

Youths' Department.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Sunday, February 10th, 1867.

cts viii. 25-40: The Immersion of the Eunuch. 2 Kings viii. 1-15: The Shunamite's land restored. Recite—PROVERBS xx. 1.

Sunday, February 17th, 1867.

Acts ix. 1-22: Saul called to be an Apostle. 2 Kings viii. 16-29: Jehoram's wicked reign. Recite—PROVERBS xx. 1.

The Mountain and the Squirrel.

The mountain and the squirrel Had a quarrel; And the former called the latter little prig; Bun replied, You are doubtless very big, But all sorts of things and weather Must be taken in together To make up a year, And a sphere; And I think it no disgrace To occupy my place. If I'm not so large as you, You are not so young as I, And not half so spry: I'll not deny you make A very pretty squirrel track; Talents differ; all is well and wisely put; If I cannot carry forests on my back, Neither can you crack a nut.

My 'Good-for-Nothing.'

"What are you good for, my brave little man? Answer that question for me if you can— You, with your fingers as white as a nun, You, with your ringlets as bright as the sun. All the day long with your busy contriving, Into all mischief and fun you are driving: See if your wise little noddle can tell What you are good for—now ponder it well."

Over the carpet, the dear little feet Came with a patter to climb on my seat; Two merry eyes, full of frolic and glee, Under their lashes looked up unto me; Two little hands, pressed soft on my face, Drew me down close in a loving embrace; Two rosy lips gave the answer so true—"Good to love you, mama; good to love you."

"Do thy little."

A certain king would build a cathedral, and that the credit of it might be all his own, he forbade any from contributing to its erection in the least degree. A tablet was placed in the side of the building, and on it his name was carved, as the builder. But that night he saw, in a dream, an angel, who came down and erased his name, and the name of a poor widow appeared in its stead. This was three times repeated, when the enraged king summoned the woman before him, and demanded, "What have you been doing? and why have you broken my commandment?" The trembling woman replied, "I loved the Lord, and longed to do something for his name, and for the building up of his church. I was forbidden to touch it in any way; so, in my poverty, I brought a wisp of hay for the horses that drew the stones." And the king saw that he had labored for his own glory, but the widow for the glory of God, and he commanded that her name should be inscribed upon the tablet.—From an Address by Ralph Wells.

A Saucy Wife.

The worthy wife of one of the worthy Bishops of the Episcopal Church, recently attending the Episcopal Convocation in this city, is responsible for the following incident, which we learned from a very reliable source: The good wife was accompanying her Episcopal lord on one of his tours in the Northwest. The Bishop is prospecting for a place to "plant the seed of the Church," spending the Sabbath in a village where the Episcopal service had never been recited before. To aid the Bishop in the "service," and to impress the wondering villagers with the beauties thereof, the wife, seated in the midst of the congregation, responded, in a clear, strong voice, just when and where a devout Church-woman and Bishop's wife should, to the amazement of many and the indignation of at least one of the village matrons, who said to her neighbors, as they left the church door: "Did ever anybody see such a saucy woman as that preacher's wife? She set there in the church, and scolded her husband all the time he was readin'."—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Reformatory Institutions in Paris.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter of the New York "Home for Little Wanderers" has been visiting Europe. In a letter he speaks of the Institution for Juvenile offenders in Paris. "I have, under advantageous circumstances, been visiting several of the most important prisons, reformatory and charitable institutions in Paris, in order to see what they do, and how they do it. My heart is sick. I visited to day the Institution for small boys—vagrants and those guilty of petty thieving—an institution

answering to our excellent Juvenile Asylum and House of Refuge in New York. Every inmate is committed by the magistrate until 20 years of age, though by long good behavior he may be permitted to be colonized. Upon entering, the child loses his name, and takes a certain number, and then enters his cell, which contains a bed, small work bench, and table; and during all the long weary years of confinement, he never sees another child, nor speaks to a person except his parents (if he have any) his master, and his priest, or minister, if of a Protestant family. In a narrow alley, between walls ten feet high, he walks silently and alone a few minutes each day. In church, he is placed in a box from which he can only see the priest, and an image of the Virgin Mary. His food is taken to his cell. His window is painted so that he cannot see cloud or sky. He never looks upon grass, tree, nor flower—never hears a bird sing.

"I was permitted to enter one of these cells. There stood a sweet little boy eleven or twelve years old. His soft, mild blue eye, and pleading look, made my eyes dim. How I wanted to take him in my arms and tell him how I pitied him; but not a word to him must be uttered. As the guard turned, I laid my hand on the dear child and looked into his eye all the pity my eye could convey. He gave me such a grateful smile that I shall ever feel it in my heart. I see him even with my eyes shut. Oh! I cannot describe it. My heart sickens at the remembrance of it."—Examiner and Chronicle.

The worth of four Dollars.

A large ship recently arrived from China, and put into a dock on the Brooklyn side, near Catherine Ferry, where she was soon after boarded by missionaries, who invited the crew to attend a meeting in the New York Port Society's church on Madison-street. The seamen replied that they had no money to pay their ferrage, the captain having refused to pay them, lest they should desert, and that they had just been planning how they could get over, and what theatre or dance-house they should visit and have a good time.

The missionaries offered to pay their ferrage if they would attend the meeting. The seamen promptly accepted the offer, and went in a body to the Mariner's church, where they seemed deeply interested. They continued to attend these meetings, the missionaries paying their fare until it amounted to about four dollars. As the result, all of them signed the temperance pledge and three were hopefully converted, and received into the Port Society's church. The parents of one of these three, who reside in Nova Scotia, have heard from him but once in twelve years, and doubtless mourned for him as dead. On Friday last he was discharged and the same evening started for home, with new hopes of returning affection. What joy will the prodigal carry with him to that desolate home!

Four dollars spent in ferry-tickets have converted a stately East Indiaman into a sea going temperance hall, have written the names of an entire crew on the pledge, and three names on in the Book of Life.—New York Observer.

A CONVERT TO MISSIONS.—The Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, successor of the late Rev. John Angell James, wears a luxuriant beard, and is of a swarthy complexion. A lady who would never previously subscribe to missions, being an advocate of the principle of paying by results, and being of opinion that missionary enterprise had not produced much fruit, heard Mr. Dale preach a missionary sermon, after which she became a subscriber to the mission funds. People wondered what it was had so deeply impressed her, and she relieved their curiosity by remarking that "She never had thought so much of missions before, but after she saw what the grace of God had done for that poor Hindoo," meaning Mr. Dale, she "could refuse no longer." We are saved any scruples we had about giving currency to this good story—which is we believe perfectly true—by finding it in The Western Times, evidently, "going the round."

NEW PLUMAGE.—The Liberte, speaking of ladies' dresses for the coming season says:—"Another fashion, of an eccentric character, is appearing. It consists of trimmings made of feathers. Formerly a plume or marabout was worn in the bonnet; now the whole person is covered with them, just like the savages of the New World. Sportsmen cannot supply them in sufficient quantity. Feathers of the peacock, partridge, pintado, jay, pheasant, blackbird, and pigeon, are all seized on with eagerness, and even the ducks in the poultry-yards are plucked to satisfy the caprice of our fashionable ladies. What a fancy! It reminds one of the distich of Catullus:—

Quid levius plumâ? Pulvis. Quid pulvere? Ventus. Quid Vento? Mulier. Quid mulier? Nihil.

(What is lighter than a feather?—Dust. Than Dust?—The wind. Than the wind?—Woman. Than woman?—Nothing!)

He that unduly fears man, cannot truly fear God; and he that lives much in the fear of God, will not regard overmuch what man can do with him; the want of faith is the root of all fear which becomes less and less, as faith gathers strength and increases in the soul.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—The Monitor says that all the wood necessary to build the Holy Sepulchre, during the restoration of that hallowed edifice, has reached Jerusalem. It is intended to complete the work before Easter.

Scientific.

WATER THAT WILL NOT DROWN.

All travellers, writes a correspondent, have mentioned with astonishment the peculiar buoyancy of the water of the Great Salt Lake, and it is truly surprising. No danger of shipwreck need ever cross the mind of those who navigate the lake, for it would be simply impossible for them to drown if thrown overboard. With my hands clasped together under my head, and my feet crossed, I floated on the very surface of the lake with at least one-third of my body above the water. Upon a warm summer's day there would not be the slightest difficulty in going to sleep upon the lake, and allowing yourself to be blown about upon the lake as the wind permitted; only one would need an umbrella to keep off the rays of the sun.—It has been stated that three buckets of this water will yield one bucket of solid salt, but inasmuch as water will not hold above twenty-five per cent. of saline matter in solution, and if more be added it is instantly deposited upon the bottom, this estimate is, of course, too large. On enquiring of the Mormons engaged in procuring salt, they unanimously stated that for every five buckets of water they obtained one bucket of salt, which gives the proportion as no less than twenty per cent. No visitor to the lake should omit the bath; the sensation in the water is most luxurious, and leads one to think himself floating in the air. On the way back to the city it would be as well for the bather to stop at the supero sulphur baths just outside the town, and remove the saline incrustations which will have formed upon him, by a plunge into the fine swimming bath, whose only objection is its peculiar odor and its great heat, which requires a great admixture of cold water.

A NOVEL MODE OF MOTION.

In a new ship belonging to the British Navy, and appropriately named the Water Witch, a very ingenious mode of propulsion has been successfully adopted. It is indeed the verification of a long debated hypothesis, that a vessel may be driven through the water by the reactionary force of a jet of water issuing swiftly out of its interior. In the bottom of the Water Witch holes are bored, through which the water rushes in upon a turbine, kept in motion by a steam engine. The turbine drives the water with great power through lateral pipes extending to the sides of the vessel, where it issues against the current, and by its friction produces motion in the vessel in an opposite direction. Considerable speed has been obtained, and the idea is regarded as not only practical, but highly important and economical.

Agriculture, &c.

Milk, Butter and Cheese;

THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL HISTORIES; THE INFLUENCES OF FEEDING PLANTS UPON THEM; PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the business of farming begins with the sowing of seed in the spring, and ends with the reaping of corn in autumn. If that were all the business of farming, if it consisted merely in the routine of ploughing, sowing, harrowing and reaping, there would be very limited scope indeed for the exercise either of knowledge or judgment; farm operations would come round in a regular mechanical manner as the teeth of a cog-wheel, and the apparent influence of mind over matter would all but disappear.

Those who take an enlightened view of farming arrive at a very different conclusion. They see in it an art that requires much practical experience and personal observation, while it is also dependent upon a wide field of scientific knowledge. The operations of draining and deepening the soil require a knowledge both of the principles of natural philosophy, and of geological science; and in like manner the application of manures calls for an intimate acquaintance with the results, and some of the details, of chemistry. And even after all the departments of knowledge are exhausted which become available in the culture of the plant, after we have exercised our geological and chemical and mechanical knowledge in improving the soil, our botanical knowledge in selecting suitable crops, and our practical experience and acquaintance with meteorology, and it may be entomology and mycology, in their after culture and protection from those numerous blights which plant-flesh is heir to; even after the exhaustion of all our energies in the application of mechanics to the reaping of the crop, which one might fancy was the finale of field operations,—even then the work of industrial war seems but to begin; new lines of operations open up, requiring the application of new branches of knowledge, and the working out of new systems of tactics. For the object of farming is not merely the annual production of a certain amount of grain and fodder; that grain and that fodder involve the keeping of live stock, the production of flesh, and other animal products.—Here, then, a knowledge of the principles of animal physiology comes into play. Experience may teach us in a general manner that the way to get plenty of flesh and plenty of milk is to afford plenty of food; but then animal food is of money value, and it becomes a question of the greatest practical importance, one upon which the farmer's success in business often depends more than on any other, to

ascertain in detail how the largest amount of produce can be obtained from the smallest expenditure of feeding materials.

The subject of milk, cream, butter and cheese, is one so vast and diversified in its chemical and physiological relations that in the brief space here allotted, we can only hope to "skim the surface."

Milk is a secretion of the mammary glands possessed by all animals belonging to the class Mammalia, its purpose being the nourishment of the infant animal while its masticatory and digestive organs are not prepared for the proper food of the species. In many mammalia it forms the sole food for a long period, and must therefore contain all the elements necessary for nutrition. On this account, Prout has proposed to take milk as a standard of food, and to classify all food according to the constituents of that secretion:—

- 1. Aqueous foods, represented by the water of milk.
2. Albuminous foods, represented by the caseine of milk.
3. Oleaginous foods, represented by the butter of milk.
4. Saccharine foods, represented by the sugar of milk.

The abundant supply of this substance afforded by several domestic animals, has led to its appropriation as an article of human food from the remotest times. In this country the milk of the cow is that in general use, but that of goats is likewise employed to some extent.

When a drop of milk is examined under the microscope, it is seen to consist of a number of spherical bodies rolling freely in a clear fluid; the have dark outlines, but are transparent in the centre. These globules consist of a delicate albuminous envelope, enclosing a drop of oil (butter). The membrane keeps them separate, so long as it is intact; but it dissolved by means of acetic acid, or ruptured by heat or mechanical violence (as in the churn) the butter is readily separated and collected. Cream is composed of the larger of these globules, which owing to their light specific gravity float on the surface of milk when allowed to repose. The richness of milk is determined by the quantity of these globules."

The richness of milk and the quantity secreted depend in a great measure, in fact entirely, upon a due supply of food being provided.

The production of fat and milk have an intimate relation in animals. There exists the most perfect analogy between the production of milk and the fattening of animals. (Payen, Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture, Oct. 1844.) The secretion of milk seems to alternate with that of fat. "When a milch cow grows fat, milk diminishes, the best milkers remain long thin after calving. In some of the English breeds, where the fatty cellular tissue is much developed, as for instance the Durham breed, the quantity of milk may be very great after calving, but they quickly grow fat, and the secretion of milk does not last as in the Dutch and Flemish cows. English swine, which are much more inclined to fatten than the swine of the French breed, are rarely such good nurses, that is to say, they give less milk." And daily experience affords illustrations of this balance.

The constituents of cow's milk under ordinary feeding are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Constituent and Percentage. Casein (cheesy matter) 4.43, Butter 3.13, Sugar of Milk 4.77, Salts (various) 0.65, Water 87.02, Total 100.00.

When fed on BEET a change occurs in the milk, in an increase of sugar, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Constituent and Percentage. Casein 3.75, Butter 4.08, Sugar of Milk 5.95, Salts 0.68, Water 86.87, Total 100.00.

When fed on Carrots, the milk was found to give—

Table with 2 columns: Constituent and Percentage. Casein 4.20, Butter 3.75, Sugar of Milk 5.80, Salts 0.76, Water 86.07, Total 100.00.

Carrots appear to have the effect of greatly reducing the quantity of milk from that given under mangold wurzel; the milk of carrots is also found to be poor.—Journal of Agriculture.

*Bennet's Lectures on Clinical Medicine, p. 204.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

The mother can rely upon Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

All industry of hand or mind is mean if done only for itself, and hallowed by no aspiration or a loftier character; all effort is noble which is linked with the best improvement of our nature and bears the fruit of an enlarging life.

It is a fact patent to all, that there are medicines which remove disease only by substituting others worse even than the first. This is not the case however with Blood's Rheumatic Compound, which was thoroughly tested before being offered for sale.