Roving Habits of Thought.

Lying, theft, gambling, slander, murder, and such like -they are all children of a neglected imagination. Much of the ovil of this world to begotten by idle, similess thinking. No pains being taken to restrain wandering thoughts, they take to perverse ways as mevitably as ducks to water. It often happens after the fashion follow-

A child of vivid imagination and uncommon sensitiveness has great lear of suffering. It naturally falls into the habit of picturing the woes that threaten it, whether they be associated with the school teacher a birch rod, the parents chiding, or the conmon peril of the playground. A threat or an acadent will induce morbid brooding, which, if no discerning adult perceive and interrupt, soon become chronic, and results in loss of solf-respect, cowardice and

lving.
Or a lad hears at his father's table ondless discussions of plans for making money; of fortunes won by great strokes of luck, of the luxury and display belonging to the wealthy. His imagination feeds on these themes. Covetoneness grows like a word after rain. His mind takes its bent from these repeated suggestions. No healthy counteracting induence is brought to bear, and he develops exclusively in the direction of loose, casual thoughts. He becomes au intriguer, a spendthrift, or a gambler in his innocent, unguided imagination, and at last worthless or vicious in res .y. Every one is surprised. Is not his tather an honest business man and a Christian? But no one has the eves to see that hour after hour, month in and month out, for years money, in plans for interminable expenditure, and vet without suspicion of wrong, He has been "only thinking' how fine all this would be-just what his father a thoughtless speech implied.

Or a girl is left to herself by a burdened mother. There is barely time to inspect her clothes; none at all to inquire : ito her thoughts. If she goes to Sunda school and says her lesson well; if she i ads no bad books and keeps no undesirable company, what can be asked more? But, if you knew it, mother, she has a distorted imagination, inherited from a grandparent by one of those curious skip-and-jump sucsssions which leave out a generation or two. She is predestined to extravagance, yet not by any such law that you cannot limit and guide. She cannot help hearing much weak, wild talk, and she is atimulated by it in a direction which, above all others, she needs no stimulus. Some day you are startled to learn that your daughter is a fool. It hardly comforts you in your bitter grief to reflect that she has become such at the request of a villain. She might have known. The world was full of might have known. The world was full of warnings for her. The Bible, the church, the family, the love of a good name-each and all were influences powerful enough to make the dishonor impossible. But it has come-how? It was born of careful fancies, indulged over and over again. She has nourished a foolish conception of heroism all these years, and has dreamed dreams of mawkish sentiment. This villian found it out sooner than her own tather and mother. He played the part of her imaginary, toolish hero. He spoke the weak words that answered to her mawkish sentiment. He persuaded her that she might somehow, by sinning with him, realize her ideal.

How little thought is bestowed by most parents on guiding and restraining the imaginations of children, such results as these bear witness: It is not enough to instruct in righteousness, to admonish daily of sin, to notice open acts of transgression. The current of a child's thoughts should be closely watched. The tendencies of the imagination should be learned by free exchange of confidences. Exaggerated ideals and unwholesome habits of thought should be made to give place to rational expectations and earnest thinking. Making air-Castles may be harmless as a pastime, but as a steady pursuit it is ruinous to mind and

The Greenwich Observatory

The Royal Observatory of Greenwich takes the lead, for its past labours as well as for its present position, over the other establishments of the same kind possessed this establishment. The ordinance of 1672 dec.ees that "the astronomer royal shall devote his time to rectifying the tables of celestral bodies and the positions of the fixed stars in order to obtain the means of finding the longitude at sea." To indicate in a precise manner the position of the stars, to predict with certainty the course of the moon in relation to these fixed data, is the great work reserved for sedentary astronomy in the progressive imprevement of the art of navigation. The heavens constitute as it were, a revolving dial-plate, on which the moon, making her way from star to star, marks for the navigator the absolute time, the time at Greenwich, while the height of the sun above the horizon furnishes the time of the place where he chances to be, and .. is by com parison that he finds out his longitude, that is, the recridian under which he is passing. The regular and long-continued servation of the fixed stars, sun and moon, was then traditional in this illustrious establishment of Greenwich, which has had for directors such astronomers as Flamstead, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, Pond. and George-Biddell Airy, who has been director since 1835. It is there that the first foundation of modern astronomy has been laid, that is to say, the astronomy of precision. Far from secking an easily obtained glory in the discoveries, more brilliant than really important, that strike the mind of the crowd, the Greenwich astronomers have invariably applied themselves to the laboricus investigation of those minution upon which the edifice of science reposes, and where often the trace of great unknown laws is revealed. -Emma M. Converse, in Popular Science

Streienmite, P. E. Island was visited with a sand storm on the 20rd ult.

Fear and Love of Publicity.

There are two great evils movitably aris ing from the present state of things. fear of publicity and the love of publicity As regards the former, how many tunid and shausfaced persons text to take the right course, fear to take the course which would lead to just results, because of the aversion they have to this demon of publicity? On the other hand, a still greater danger larks in the love of publicity, which come to be a besetting sin, sometimes even of the greatest minds, and which leads to talseness, restlessness, and to a most dangerous desire aways to stand well with tract public which is sure, very soon, to be unall acquainted with all that the lever of publicity may write, or speak, or intend. icity is also a great absorber of that time which might be much better spent. The desire for knowing everything about every body what no or she tlanks, or says, or does, on any trivial occasion such desire, indeed, now occupies a large time of the civilized world, and must be a great hindrance to steady thought about a man's concerns, and about those subjects which ought most deeply to interest mankind. A stupid kind of gossip becomes the riost pleasant and the most absorbing topic for the generality of men. I do not agree with a certain friend of nane who has told us that "the folly of mankind is a constant quantity," but I do admit that this fulsome publicity I have described is one of the facts which speaks most in favor of the view he has been taking. It every one wore his heart upon his sleeve, we should at losst get rid of all falseness, and the world would know with whom and with what it of growth, that boy had been reveling in was dealing. It publicity could be perfect, imaginary wealth, in visions of uncarned there would be less to be said in its disperagement. But a studied publicity is very dangerous. When all people know that what they may say or do is likely to be be made public, they will dress up then sayings or doings to meet this appailing publicity. And that which they deem will not be pleasing to the public, though it may be the thing, of all others, which the public ought to hear, they will carefully suppress. "Social Pressure," by the Au thor of "Friends in Council."

Rest from Labor.

We suspect that what makes many men look eagerly torward to an early retirement from their regular labors, is not so much the craving for time to devote to other pursuits than that of their main calling, as vague hope that in greater quietness of life they may gain a tranquility and clearness of spirit to which practical life is a stranger -nay, which in the hurry of petty engagements and a constant necessity for a close packing of small endeavors, there is no room left. In the crowding of our duties lose the distinction between the means and the ends of life, and hardly discriminate between the success gained at the cost of qualities which we once valued, and those which we have gained by the steady use and discipline of those qualities. Matthew Arnold has expressed finely enough, in one of his most delicate poems, the sense of hurry and confusion which unquestionably engenders a great deal or that vain craving for a breathing time at the close of life, for which, unfortunately, it so badly prepares us. He is contrasting two peacetur graves, one beside the Mediterraneau, one at the foot of the Hunalayas, with the din and the fiet of the lives which ended there :-

" In cities should we English Lie Where cires are rising ever new, And men's incessart stream goes by ! We who pursue

· ·)ur business with unslackene l stride. Traverse in troops, with care-filled breast The soft Mediterranean side. The Nile, the East

"And see all sights from pole to pole, And glance, and nod, and bustle by, And never one possess our soul, Before we die

And almost every man, however practical, teels this obscurely; has a not in that his own lite is a riddle to him, that he hardly knows where its has failed, and still less why; where it has succeeded, and whether he has reason to be proud of or humiliated by his success; and from the oppression of this confused feeling arises, we believe, a by the English. It was founded in 1675. The interest of the marine was the controllation at the end of life which disguises itself in the form of s me fond and usually faise anticipation that the lucidity of vision into the meaning of life which we have nover attained during the activity of its eager aims, may be secured when those eager aims have been put aside towards its close. But, as a rule, it is then too late, if not too paintul, to comprehend all its blunders and its burn ng heats, even when they have not been forgotten. Besides, the mind is then too much accustomed to be engaged in trivial undertakings of short periods; and to give itself up to the interest of promoting the desired event; and some equivalent for these small efforts must be found, or the worst of all results, vacuity of mind, succeeds to the pattry interests which have been foregone. Thus, instead of new clearness of vision, retirement from active work means, nine times out of ten, a sleepier study of the newspaper, more naps, more judolent reading, less real reflection, and a gread deal more sheer gossip .- Speciator .

> That was a capital address which Edward Eggleston gave not long ago on Edward Eggleston gave not to the He Adaptation in the S. S. Teaching. He "Adaptation in the S. S. Teaching." There closed with this just remark: "There never was a time when S. S. teachers should be so intimate with boys and girls You should learn their innermost hearts; draw them close to you; put your-selves in their situation. It is not enough to teach them morality and truth as it is in Scripture; you have got to be their bosom friends to 1 ad them to you. When you can do this, you will think my speech on "Adaptation" worth nothing at all, because you will shee talk with them as easily and simply as with a friend."

FREQUENTLY a word can be better spoken by a teacher to a scholar through a letter, than in any other way. There is no child but is assessing pleased to get a letter by

Old English forms of the Lord's Prayer.

A. D. 1258.

Fader ure in houne, halewoide booth the neune, cumen the kuneriche, the wille beath iden in house and in orthe. The enerych dawe bried git ous tuitk dawn. And vorsif the detters as vi vorziten tre dettoures. And lene ous nought into temptationn but delyvor ous of uvel. Ашоп.

A. D. 1305

"Fadier our in hevens, Halowyd by the name, the kingdom come, Tor wills be don as in hevens and in eithe, Onie urche days bred gives us to day. And to give us ouro detters, as we lorgive our defloutes. And lede us not min temptation, I etc de lynerous of yvel. Amen.

A. D. 1582.

" Ovr father which art in heaven anoch; had be thy name. Let thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, in earth also. Gine ve to day our super-substantial bread. And forgine us our dettes, as we also forgue our detters. And lead vs not into temptation. But deliver vs from evil.

A. D. 1611.

"Our father which art in heaven, hallow ed be thy Name. Thy kingdome come. Thy will be done, in earth, as it is in heaven. Give vs this day our dayly bread. And forgino vs our debts as we torgine our debtors. And leas vs not into temptation, but debuer vs hom evil. For thine is the kingdome, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen."

The Hour of Temptation.

In the hour of temptation "be vigilant. The watchtulness joined with sobriety, extenus to all the estate and ways of a Christian, being surrounded with hazards and snares. "He that despiseth his way shall die," says Solomon. We think not on it; but there are suares laid for us in every path we walk m, and mevery step we take in our meat and drink, in our calling and labour; in our house at home; in our journeying abroad; yea, even in God's house, and in our spiritual exercises, both there and in private. And, meantime, our "adversary, the devil, as a rearing hon, walketh about seeking whom he may deyour." An alarm to watchiulness is here given from the watchtulness of our grand adversary. Observe here his strength, his diligence, and his cruelty. His strength, a hon; his diligence, going about and seeking; his crueity, rosing and seeking to devour. Is it not most reasonable, hence. to impress watchfulness? to keep continual watch, to see what comes in and what goes out, to try what is under every offer of the world, every motion of our natural hearts whether there be not some treachery. some secret intelligence or not? Especially atter a time of some special seasons of grace received in such seasons has after the Holy Sacrament) they will be set on most eagerwhen he knows of the nichest booty. The pirates that let the ships pass as they go by empty, watch them well when they return richly laden; so doth this great pirate. Did he not assault our Saviour straight after His baptism?

And that we may watch, it concerns us to be sober. The instruction is multiny, a drunken soldier is not fit to be on the wa.ch. Thus most of us are drunken with our several fancies and vanities, and so exposed to this adversary, And when we have gained some advantage to a conflict, or when the enemy seems to retne, and be gone, vet even then are we to be watchful, yea, then especially. How many, presuming on false sateties that way, and sitting down to carouse, or lying down to sleep, have been reassaulted and cut off! Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam. Oh, beware when you think yourselves most safe! That very thought makes you least safe. Be like Gideon's army, fit to follow God and to be victorious in time; not lying down to drink, but taking of it only for necessity, in passing. Take our Saviour's own words: "Take heed lost at any time your hearts be surcharged with surfeitings and drunkenness, and the cares of this life." These will overcharge you and These will overcharge you, and make you drunk, and cast you asleep. Oh, mind your work and your warfare always, more than your ease and pleasure! Seck them not here; your rest is not here Oh, poor short rest, it it were; but follow the Lord Jesus through conflict and sufferings. A little while and you shall have certain victory, and after it everlasting triumph. -Archbishop Leighton.

Fox-Hunting and Science.

Sir Roderick L. Murchison was recognized throughout the world as one of the most distinguished geologists of the present century. In his classification and arrangement of the Silurian system he in fact had the foundation of the methods of classifying and describing the various formations which have been continued by the geologists of all countries. Yet he came very near never being anything more than a reckless English fox-hunting squire. He seems to have been rather wild at school; active and venturesome in the army; an enthusiastic hunter, proud of his stud of horses, and inclined to a taste for taik"; and withal a desultory dabbler in art and archeology. All of a sudden, when thirty years old, he became converted into a diligent student of science. How this came about is told in his own words, quoted ın Geike's Biography :

As time rolled on I got blase and tired of all for-hunting life. In the summer following the hunting season of 1822.8, when revisiting my old friend Morritt, of Rokeby, I fell in with Sir Humphry Davy, and experienced much gratification in his lively illustration of great physical truths. As we shot partridges together in the morning, I perceived that a man might pursus philosophy without abandoning field-sports; and Davy, seeing that I had already made observations on the Alps and Apenuines, independently of my antiquarian rambles, encouraged me to come to London and set to at science by releading and the London and set to at science by releading and the latest of charitates, the lay wife maturally backed up this advice, and fix

Humphry said its would soon get me into the lived Society, Fwas fairly and easily

Resord his horses and went to London to study chemistry. The study did not suit him, being too sedentary, while he was of an active disposition. Then his attention was turned to geology, and his favor gained for it, as a science which, need ing much observation in the field, would offer an easy outlet for his physical astivity, and came nearest to his old field sports in the opportunity it afforded for open-air evereise. On the invitation of Dr land he visited Oxford, where he had the opportunity of hearing the lectures of the protessor, and also of joining in one of his protessor, and also of joining in one of his held eccursions. This occursion determined Murcleson's career. He determined to observe for humself, and buckling on his geological hammer for the first time, he started on a tour along the south coast, ac companied by his wife. From this time forth he threw temselt into his new science with the same ardor which had been dia played in his field sports; and each season he started on some fresh campaign which would furnish hen with materials for his witter's work. The record of those geological journeye at home and abroad naturally forms the bulk of Murchison's memours.

"The Benefits of Civilization."

Dealing with speeches recently delivered, at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Standard draws particular attention to the remarks of Mr. Gorst, who spoke of the progress of Christianity and Anglo-Saxon ideas in the South Pacific, and drew a very blended picture of the influence of both. Mr. Gorst has practical experience of the subject, and sheu we find him suggesting that if the South Pacific Irelanders or New Zealanders could tell their own tale, we should hear a very different version of the benefits of civilization from that to which we have been accustomed, it is impossible not to feel perplexed. The clothes, food, and drink that we have introduced to these races, to begin with, seem all to disagree with them, and evidence is wanting that the spiritual benefits we have conferred instead are an equivalent for what we have destroyed. Whether order built on superstition, anarchy built upon the want of it, is the worst evil of the two, is a question for philosophers to settle. But the latter is the state of things which we have elected to support, and as Mr. Gorst says, the fact that we have done so maker it doubly incumbent on us to support Christianity as an antidote. If rum, potatoes, and blankets have undermined the physique of the New Zealanders, we are bound to compensate them by an improved morale; and if their indigenous ideas of government have collapsed with their indigenous supers.itions, we are bound to find them some-thing better. This is practical common sense, which we heartily commend to all those enthusiastic propagandists who are for pushing on their steps without locking to the right or to the left, regardless the wounds which they judict and of the permanent odmin which they

Paris, June 25 -The loss of life by the flood at Toulouse is appalling. In St. Cyprian quarter 215 corpses have already been found. The victence of the torient frustrated all efforts to rescue the unfortunate innuites of the houses. Several men were drowned in the attempt. 20,000 persons are deprived of means of subsistence in Toulouse alone. Disasters elsewhere are of almost equal magnitude. The lower part of the city of Moissac on Tarn is hidden under water. At Tovemoullett in the department of Ariege, five houses only remain standing out of 400. In the district of Foix, in the same department, two villages are completely submerged, and many bodies have been found. Crops of all kinds throughout the mundated districts have been destroyed. The troops and the authorities are doing everything in their power to save life and property. The run has ceased, but it is feared that the melting of the mountain snows will raise the water of and as far as it has learned, the prospec the Adour still higher. Later accounts state that the damage by the flood is estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,-000,000. The lowest estimate of deaths is 2,000. The French Assembly has appropriated \$898,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

DETAILS are being received by cable of the damage caused by the mundation of the River Garonne. The destruction to life and property has been very large. Upwards of one hundred and fifty per. sons have been drowned, their buildings having been inundated and swept from their foundations by the flood before the mmates had a chance of escaping. The crops, for miles on each side the river banks are ruined, and still under water. Thousands of cattle, horses, etc., have been drowned.

Тик organ of the Vatican, the Osser vator Romano, has an article in which that journal reads the Prince of Wales a severe lesson for accepting the Grand Mastership of the English Freemasons. It ascribes the downfall of Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Louis Napoleon, to their connection with the craft, and implores the Prince to take warning before it is too late.

STATISTICS have been collected in France, Algeria and Prussia, by which it is shown that the Jewish race has a mean average duration of life exceeding that of Christians by about five years, and that this people enjoy greater im-munity from disease than Obsteting

Scientific and Aseful.

In watering plants, do it regularly watering plants, do it regularly be not drown them. systematically. Do not drown the starve them.

BEANS chould not be planted off ground at the purious for the residence of the second sections. bean is the best for held culture.

As many bushels of beans can be per acre as wheat, and the price per benper acre as where, and the more consist more than double, and no more cons eallivation, cie or marketing. State Register.

Thrue are rotten potatoes in my farmers cellars. If they are not good removed, and the cellar sprinkled with a there will be occasion for the daily vis a physician to the home.

ASPARAGUS AND BEANS.

Cut the tender parts of asparague a quarter inch lengths, boil in an . ina' tity of water, adding about an equal and well-cooked Lina beans, of well-cooked trainer, and erve ware Instead of beans the asparagus may thickened with flour or with crackcrumbs ... Science of Health,

GARBLE FOR SORE PHROAT.

Dr. F. A. Burrall, of New York, and that for two years he has had expenses in practice in the use of the follows: gargle, which is especially serviceable whe gargie, which is ospecially serviceshie was used early in sore throat, when it seem sometimes, to abort the attack. R. Brown chloralum: Giycerin, aa p. 242 Tr ca qs. M. Two teaspoonfuls in a gobiel d water used as a gargle every half hour.

BAKED POTATORS.

Potatoes are more nutritious baked that they are in any other meanor, and the relish better with those who have not be accustomed to eat them without seasoning Wash them clean, but do not soak then Bake them as quickly as possible, without burning in the least. As noon as they a done, press each potate in a cloth, so as crack the skin, and allow the steam to cape. If this is comitted, the best pote will not be mealy. They should be broad immediately to the table.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.

Spirits of turpentine is a sovereign ready for croup. Saturate a piece of flame with it, and place it on the throat and send send for your family physician. It case be very urgent, and the child in gradientees, and the distance to the decay residence be very great, drop three drops the turpentine on a lump of sugar and ga internally. Or a good emetic of tinein of blood root, or lobelia, or both combinational be given. Every family should keep a bottle of spirits of turpentine in the loans.

VALUE OF EVERGREEN TREES AMONG FRU TREES.

well grown evergreen tree gives continually an exodium of warmth and moisture, that reaches a distance of is area in height; and when the tree planters advocate shelterbelts surrounding tract of orchard of fifty or more sens, when the influence of such belt can our reach a distance of the height of the tree in said belt, they do that which will pros of lit le value. To ameliorate chust, to assist in prevention of injury against extreme climatic cold weather, and s the frosting of the germ-bud of the im in spring, all orchards should have plant ed in and among them indiscriminate evergreen trees at distances each of at more than 150 feet apart. Such a count pursued we have no doubt will render greater health to the trees, and be preductive of more regular and uniform cop of fruit.

CHLORINE GAS IN A NEW RELATION.

During the late cholera epidemu a Vienna, a new remedy, called camphona was used with great success in the hosptals. It is prepared simply by passed chlorine gas into pure turpentine c until saturated; it gives a thick, bear, oily fluid, of brown colour, with a strong amell of chlorine. This is freed for muriatic acid by washing with water. To remedy is applied by placing a portion a a fit vessel, and holding it to the patient mbale .- Erlectic.

PROSPECTS OF THE FRUIT CROP.

The Rochester Express says that it be taken a great deal of pains to ascertain to long and intensely cold weather for the past six or eight weeks, is yet uninjurs; the fruit buds looking healthy and vigor ous, with a prospect of good yield the

coming season. The apple, plum, as c'ry crops also promise well. Numer men have no reason for complaint of be small fruits, vines, flowering sirubs, ast the different varieties of the more delicate evergreens, as those have been protected by quite a large body of snow, which covered the ground with scarcely and interruption ever since the last of Novem

The best vanilla comes from the provint of Oaxaca, in South America. The Tonque bean, which is often sold for it, is a por and cheap substitute. The pure vanilla commerce is the product of tropical America, being the bean of the Epidendrus Vanilla, a species of orchidaceous plant. The vine has a trailing stem, not unlike the common ivy, but not so woody. It a vigorous grower, and attaches itself w any tree standing near it, and rises to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. The ledians propagate it by planting outtings at the foot of trees selected for that purpose. The flowers are of a greenish yellow color, mil-ed with white; the fruit is about seven eight inches long, of a yellow color who gathered, but which gradually turns b brownish-black. It is wrinkled on the side, and is full of seeds like grains of said. riun, and is full of seeds like grains of side.

The capsule of vacilla is arounatic, and remarkable for the fregrant odor, and for markable for the fregrant odor, and for the fregrant odor, and for the free of As a modicine, it is elicimid by some possess powers analogous to value while it this came there is not greater than the same th