

distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend or laboured to make a friend happy.

#### 6. PHYSIOLOGY OF REST ON THE SABBATH DAY—ITS NECESSITY.

The Almighty rested one-seventh of the time of creation, commanding man to observe an equal repose. The neglect of this injunction will always, sooner or later, bring mental, moral, and physical death.

Rest is an invariable law of animal life. The busy heart beats, beats ever, from infancy to age, and yet for a large part of the time it is in a state of repose.

William Pitt died of apoplexy at the early age of forty-seven. When the destinies of nations hung in a large measure on his doings, he felt compelled to give an unremitting attention to affairs of state. Sabbath brought no rest to him, and soon the unwilling brain gave signs of exhaustion. But his presence in Parliament was conceived to be indispensable for explanation and defense of the public policy. Under such circumstances, it was his custom to eat heartily of substantial food, most highly seasoned, just before going to his place, in order to afford the body that strength and to excite the mind to that activity deemed necessary to the momentous occasion. But under the high tension both brain and body perished prematurely.

Not long ago, one of the most active business men of England found his affairs so extended, that he deliberately determined to devote his Sabbaths to his accounts. He had a mind of a wide grasp. His views were so comprehensive, so far-seeing, that wealth came in upon him like a flood. He purchased a country seat at the cost of 400,000 dollars, determining that he would now have rest and quiet. But it was too late. As he stepped on his threshold after a survey of his late purchase, he became apoplectic. Although life was not destroyed, he only lives to be the wreck of a man.

It used to be said that a brick kiln 'must be kept burning over the Sabbath'; it is now known to be a fallacy. There can be no 'must' against a divine command. Even now, it is a received opinion, that iron blast furnaces will bring ruin if not kept in continual operation. Eighteen years ago, an Englishman determined to keep the Sabbath holy as to them, with the result, as his books testified, that he made more iron in six days than he did before in seven; that he made more iron in a given time, in proportion to the hands and number and size of his furnaces, than any establishment in England which was kept in operation during the Sabbath.

In our own New York, the mind of a man who made half a million a year, went out in the night of madness and an early grave in only two years, from the very strain put upon it by a variety of enterprises, every one of which succeeded.

"It will take about five years to clear them off," said an observant master of an Ohio canal boat, alluding to the wearing out influences on the boat men, who worked on Sabbaths, as well as on other days. As to the boatmen and firemen of the steamers on the Western rivers, which never lay by on the Sabbath, seven years is the average of life. The observance, therefore, of the seventh portion of our time, for the purposes of rest, is demonstrably a physiological necessity, a law of our nature.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

#### 7. EGYPTIAN ASTRONOMY VERIFIED.

In his recent lectures on astronomy, in Philadelphia, a very remarkable fact was related by Professor Mitchel. He said that he had not long since met, in the city of St. Louis, a man of great scientific attainments, who for forty years had been engaged in Egypt in deciphering the hieroglyphics of the ancients. This gentleman had stated to him that he had lately unravelled the inscriptions upon the coffin of a mummy, now in the London Museum, and that by the aid of previous observations, he had discovered the key to all the astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians. The zodiac, with the exact positions of the planets, was delineated on this coffin, and the date to which they pointed was the autumnal equinox in the year 1722, before Christ, or nearly thirty-six hundred years ago.—Professor Mitchel employed his assistance to ascertain the exact position of the heavenly bodies belonging to our solar system on the equinox of that year (1722 B.C.) and sent him a correct diagram of them, without having communicated his object in doing so. In compliance with this the calculations were made, and to his astonishment, on comparing the result with the statements of his scientific friend already referred to, it was found that, on the 7th of October, 1722 B.C., the moon and planets had occupied the exact points in the heavens marked upon the coffin in the London Museum."

#### 8. THE LONDON TIMES' LIFE "LOG."

In the office of the *London Times*, there is a bureau that, one would think, must be a terror to not a few. Every man whose life is deemed worth taking has a place in a certain "pigeon-hole," wherein the record is kept constantly "written up" to the latest possible period; a sort of "log" to be displayed the minute life's voyage is ended. Deeds done and words said in the heat of passion are there; acts performed at long intervals are brought into startling proximity, and all, of necessity, divested of the glow of action, the touch of nature as it were, that made us regard them in the living actor with a lenient, if not a loving eye. Such a man dies to-night! the "pigeon-hole" gives up its dead, and to-morrow morning, even before the subject has begun to lie in state, the leading acts and incidents of his life are spread abroad to the world.—*Chicago Journal*.

#### 9. BOY SMOKING PUT DOWN IN FRANCE.

The Mayor of Douai, France, in a circular to the communal schoolmasters, expresses his determination to put down the precocious habit of smoking, which he learns, by the reports of the police, prevails to a deplorable extent among the boys of that city. He therefore desires all the schoolmasters, not only to mark down for punishment all children whom they may see smoking in the streets, but to search the pockets and portfolios of the scholars from time to time, and to take away all cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and tobacco which may be found. He authorizes the most severe punishments, and will sanction any measure which the schoolmasters may devise to check the growing evil.

#### 10. NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN ENGLAND.

Allusion has already been made in these columns to the production and sale of photographs taken for government institutions, by order of the Committee of Council for Education, which may be had at the South Kensington Museum. A price list of the photographs, published yesterday, now lies before us, and it informs the public of the subject and prices at which the photographs will be supplied. The basis on which the calculations have been made is that for positive, unmounted impressions, the charge for a subject containing less than 40 square inches, e. g., 5 by 7 inches, or 4 by 8 inches, shall be 5d.; for 40 square inches and under 50, the charge shall be 7½d.; for 60 and under 80 inches 10d.; for 80 and under 100 inches, 1s. 0½d.; and so on, adding 2½ for every 20 square inches.

By this arrangement the finest works of art will be reproduced and made fireside ornaments at merely nominal prices. Thus the cartoons of Raffaele, at Hamptoncourt, have been photographed in five different sizes, the smaller size being 8 inches by 5, and the larger 48 by 30, and the price for the set ranging from 4s. for the smaller size to £5 for the largest impressions. Next we have the studies of the same cartoons; the original drawings of Raffaele, in the museum of the Louvre, at Paris; photographs from original drawings by Holbein; official photographs from the British Museum; and a vast variety of subjects from other places, in copies of paintings, drawings, sculptures, carving, and the fine arts generally. When it is stated that there are nearly two thousand objects in the list of reproductions, some idea may be formed of the extent of the selection. Other works will be added to the list as circumstances permit; and as an indication of what is going on, we may say that the photographs of original drawings by Raffaele and Michael Angelo, are preparing for publication, and that it is intended, if possible, to issue photographs from all the original drawings and cartoons of these masters known to be in this country. By this movement the Committee of Council on Education will send forth to the public reproductions of the greatest works of art of all ages—works which could not otherwise be obtained at all, and they will be issued at prices unexampled for moderation. Purchasers may obtain single pictures or the entire series in the different departments, at cost price, and when we consider that these are the cheapest and best photographs existing, we have the means of carrying art into the houses of the very poorest people.—*Liverpool Courier*.

[A set of these photographs has been ordered for the Educational Museum for Upper Canada.]

### VIII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

—THE WHITE HILLS; their Legends, Landscape and Poetry, by Thos. Starr King. With 60 illustrations. Boston: Crosby, Nichols and Co.; Toronto: R. and A. Miller. The White Mountains of New Hampshire, are famous among American and Canadian pleasure seekers for their picturesque and romantic interest. The extension of the Grand Trunk Railway from Canada to Portland, passing through the beautiful scenery of these mountain-hills has brought them into more prominent notice and