

### REVERENCE CHILDREN.

Juvenal says: "The greatest reverence is due to a boy." Plutarch relates of Cato the Censor, that, when his youthful son was present, he was careful of his words as though he was conversing with the Vestal Virgins, whose life was devoted to perfect purity. Juvenal adds that nothing unseemly, either in words or appearance, should ever touch the thresholds within which a boy dwells. These sayings commend themselves to every one, and they scarcely need illustration or argument to enforce them.

When we consider the comparative purity of a child's mind, his truthfulness, and his ignorance of evil, we feel that there is a sacredness about it which may well command our reverence; and there are few who do not feel under some restraint in a child's presence. We do not indulge in quite the same license of action, when we know that a child is observing us.—But there are few who are careful enough, few who give the subject sufficient consideration. We do not keep its importance enough before us, nor weigh as we ought the effect which our words and actions have on the young. Children do not retain their purity as they advance in years. Little by little they become contaminated, as we allow them to be exposed to the touch of evil; and some parents have to mourn through all their latter years that they were so careless of their children's youth. When we have on white garments we are obliged to use great care to keep them from being soiled. So much care, and far more, should we have of children, for the purity of their minds is soiled with a breath, and we cannot, when we would, wash them and make them clean.

We are all prone to evil, children as well as those of riper age, and in addition to this, children are creatures of imitation, and if they become acquainted with vice, they will be almost sure to fall into it.—We see their tendency to imitate developed at a remarkably early age. Indeed, it is almost the first faculty of the mind which shows itself, and from the first few days onward we may every day notice its power. What we do one day we see reproduced in our children the next. They grow up with our characters, modified by the external influence we have permitted them to feel; and from their tendency to evil, they will have our follies rather than our wisdom, our weakness rather than our strength, our vices rather than our virtues.

Parents must be careful not only to train up their children aright, that is, to give them good instructions and to enforce their obedience to it, but also to set before them nothing that is not worthy of imitation. A parent who desires his child to be virtuous, has always before him the best persuasive to the daily practice of virtue; and how can one who has an interesting family of loved ones growing up around them, fail to feel the importance of circumspection in regard to his own character and conduct.—*S. S. Times.*

### DROPPING THE FINAL VOWEL.

(From the *American Journal of Photography.*)

Voltaire used to say that language was invented to conceal the thoughts of men. Lawyers, politicians, and many theologians practically illustrate the dictum. Mathematicians, and other men of science, however, who have ideas worth communicating, and moreover have a policy and practice of telling precisely what they conceive to be true, look upon the matter in quite a different light. They have seen the unsuitableness of ordinary language for their purpose, and have found it worth while to create a speech for their peculiar use.—The botanists, conchologists and ologists generally, have adopted a great deal from the dead languages, for the reason no doubt that what is so very dead as Latin and Greek cannot change.

The chemists in the latter part of the eighteenth century made a new language for their new science—the nomenclature, the most perfect of its sort of anything ever conceived. The most perfect, yet still in future to have its revision and finish. It has come only gradually into use. Even at the present day the doctors, who of men know better and ought to set a better example, are still using some of the outlandish names of things coined in barbarian times, and they have been slower than most other men in adopting obvious improvements in the modern system.

### A WORD FOR FARMERS' BOYS.

Boys, improve the moments which you catch for reading something useful. However busy you may be—planting, cultivating, haying, harvesting—find something, during the twenty-four hours for reading some item which will do you good in future life. Ten minutes each day, for the six working days of the week, give you one hour. Sands make the mountain, minutes the year.—*J. R. J.*

### LIGHT IN THE SEA.

A paper on the nature of the Deep Sea Bed, by Dr. Wallich, was lately read at a meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. The following passage occurred in it.—"Light, or rather the absence of it, can hardly be said to determine, in any important degree, the distribution and limitation of the lower forms of animal life. Light is not essential even in the case of some of the higher orders. A large class of creatures, both terrestrial and marine, possess no true organs of vision, although there is good reason for believing that they do possess some special sensory apparatus susceptible to the influence of light; whilst creatures, whose habitation is in subterranean caves or lakes, as in the Magdalena near Aidsburg, and the Great Mammoth caves in Kentucky, either possess no organs of vision or possess them in so rudimentary a state, as to prove clearly that the absence or imperfect development of the sense may be compensated for by the higher development of other senses. It is impossible at present to say to what depth light penetrates in the sea. The photographic art will, no doubt, one day solve the problem. But it is almost certain that a limit is attained, and that, moreover, long before the deep recesses gaged by the sounding machines are reached, where the light-giving portion of the ray cannot penetrate even in its most attenuated condition; and yet, as shall hereafter be shown, creatures have been found down in those profound and dark abysses whose coloring is as delicate and varied as if they had passed their existence under the bright influence of a summer sun."

### ADVANTAGES OF LABOR.

The rich man pays dearly for health—the laboring man is paid to be healthy.—Exercise is the best physician. Those who have strength, and a good pair of legs, need not to be drawn about in a carriage. Carriages are fine thing for doctors. The more they increase the more need there will be of medical men and drugs; and those who never work, create for themselves weak arms, delicate hands, and infirm or crooked spines. Labor has its joys as well as its sorrows, and a far higher reward than that of wages. If this fact were better understood, none would be idle. Far better is it to work for no pay at all, than to suffer the ills of having nothing to do. A good appetite, a healthy digestion, and a free circulation of blood, are among the blessings of labor.—*Ellis.*