

Youth's Department.

Bible Lessons.

Sunday, April 14th, 1861.

Read—MATT. ix. 18-38: Miraculous cure of the ruler's daughter. 2 Kings vii. 1-20: The Samaritans abundantly supplied.

Recite—MATTHEW ix. 10-13.

Sunday, April 21st, 1861.

Read—MATT. x. 1-20: The Apostles sent forth. 2 Kings xiii. 1-13: Jehoiachaz's wicked reign.

Recite—MATTHEW ix. 36-37.

"Search the Scriptures."

Write down what you suppose to be the answers to the following questions.

- 29. Name the antediluvian whose years amounted to the same number as the days in a year.
30. Which is the first prayer recorded?

Answers to questions given last week:—

- 27. Nehemiah.
28. In the case of Nadab and Abihu. Lev. x.

"I."

"Hear the birds. How sweetly they sing! The robin, the bobolink, the oriole. Do not your ears enjoy the music, Fanny? Your ears love music!" "My ears love music!" answers the child; "no, not my ears, it is I. Ears don't know hymns, ears don't know robins. Dead ears cannot hear. I use my ears; it is I who hear and love."

See that bunch of grapes; how purple and tempting; but Fanny's mother bade her not to touch them. Yet the little girl stretches out her hand and tears it from the vine. Fanny's hand forgot. The naughty hand must be punished.

"My hands did not know it was wrong; hands cannot forget," cries Fanny; "they only minded me. It was I who did it; I was the naughty one."

The girls call Fanny to go to the meadow to make bulrush caps. Fanny runs to ask her mother. "Not this evening," says the mother. "It is too late to go to the meadow." The child is angry. She goes off muttering, "I want to go; I will go! It is not kind in my mother: I do not love her!" After a while Fanny has done pouting. "Oh Fanny what a wicked mouth is yours; what bad words it has said! It has talked against your mother, your best friend. Wicked, angry, rebellious mouth!"

The tears start in Fanny's eyes: "Oh it is not my poor mouth," she answers sorrowfully, "that is not to blame, it is I. I made it speak so. I am to blame; it only minded me. I am the one."

Who is "I"? It is not the ears, the eyes, the hands, the mouth; they are only his tools to work with. Whether they do good or do evil, ends upon the I who uses them. How much power there is in I. What a responsible thing is I, to be able to do so much that is right and so much that is wrong.

What is I, children? It is the thinking, judging, willing, loving, hating principle within you, called the soul. Sometimes when your parents have talked to you about the soul, you perhaps have stopped and thought, "What is my soul? I never saw it." Remember, it is that within you which makes the "I." All that is good or bad in you springs from it. Do you not see that it is one of the most serious things in the world to have an "I;" and one of the most awful things in the world to have an I that goes wrong? If the I goes wrong, every member you have goes wrong with it. "But how can it help going wrong?" the children ask anxiously; "I do go wrong; it will do wrong in spite of everything. This I within me gets angry, disobedient, wilful, headstrong. It leads me to a great deal of sorrow and bitterness. I wish that my I would always think and feel, and act right; but it does not—no, no."

Your parents and teachers can give you little or no aid in this great difficulty; but there is One, higher and mightier than they, that can help you, children. It is God, the great "I AM," who spoke to his servant Moses in the burning bush, and who, in these later times, has revealed himself as God your Saviour, in the person of Jesus Christ. Hear his gracious words: "He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing. Abide in me, and I in you." Blessed words! Jesus will come and dwell in your heart. He will come and take the direction of your rebellious "I." He alone can govern it. He will stand at the helm and guide you into the ways of pleasantness and peace. Call upon the Lord Jesus, "Oh Lord Jesus rule in and reign over me. Let me give myself to Thee; no more I, but THOU."—Flowers of Spring-Time.

How to SUBDUCE PREJUDICE.—A plain-spoken old gentleman, according to the Christian Miscellany, said not long since: "I don't think so badly of your denomination as I used to do; and I'll tell you how that has happened. There are a good many people of your way of thinking in our neighborhood, and they are the right sort of folks too. So I am giving up my old prejudices." Let Baptists, both on old and new ground, be the right sort of folks: that will commend their principles more than anything else.

A DEAF and dumb person wrote with his pencil, in reply to the question, "What is forgiveness?" "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled on."

The effect of Tobacco on Mind and Body.

The conviction that the constant use of tobacco is a source of physical and mental degeneration, is certainly gaining a firm hold on the minds of men best able to estimate its effects. Some time since, Sir Benjamin Brodie, one of the most eminent English medical authorities, published a very carefully prepared opinion, in which the evil effects of this habit were conclusively shown. In France the matter has been taken up by the government. By reliable statistics, obtained from the Ecole Polytechnique and other public schools and colleges, it has been shown that the physical and mental development of the students was interfered with, to an alarming extent, by this pernicious habit. The minister of public instruction has published a circular, addressed to the directors of schools and colleges in France, forbidding the use of tobacco and cigars by the students. The minister of public instruction and the Prefect of the Seine are said to be "unceasing in their exertions to remedy the evil." As Paris alone contains 29,000 pupils, the edict applies to a large population.

There is no class of men in our country, who are more addicted to the use of tobacco than students. In more than one institution we could name, the very air is redolent of tobacco smoke. Sophomores vie with Freshmen in the volume and frequency of their quids. Juniors and Seniors alike, think nothing so indisputably "the correct thing," as a well flavored, well drawing cigar! The very walls of some institutions groan—if ill-used walls ever groan—under the filth that bestreets and bespatters their once cleanly surfaces. We have often wondered how any decent-minded person could pass through such a literary pig-pen without feeling disgusted with all colleges and acknowledging that here if nowhere else:

"In this grim pile of consecrated dirt The greatest hero is the greatest squirt."

We have no disposition to particularise, or to institute comparisons where comparisons are so proverbially odious, but we are certain that if the amount of depression, headache, debility, nervousness and disease which result from this unfortunate habit in all our colleges, could only be brought to light, it would, certainly, startle the most incredulous and apathetic. We live under no such despotism as that of France, and we have no minister of public instruction, to peremptorily forbid the use of tobacco and cigars to the students. In this country of free action and free discussion, the changes wrought by conviction are worked out slowly and spontaneously by individual process of resolve. We must leave men to rule their appetites, or take the consequences. It is certainly incumbent, however, upon parents to so rule themselves and their households, and to so set before their children the evils of this habit, that they may not be led blindfold into its allurements.

We have no indiscriminate tirade to preach against all who use tobacco. Men of active habits can, no doubt, use it for years, without any great injury. But it is upon the nervous and the sedentary that such a habit is most unfavorable in its results, and unfortunately this is the very class most likely to be addicted to it. When we consider the matter, not with respect to the individual but the race, when we look upon it as a national habit, continuing for generations to slowly poison the springs of life, the evil certainly assumes a magnitude which claims the attention of every philanthropist and well-wisher of his race. The very fact that the individual ill effects of tobacco are often so slow and disguised, is really the worst feature of its injury. It is easy enough to portray the effects of alcohol. The stimulus is active and its evil effects are patent to all. But the slow poison of tobacco is only seen in the trembling hand, the weakened nerves, the dyspeptic stomach, and the general rebellion of nature against a tormentor it can neither reject nor resist. Besides the habit of using tobacco is most frequently acquired just in that period of immaturity, when the system is most sensitive to the ill effects of such a stimulant, and when impressions made upon the body, as well as the mind, are most permanent in their results. A grown man might endure, without serious harm, a slow poison, by which his boy would be injured for life. We never see a bright-eyed little fellow, who has got it into his head that it is manly to smoke—puffing away bravely at his first cigar, without thinking of the effects of the poison he is inhaling upon the delicate nerves and fibres of his little growing body. We see the nauseated stomach at last, forgetting its useless rebellion and resigning itself to what it cannot prevent. We see the fallow face and the trembling hand, and the evidences of premature exhaustion and old age,—the long train of bodily ills which creep stealthily through the veins of the smoker, and suddenly prostrates him when he least expects it. All these we can see in the smoke of that first cigar, and we would certainly exhort Christian parents to consider well their personal duty to their children and to God, before either by their own example or in any other way, they give countenance to such a habit. N. Y. Chron.

A LOCOMOTIVE has been used on a railroad in England which has its weather-board made of plate glass, forming a screen; while projecting over the frame of the engine are arranged large adjustable mirrors set at a proper angle. By means of the reflectors, the engineer has a view of the whole train behind him, so that in case of a casualty to any of the cars, he can see it reflected in the mirror of the engine. Some trial trips have been made with this apparatus, and they are stated to have been very satisfactory. These mirrors can be applied at no great expense to every locomotive.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is a disease of the tonsils, palate and back part of the throat; or, in other words, it attacks pretty much the same parts as are involved in the common "sore throat." But its peculiarity consists in the fact that there is deposited upon the parts a peculiar whitish, or grayish, or wash-leathery looking deposit, which, as the disease goes on, spreads (according to its intensity) over the tonsils, first, then to the palate, arch of the palate, down towards the larynx, up into the back nostrils, or forward upon the jaws. All these different varieties of spreading are attended with different degrees of danger. If it spread to the jaws, the patient will probably be very ill, but he will be in no danger of suffocation; if it spread upwards into the back nostrils, his distress and discomfort will be greater, but his danger will be incomparably less than if it invaded the respiratory passages. In these last cases the death is, generally by suffocation. The extent of the deposit is always a good index of the severity of the case. It will generally be found, however, to confine itself to the tonsils, unless it proves a very severe or fatal case.

The first symptoms are generally shivering and flushes of heat, fever, and some discomfort about the throat. The patient sickens rapidly, complains more and more of his throat, and, on examination, the peculiar deposit will be seen covering only a small part of one tonsil, or in one or two detached patches. The throat is vividly red and inflamed, generally of a rather dark red, however, and the parts more or less swollen. It might, possibly, in this stage, be mistaken for the simple sore throat, with white patches upon the tonsil, but the great prostration and debility, and the unmistakable illness of the patient, will very soon undeceive. The tongue is also sometimes of a grayish, slaty, or blackish hue, which will help to determine the question. After the first febrile onset, the disease is eminently one of debility and depression, and needs support and stimulation almost from the first. To this end, beef tea, as strong as it can be made, should be prepared and administered to the patient every one or two hours, a few spoonfuls at a time. It should be made without water, by boiling the beef, cut up into small pieces about an inch square, in a wide-mouthed jar, placed in hot water. The water must not be deep enough to overflow the mouth of the jar. This may be salted and seasoned to suit the patient's taste. Wine whey is very good in the case of children, as it combines both nutriment and alcoholic stimulus, but the beef tea should be given in conjunction with it. Port wine, claret and champagne are all good stimulants—ale and stout are also admirable—eggs beaten up with brandy, hot water and sugar, or strong beef tea mixed with port wine, or port wine with sage or arrowroot, are all to be used as occasion requires.

It should be borne in mind that all these things are to be made as digestible and palatable as possible to the patient. If administered stale or cold, they do more harm than good. The medical treatment should, in all cases, be entrusted to a physician, if one be within reach; but if not, so long as there is sharp fever, and the pulse is quick, and the skin hot, the tincture of Aconite should be given one or two drops in a little water, every half or one hour. If, on the other hand, there be coldness of the skin, and prostration, the dose of Aconite should be reduced to a minimum. The Bromide of Potash should also be procured, and a teaspoonful of a solution of one drachm to the ounce of water should be put in a tumbler of water, and a table-spoonful given every second hour. Iodine is the next most successful remedy, and may be given in drop doses of the tincture, diluted with a teaspoonful of water, if the Bromide of Potash is not successful. It may also be used by inhalation by placing an open vessel containing it in substance near the patient. It is also of great service to paint the parts with the Muriate tincture of Iron, applying it with a camel's hair pencil. As much of the deposit should be detached at each application, as possible. The remedies, food and stimulants, should be plied assiduously, in proportion to the depression of the patient and the extent of the deposit.

Few diseases require more prompt and vigorous treatment than Diphtheria in its various forms. It is distinctly contagious, besides existing in the atmosphere, and children should be most carefully protected from infection.—Congregationalist.

The Spindle City.

LOWELL AND ITS INDUSTRY.

The growth of Lowell, Mass., as a manufacturing place, wholly within the last forty years is almost unexampled in history, and the result is a working model of skill, energy, labor and capital combined to produce wonderful results. At the present time there are twelve corporations with an aggregate capital of \$15,000,000, owning fifty-two factory buildings containing over four hundred thousand spindles and twelve thousand looms, with other machinery in proportion; employing eighty-seven hundred women and forty-two hundred men; manufacturing yearly more than one hundred-million yards of cotton cloth, twenty-five million yards of calico, twenty million yards of bleached and dyed goods, one and a half million yards of woolen cloths, and over a million yards of carpetings. Think of a strip of cotton cloth a yard wide and two hundred miles long, made daily! Enough in a year to go twice round the globe, with ends five thousand miles long to tie with. The annual consumption of material is immense; viz: forty million pounds of wool; five thousand tons of wrought and cast iron; thirty thousand tons of hard coal; twenty-seven thousand bushels of charcoal; eighty thousand gallons of oil; sixteen hundred cords of wood; thirteen hundred bar-

rels of flour; a like amount of starch with great quantities of soap, casles and dyestuffs in addition. Private enterprise has also been busy; and prominent in this respect stands the vast chemical laboratory of Dr. J. D. Ayer & Co., where enormous quantities of their invaluable preparations, Cherry Pectoral Pills, Ague Cure and Sarsaparilla, with a world-wide reputation for the relief of suffering humanity, are yearly made for sale in all lands on which the sun shines. This firm prints more than four millions of Almanacs yearly, on an automatic, self-feeding press, printing both sides of a sheet at the same time; the greatest issue of any work in any language. Among other things of note in Lowell, St. Ann's church contains a more complete chime of bells (11) than any other in this country with the single exception of that just erected at Cambridge, Mass. The Lowell Machine Shop is one of the oldest in the country for the building of locomotives; and the pioneer of rail roads in America is that between Lowell and Boston, opened for passenger travel in 1835. As one of the great industrial centres of N. England it cannot fail to be a place of great interest to the traveller, and personal inspection of its resources and capacity for producing the various articles for which it is famed will well repay a visit.

Agriculture, &c.

WHAT IS LAWFUL SOUNDNESS OF A HORSE.

—In reply to this question by a correspondent, the American Stock Journal publishes the following:

On consulting "Oliphant," on the law of horses, you will see that he defines "soundness" as follows: We may define a horse to be sound when he is free from hereditary disease, is in the possession of his natural and constitutional health, and has as much bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation.

Another definition of "soundness."—That horse is sound in which there is no defect nor disease, that shall impair his present or future usefulness.

A third definition of "soundness."—That horse is sound that is perfect in structure and function.

According to the above definitions of "soundness," it would be a matter of impossibility to find a sound horse; therefore I advise you not to warrant the animal which you suppose has a corn.

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—The French are practicing a new method of grafting, a knowledge of which will prove valuable to American horticulturists inasmuch as it can be performed at any season of the year when sound matured buds can be had, whether the sap is in a flowing state or not. It is performed by removing a small piece of bark and wood, leaving a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece containing the bud, which is to form the future tree, is fitted, which is sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong impervious cuticle, which secures a free circulation of sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union of the parts.

Collodion, we believe, can be found at most drug stores, and is not very expensive. We were informed during the past season that it was the best of all the applications in grafting.—Germania Telegraph.

AN OX WITH A WOODEN LEG.—An ox belonging to a Pennsylvania farmer was grazing near where he was at work making fences. Unfortunately the animal stepped into one of the post-holes and broke his leg. As it was too lean to kill, the farmer consulted a physician, who lived close by, and the result was, that it was determined to cut off the broken leg. The ox refused food one day only, after taking off its leg. A wooden leg was substituted in proper time, and when the ox was finally killed, it presented as fine beef as seen in the Philadelphia market.

COAL ASHES.—Coal ashes are stated, by some who have tried experiments with them, to be excellent for putting around the roots of peach-trees and gooseberry bushes in the spring. They are generally held to be of no use whatever, but as they contain some traces of potash and considerable lime, they will no doubt tend to destroy grubs and worms.

CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Anderson gives the following recipe for cancer, which, he says has been of great service in several dangerous cases:

"Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken. When they are tender, split and apply them as warm as can be borne to the part affected whether broken or not; the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some of the milk: use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least one during the day, and drink a quarter of a pint of the milk the figs are boiled in, twice in twenty four hours.

If the stomach will bear it, this must be persevered in for three or four months at least. A man aged 105 years was cured about six years before his death, with only six pounds of figs. The cancer, which began at the corner of his mouth, had eaten through his jaw, cheek, and half way down his throat; yet it was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return. Should it ever do so, the figs should again be applied. The first application gives a great deal of pain, but afterwards each dressing gives relief. A woman cured by this remedy had been afflicted ten years; her breast bled excessively; ten pounds cured her.