

"He could be seen by the glare of the fire in the room; but he could see no one beneath him—it was so dark—although he heard many voices.

"Here I am, my son," cried out the deeply moved father. "Here I am; fear not. Lay hold of the sill of this window, and drop yourself

that habit wrong in itself, or dangerous in its consequences, which he sees a beloved mother practice? He grows up connecting ideas of hospitality, courtesy, and happiness, with strong dislike and the cases are by no means rare, where these early predilections in favour of their use degenerate in after life into odious intemperance.

There around the throne of glory,  
Join to chaunt the wondrous song;  
Of the Lamb, though once a sufferer,  
And to whom all praise belong.

18th June, 1849

### Courtesy in the Family.

If parents would always exhibit courtesy in their intercourse with their children, in most cases, children would be courteous to each other and to their associates and acquaintances.

22 CES.

and the obligation was distinct and unequalled. The next Sabbath she accompanied him to chapel, and the result was that after a short time they both avowed themselves to be under obligations to their Redeemer, bought with his blood.

### The Little Boy's Faith

"The window was thrown up. The terrified boy was standing there, cowering out in green

“Father, father, how shall I get out?”

## The Sulky Girl

With that he kneeled down on the ground before the child's mother, and put his hands together with all the solemnity of a juvenile offender.

## TEMPERANCE

sive moderation?" *a habit acquires respectability in proportion to the excellence of the who practise it*; and a mother's habits will have to her child, all the pleasing sanction of her authority and her virtue. How can the child

## Excellence of Teetotalism

### Carbon and Carbonic Acid Gas.

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## AGRICULTURAL

### Carbon and Carbonic Acid Gas.

There is a well-known substance called charcoal, and it is also well known how it is made. Wood subjected to the action of heat, in a nearly closed vessel or covering of earth, so as most to exclude the air for a certain length of time, is converted into charcoal, or carbon, which is not the same thing. The carbon existed in the wood, though not exactly in the form of charcoal.

combination with oxygen and heat, subjecting the wood to the heat, the gaseous matters are driven off, and but the carbon (in the form of charcoal) earthy matter, which is left after burning the charcoal.

When fire is applied to coal in grate, the combustion is kept up by the air. The coal is burned, oxygen gas is, in fact, as much

oxygen gas as salt is when mixed with brine. There is this difference; the salt is then in a liquid solution of salt and water is only a mixture. The burned charcoal

gaseous state, and, with the oxygen, a chemical union, to the exact proportions of carbon to sixteen of oxygen known as carbonic acid gas.

Everything either vegetable or animal is converted into charcoal, vaporized from the carbonic acid. Whether vegetable matter is burnt or consumed by the more slow pro-

decomposing process—the final result is carbon is, by these processes, ag into carbonic acid gas, and mingl  
mosphere (about 1-2500th part

one is composed of this gas), finally to be again worked up by action of vegetable and animal wood, hay, grain, tallow, flesh, &c.

Some persons may feel a little at this point: they cannot readily see a stick of wood, after having been fire, and converted into air, and find it impossible to again assume the form

of the oak tree, or any other vegetable production. Nevertheless, it is of fact, and no more wonderful than we first that we can and do do of, and in illustration of which

or brine is put into a kettle over a fire till the water is evaporated and the salt reappears in its former state: I

liquid is changed into a solid. In this case, there is no chemical change -- the particles were simply in a state of motion. If pure copper is placed in a solution of nitric acid, the copper will be dissolved.

nitric acid, the copper will be dissolved, and of course invisible; if the acid is evaporated over a fire, and brought to the copper re-appears in the form of copper; that, dissolved in hyponitric acid, is invisible. If a

again becomes invisible. If plates are immersed in the acid, certain things follow: the iron will attract particles of copper, and soon a coating of pure metallic copper

the surfaces of the iron plates; go on until the last particle of co solidified, and assumed its origin it will also be found that it has gained anything by those proce

The shell of an egg is mostly calcium carbonate, but a fowl cannot generate lime. It must obtain it from some outside source. If a hen is shut up, so that she cannot get outside, she will

she may occasionally lay an egg  
no shell upon it. But if bits of  
or sea shells are thrown withi  
stinct prompts her to daily swal  
and the bits of lime or shells v

dissolved in her stomach; and the particles of animal chemistry and chemistry dissolved particles of lime will be dissolved, and form the outer coat, and no other substance, by

egg, and no other substance but of its various forms can be used of the shell of an egg. So, too substance in nature but carbon be made those parts of the veg

creation which can be converted  
and the carbon can be trans-  
simulated by the plant, and  
solid carbonaceous matter and  
carbonic acid; and the carbon

carbonic acid; and the carbon not directly, in any way, a growth or condition of animals poses of respiration and combustion has been previously prepared

by the more efficient agency  
ministry.—*Boston Cultivator*.

**Lampers.**  
Most of our readers have something of what is supposed to be a young horse, commonly called a lamp.

but we very much doubt if the subject properly understood is supposed to be a disease, for mere suspicion, as no such is properly speaking a peculi-

mouth, which every colt is not but really must have, just growth of front teeth is taken they become sufficiently long the gum and roof of the mouth

the gum and root of the mouth part which is just behind the teeth. While the mouth is course difficult for the colt to a poor pasture easily enough

condition, and consequently

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