

her countenance to him in the forest hiding-place. Michal the younger soon grew up, and had brothers and sisters, some of whose children may be in Temeswar to this day.

CHIPS.

A LESSON IN MULTIPLICATION.

IN the year eighteen hundred and one the population of Great Britain was eleven millions; not having doubled in the previous two centuries. In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one the population was above twenty-one millions; the doubling had taken place in half a century. At the rate of advance now promised us, our population may be, in the year nineteen hundred, about fifty millions. The population of the United States is likely, by the same time, to reach the vast sum total of a hundred millions. Want of space is sometimes talked of as a likely result of the great increase of our population; but British space is, for the present, nearly as inexhaustible as British coal. Allowing a square yard to every person, all of us who at present live on native soil would, if brought together, cover no more than seven square miles of ground.

But it is no question with us now, how to find space, but how to use it properly. Here you may find people by twenties huddled side by side in wretched cottages; there you may find broad miles of fertile land without a speck that indicates the dwelling-place of man. Increase of numbers has taken place chiefly in this country from the growth of town populations; towns-people and country-people (reckoning small towns as country) are at present matched; there being ten millions and a half of each. Nothing hindering, the towns-people, fifty years hence, will be in a very large majority. Towns that are now insignificant and reckoned with the country, will grow as Liverpool and Manchester have grown, and will become, if all goes well, great centres of population.

The change will not be a landowners' grievance; it will be a conversion of so much poor land into rich land; of land worth tens or hundreds of pounds sterling per acre into land worth hundreds or thousands. It will be a multiplication of the means of life more rapid than the multiplication of men to be supported. Within the sphere of its own influence, it will be a slow drawing of the sting from poverty, rendering not only the means of life, but also, it is to be hoped, the best objects of life, more accessible. Every new town set among fields is, to a great extent, and will be to a much greater extent than it now is, another star set in the earthly firmament—a star that shall shine like a teacher. We may say so since they tell us, teachers shall shine like the stars.

Neither is there any physical necessity for decrease in the portion of food yielded by the Earth for each guest at her table because

of there being more of us to sit down to meat. For thousands of years population may increase; but food will increase with it. There is elbow room in our own island for the whole existing human race; and, compared with the size of a man, vast indeed is the expanse of the world about us.

There is, also, a physical necessity for the spread of peace as consequent upon the spread of civilisation. Civilization teaches man to trust in and depend on man; and it will establish, by degrees, mutual trust among nations. It will become every year more difficult for any one nation to live alone, spinning its own webs, eating its own fruits, talking its own language, giving and taking nothing with its neighbours. Already the two nations that stand foremost in intellect and power are acknowledging this truth; and France and England, made allies for a year or two, display, by their bearing towards each other and by many a word and deed, the deep conviction that they must eventually be allies for ever. It is no case with us of old foes reconciled, who propose, in sentimental mood, to swear eternal friendship. With us it is no case at all of dropped hostility. Our old quarrels belong to a past state of things; the men of this generation have no part in them. Napoleon is as much sober and calm history to us as Hannibal is, and we care not a farthing more for Crécy than for Cannæ.

We have been led into this dream by the consideration that increase of population gives an irresistible impulse to increase of knowledge and happiness. Children add the results of their own observation and reflection to the knowledge inherited from those who lived before. They see from the shoulders of their fathers. Where there was one who searched about him fifty years ago, now two are searching. The multiplication of men is the multiplication of minds.

DEATH'S DOORS.

MORE than ever must we turn aside—why turn aside though? Does it not lie in our straight path?—to care about the quiet poor. Hunger is much to bear, fever is much to bear, and cholera we are told broods over the land. To these sorrows are now added the penalties attending on a state of war;—war, pestilence, and famine will make grievous work among those neighbours upon whom so many of us look down daily from back windows, and do nothing but look down.

Good man, born with the power to

Let thy mind's sweetness have his operation
Upon thy body, clothes, and habitation,

if you have never seen, now go abroad and contemplate the powerlessness of the poor. You must act, we must act, every soul must act. Since I came away with a heart full of sorrow from St. Philip's, Bethnal Green, I have been thinking about the homes