they made frequent Frenchman's cabin, and tat they did so, for there et before day dawned.

The breaking day disclosed a schooner pounding on Bassett's Woo. Sometime during the night it had found its final resting place on the treachving out of his cabin, he ran along wishes of others.-- Selected. there to the point where the lifeshvers were at work getting the cannon in position to fire a shot over the

Nobody ever knew just how it came to happen. There might have been wrek root in the cannon, or possibly excitement an extra heavy of powder was used. When awas fired, there was a ion which knocked down ferretrol Fortunately none ware seriously hurt, but when licked themselves up they found

nnon in fragments. a full minute they stood staring pleces, and then, looking sen-Pierre stood staring at the n the rigging, his eyes buiging.

nly he turned no that he faced tank da win' heem sheeft," he "Ah tank ah goet a line out mens."

hat do you mean?" demanded aptain of the patrol. win' heem shooft sou-eas." rethe Frenchman. "Ah tank ah dame mens line from send da

t. Ah try; you stay here." erro was off, running like a fox; swiftly made his way along the of most varieties of vegetables can ra, presently disappearing from he grown at home of as good or better at around a bend of the beach. Arriving at his cabin, he climbed insure having good seed however, it into the loft and two minutes later should be produced from the best of

short time before the patrol saw l'ierre TITHE running along the spit. He seemed to be almost flying, for holding the big kite, in front of him, it acted as a sail At times it looked as though his feet scarcely touched the ground. They saw him kneel for a moment

when he reached the tip and of the lapit; saw him bending over the kite, and a moment later they saw the big kito rise swiftly as he arose to his feet and ran a few stops with the string. Up, up it went, sailing out across the water until it was directly over the wrecked vessel "Ah tank all send heem kite a mes-

ange," muttered Pierre, taking off his straw hat and ripping a small hole in the crown, of sufficient size to admit ortened by the passing through of the stick of

An instant later the straw hat was on its way toward the kits. The wind catching it, it was driven swiftly along the cord. "Ah tank you no fly so high now," said Plarre, noting with satisfaction that the kite had dropped Suddenly the kite was seen to des-

cend rapidly. It was a mystery to those on the shore, but none to the Prenchman, for when he had knelt on h alone we would grope the sand, he had attached to the kitestring some twenty feet from the kite, a smiller piece of atout cord fully two hundred feet long and tied to the end of this string was a spike he had picked up in the cabin. This trailer one of the sallors had seized when it came within reach, pulling in on it until he had hands on the kite itself. Kicking off his shoes and stipping off tout and vest, Pierre tied the end of the kite string around his body and spur the fore to a plumeing into the ley waters struck out for the shore. Alded by the tide which was now on the flood, and carried forward by the tremendous seas which were sweeping in from the ocean, he made rapid progress.

With bated breath the men on the shore him as he bobbed along on the shore saw him as he bobbed along on the crest of a wave. As they watched and as he neared the shore, they saw following him, rolling higher and higher each instant, a solid wall of black water with no crest, Joining hands the patrol advanced to meet the swimmer. They saw that mighty wall of

water, now less than three rods behind the Frenchman, saw that it towered fully twenty feet, but they did not hesitate. Stop by step advanced the captain of the patrol, until the water surged about his shoulders. At last he got a grip on Pierre's hand. Wading running, stumbling, they gained the shore loss than twenty feet in advance of that glant wave. "Take da streeng," said Pierre whip-

oing out his jackknife. "Goet da, wha" you say!-hawser." His tooth chattering, Pierre stood about while the line which was to carry the hawser was being drawn out to the wrock. When he saw it safely aboard the vessel, he started on the

There, three-quarters of an hour later, the first of the rescued sailors food him before a rousing fire, with a big pot of not coffee on the stove One by one they arrived and finally as the patrol itself, the whole of them filling the cabin until there was little more than standing room.

"How did you come to think of such of children, and many a plan?" asked the captain of the patrol, gripping Pierro's hand. "I may mase'l cet long time to hot rummer," replied Plerre, grinning. "Ab tank ah play ab lettle boy an By kite way high when da win' heem blow so hard Pierre heem no stan' good. Ah tank maybe da cannon heem

blow up bang! an' mak' Pierre wha' Many years have passed since that memorable day. Pierro still lives in his cabin on Rocky Point. He still goes fishing and gunning. There he finds it no waste time to make kites for the boys who happen that way. He delights to tell them about the zero day in winter when, the wind blowing a galo, he flow a big kite off the tip of the spit. He tells of the way the kite tugged and how it flew far out over Bassett's Woe, but there he stops. No boy has ever heard from his lips the story of his struggle in the icy

waters or about the crew of the vessel he was the means of rescuing. "Ab tank maybe ah forgeet," replies Pierre when pressed by some youngster in regard to the whole story, the full story of that day having been told him at home. "Ah tank Pierro was crases, da win' heem blow so beeg hoem mak' Pierre one lettle boy."

At. Between the end of the THE HABIT OF GOOD MANNERS

"It isn't natural for me to be polite," eays John; and so saying, he flings himself into the casicst chair in the room, props his feet, and begins to whistle, doubtless reflecting in a comforting fashion that the world will not be so unreasonable as to expect good manners from one to whom politeness is not natural. But John will find out by and by

that the world does expect good man-And so it ought to be. For if after all his life, and among the best educational opportunities that the coun

John had lived among educated people try affords, he could neither read nor write, would the world pity him? Or if John's grammer was as faulty as his manners, would the fault be con-Yet the truth is John did not find

the first steps in reading and writing at all 'natural" and in his carliest utterances were strikingly wanting in grammatical precision. He has since socialred the habit of study, and of fairty correct speech; but he has not so much as tried to acquire the habit of good manners. It is a mistake to suppose that the

fine, perfect courtesy that we see and admire in rare natures is altogether an inborn gift. It is rather a habit. erous reef. . Plerre saw the vessel the result of years of caretaking and bont as soon as did the patrol, and of constant deference to the needs and

MANNERS IN 1858

Some people affect to think that nice table manners are of recent invention, and that our grandfathers were unac. quainted with dainty conduct. To show such people how wrong they are allow us to quote from a treasured work, "Inquire Within; or 3,700 Facts for the People," published in Philadelphia in 1865:

"If .possible, the knife should nover be put in the mouth at all; but if it is necessary, let the edge be turned out-

"The teeth should be picked as little as possible and never with the fork. "Carefully abstain from ringing the mouth or spitting while at table. "When napkins are provided, they are to be unfolded and laid on the knees. Use the napkin to wipe the mouth or the fingers, never as a handkerchief or to mop the brow."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GROWING GARDEN SEEDS

to grow, se

mch gardes

Circular No. 17 of the Dominion Experimental Farms shows that seed quality than is the imported seed. To and kits, a kite fully five feet those which happen to be left unused. the carried a stick This publication which is es Every Gardener His Own Seed In his er" is obtainable from the the same tions Branch of the Depart Agriculture

Religion and the Home

If religion is to be kept alive in the nation, it must live in the homes of the people; for it is the home more than any other institution that determines the moral life of the nation. Here men and women receive their first and deepest impressions. Here is given the first instruction in the things of life-its procepts and rules, its manners and ideals. Here the strongest and tenderent affections are born.

Our homes have changed as all institutions have changed in recent years. Life is more socialized than it used to be. We form leagues and clubs and associations, we combine for business and politics, we work and play torether. Individual action is discounted; the "lone furrow" is the mark of a misanthrope or a genius. The home has felt this tendency. Its boundaries have been narrowed; its functions have been lessened. The fathers go to work during the day and to their clubs and associations at night; the mothers have interests outside the home that were never dreamed of thirty years ago. The boys and girls are grouped in many ways for sport and social enjoyment with-out regard to family ties. All this weakens the intimate and integral life of the home, and makes difficult, if not impossible the usages of former days. But this does not mean that the home is lost or that its vital importance is superseded; and no question is more urgent and difficult than how to make the home a centre and source of religion for the individual and

Lot us make homo-life reverent true, unselflah, wholesome and national fife will be sound. The following suggestions should be helpful:

1-THE BIBLE IN YOUR HOME (a) Place a Bible in Your Home. Give it a central place. Let it be a good family Bible, well-bound, well-illustrated, in every way a book of good workmanship. A farmer did a quaint thing when moving from his old house to the new. He formed a procession of his family, father, mother, two sons and two daughters, and walked from the old to the new, himself leading, with the family lible in his arms, and so he took possession. One boy went out from that home in later years to give his life to the ministry.

(b) Each One Should Own a Bible. See that every member of your home has a Hible of his own as soon as he can read. This may well be one of the first and best gifts for birthday or for Christman. One of the first gifts received by the writer when a small boy was a pen-knife. As often as it was broken or lost another would replace it. Soon the pen-knife came to be regarded as an indispensable thing and he has never been without one since. It is possible to make the Bible seem quite as indispensable for personal equipment by giving it and repeating

It is quite true that the Rible must be read. The lemons and truths of this book are indispensable for personal and national welfare. Where that conviction exists, the Bible will be both read and studied. Christian morality and Christian faith do not come by the instinct of nature any more than a knowledge of geometry or history. You make definite plans for your boys and girls to study these and other subjects. Surely a time for the study of this best of all text-books on Christian truth should be made in every home. If the home refused to cooperate with the school, what chance would there be for an education? In the order of the home some reasonable place should be found for the regular moral and religious instruction which is the right of every child in a Christian

Some families read the Bible together every day at such time as is most convenient. Some parents direct their children at an early age to read one chapter each day, or so many a week.

This method of quoting verses from selected parts of the Bible excites a good deal of interest in the young and gives a varied acquaintance with the book. Some fathers spend a good deal of each Bunday telling their little children the stories of the Bible. The important thing is to bring the truths and lessons of this book, from day to day and week to week, to the mind and heart of the members of the family.

(d) Memorize the Scriptures. One way in which the home can contribute vitally to the religious nurture of the children is by encouraging the memorizing of Scripture passages. No literature has the power to quicken the will' and awaken the spiritual sense comparable to the Bible. "For the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." For this reason every child should be familiar with the Bible from babyhood. If he is taught to memorize the nobler passages he will not only have his intelligence enriched and his literary taste cultivated, but he will gain a truer Christian point of view than from any adult's religious opinions that may be taught

IL-HYMNE AND SINGING IN THE HOME

Next in importance is the membrising and singing of hymns. If good hymns are committed to memory in youth they will expand in mounting as age and experience increase. "One of the childhood." If only the noblest hymns are used the child will be "vaccinated" against the infinence of the cheap and immoral songs too often used because they are lively. It is a mistake to suppose they prefer these lighter songs. In an investigation made some time ago from which 474 answers were received the favorites among children were, in order of preference: "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Nearer my God to Thee," "I Love to Tell the Story,"
"Abido with Me," "Stand up, Stand up for
Jesus," "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almishty,"
"Josus, Lover of My Houl," "Rock of Ages,"
"Lead, Kindly, Light." "I was a Wandering
Sheep," "O Little Town of Bethlehom," "Adeate Fideles." "What a Friend We Have in Jesus."

III.-PRAYER IN THE HOME (a) Religion is Prayer as well as Bible Readpressions are made through prayer. The prayers of childhood will be remembered when all other religious instruction is forgotten. As the child develops prayer as a habit of his life, the Christian religion cannot depart from him. A distinguished jurist once said that through all his life he had said the prayer he had learned as a child, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

(b) The Family Altar. For the inculcation of the spirit of reverence one of the chief exercines of the home is Family Worship. About this important matter it is difficult to speak dogmatically. Certainly it is one of the good customs of our fathers for which many of their too busy children think they have no time. We all need to pray,

"Dear Lord and Pather of mankind. Porgive our feverish Ways."

We are mostly Marthas to-day, "combared with much serving," and we need remember that the way of Mary is the best. Even in the busiest homes some daily recognition of God is phesible as the giver of all good. At least the custom of having a "Quaker" grace at table, at which all how their heads aliently for a moment can be introduced. Occasionally a song might be sung after breakfast or supper, and all join in the Lord's Prayer, "Anywhere the daily bread can be made a sacrament by a moment of devout allence; anywhere the meal can be transformed into a simple festival; anywhere the combined love and common-sense can create

of the carnest prayers that rise from the family altar. A young man told me that when he was seeking God in a home of his own, he heard again the prayers of his father in his boyhood nume. The usage of Christian homes and the moules of vital religion agree in urging that the family lote for prayer and worship at least ouce a day. Let thanks be given at the table for food, let God's bleasing he sought at the family altar as each day brings its duties or

IV.—THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT IN THE HOME In some humes a card with these words is soon: "In this home Christ is the guest at every most and the unseen partner in all its affairs." These words suggest that religion is more than Hible-reading and more than prayer. Though these are essential, religion in the home reveals a spirit in the home. It means integrity and honor, unselfishness and cheerfulness, loyalty to Christ and to the Kingdom of God on the earth. It means a standard for conduct and conversation and demoanor. Fault-finding. nagging, partiality, barshness of speech and temper, meanness and moroseness, create an atmosphere that is fatal to religion. There are some homes from which children are glad to cocape if only for an hour; while there are others of which the children say, "Home is the spirit which is beyond all prior for the making of happy homes, and the promoting of real religion.

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try are not erecting necessary buildings because price of lumber and shinglen han advanced. In every section of the country in late fall and early winter implements are left in the field where they were last used. This refers to plows, harrows, seeders, binders, mowers and other agricultural implements. They

lie in the field exposed to wind, rain and snow and remain exposed to these conditions until they are again required for use. The hardwood used in the manufacture of wooden parts soon shows the result of this mistreatment. as also the iron parts in a leaser degree, and in a few years these implements are eligible candidates for the lunk pile.

. Comes a time these implements must be replaced, and the price of one new binder would cover the rost of a building large enough to protect and prolong the life of all necessary working equipment for the farm. Doing without that shed looks like saving money. but it certaint does not save implements. Implements cost good money. Implements and tools destroyed just through lack of care is equivalent to destroying money.' Build a shed for the implements. Do not make it necespary to have the junk man call on you too frequently. It does not pay.

TIT FOR TAT

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hasto for the artist, who thinking the

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