

Poetry.

GO AND LABOR.

Waken, sleepers, for the sunlight
Flecks with gold the shining blue,
And the labor-hour is waiting
With a nation's work to do;
Wake and listen for my mission,
On the earth to be begun.
Rouse to action, hazy dreaming,
Till the prize you would be won.
Haste, oh! haste the world to leave;
Say, then, if 't is time to sleep
Ere the day fades, and the shadows
O'er the mountain summits creep.
Over these contending armies,
Gather now in fierce array;
From the realms of Light and Darkness,
Truth and Error meet to day.
See, oh! see the ranks are filling
On the side of death and sin;
Long, and fierce must be the conflict,
Till the light at last shall win.
Will you join the right? Oh! hasten.
Hark! the Captain calls for you,
For, alas! the valiant-hearted
On the side of Truth are few.

There, are ripened grain abundant,
Bends above the fertile plain,
And the Master's voice is calling;
"Laborers, gather in my grain."
Here and there a sturdy reaper,
Trusts his sickle in the grain;
But the Master's sickle is calling;
Shall he call for you in vain?
Shall the waving sheaves, ungathered,
Lie among the damps of even,
When you might have borne them upward,
To the granary of heaven?
You, who have no heart for conflict,
And no strength to bind the sheaves,
See the vineyard over yonder,
With its slowly-fading leaves;
There the Lord is standing, waiting—
Waiting, it may be, in vain;
Hear you not his soft tones saying:
"Here is work for you to do?"
Purple grapes, in gleaming plumpness,
Hang from every drooping vine;
You might gather these and crush them
Into sacramental wine.
Oh! it matters not what portion
Of the Master's work may fall
To this laborer or the other,
But he has a place for all.
Never did a sorrowing sinner
Fall before the mercy seat,
Where we uttered words of pardon,
But added deep and sweet:
"Go and labor till the starlight
Glimmers in the bending blue;
I will help thee in thy toiling;
I have work for you to do."

The Fireside.

HOW A LOBSTER DINES.

Frank Buckland, the English naturalist, writes concerning lobsters: "A lobster is a very particular fellow in his food. I have been watching one in my large marine aquarium at Recluse. If a portion of food be thrown down to him, he immediately sets his long horns at work to ascertain whether or not it is his dinner. If he does not like it, he at once pushes it away from him with the attitude of an epicure who bids the waiter take away a plate of meat he does not fancy. If the food is agreeable to him, he munches it up, moving his jaws in a peculiar way, like a weaver making a blanket. He tears his food into large pieces, leaving the actual pounding work to be done by the very peculiar internal teeth, which are to be found in the lining of the stomach, and which my reader can easily examine for himself, if he will take the trouble. When the lobster goes out for a constitutional, and is not in a particular hurry, he carries his great claws in front of him, while he keeps his horns moving in front of his nose like a blind man tapping the flags with his stick as he plods along, led by his dog; hence, I conclude the lobster is short-sighted. If the least noise alarms him, he scuttles backward on his hind legs, which move with the rapidity of the legs of a centipede. If he does not go fast enough in this way, he suddenly snaps his tail toward him so that he may suddenly close his hand, and flies backward with a jerk like an India-rubber band snapped in half. He always goes into his cave fast forward, and betakes the most wonderfully good snore at his entrance. It has been said by a friend of mine, the fisherman will never be perfect until he has got an eye at the back of his head, so as to prevent his dropping his head up in the two behind him. I really think the lobster must have an eye in his tail somewhere. Our pet lobster is not willing that the secrets of her toilet should be exposed to vulgar gaze, so the first night she was in the tank he artfully cocked and oyster shells, and made a trench around herself after the fashion of the Romans when they took possession of the hill-top. A branch of seaweed forms a canopy overhead, and there she is at this minute in a house of her own making, a regular compound householder, with no taxes to pay.

HOW PAPER IS MADE IN CHINA.

Most of the paper used in China is made from the bark of various trees and plants, and from the bamboo. The manufacture of paper is carried on extensively in the southern part of the country. In selecting stock from bamboo plantations on the mountains, preference is given to the stems which are about to put out branches and leaves. Early in the month of June the canes are cut into pieces five to seven feet long, and placed in a pit which is supplied with water. After soaking for several weeks the canes are beaten with mallets. In order to remove the thick bark and green skin, the remaining filaments, resembling a fine sort of hemp, are treated with lime and water raised to a temperature. After remaining in this bath for about a week, the filaments are removed, washed with cold water, passed through a ley made of wood ashes, and placed in a boiler. This process is repeated until the material begins to grow putrid, when it is transferred to a mortar and pounded into pulp by means of water power, after which the mass is treated with bleaching powder. A very strong paper used for window blinds and other articles, which in this country are generally constructed of woven materials, is made by mixing 60 per cent. of the bark of a tree called "schou" with 40 per cent. of bamboo material. Another variety of strong paper is obtained from the bark of the mulberry tree, and is used in the breeding and culture of silkworms. The same material made from thinner pulp is employed in the manufacture of umbrellas, fans, and fire screens. Bark paper, which is to be painted, is first passed through a solution of alum water to destroy the fine filaments which are commonly found on the upper side of the sheet as it lies in the silk tissue

frame—the lower side in contact with the tissue being much more smooth. For many uses, when only one color is required, the coloring material is added to the pulp.

ABOUT PEARLS.

The pearl is a very prized as well as costly ornament, and is as much prized as any article of jewelry. There have been several theories advanced in regard to the formation of the pearl, but none are quite satisfactory. This is one of the mysteries that nature has kept hidden from us. The ocean and mountains are her workshops. The latter men have excavated and tunneled until they have discovered many things not before thought of, but she reposes securely in the deep blue sea. Many treasures are stored "far down in the green glassy brine," but few are venturesome enough to fathom the depths and bear away the rich spoil. It is very dangerous work, for although we have now the diving bell, making it possible for men to stay under the water for some time, they suffer if they go down very often or stay long. But some enterprises are attended with danger, and not all as profitable as the pearl fishery.

The divers are provided with bags in which to put the shells taken from the bottom of the ocean. These are then broken open and the pearls drilled and strung. Black pearls are generally employed for this purpose, as they are very expert; but, although they are very carefully watched, they sometimes succeed in securing a valuable pearl. The best fishery in the East is near the Isle of Ceylon, where the seasons commence in February and last until April. A gun is fired as a signal for the boats. All go out and come back together. Twenty men go in each boat, ten of whom are divers, the remainder to assist their companions in rescuing them. They go out at sunrise, remain busily engaged until noon, when they return, and are relieved of their precious cargo, and are ready for another trip. This is the way that the pearls which people prize are obtained. Pearls possess an advantage over precious stones taken from rocks in that they are found with that appearance which gives them their value. They are perfectly polished and finished before they are taken from their ocean home, while stones need cutting and polishing before they are fit for the use of the jeweler. Nature gives them their rough form, and leaves it to art to give it the finishing touches. White pearls are most prized, although some persons prefer those delicately tinted. The Oriental pearls are the finest, on account of largeness and beauty. They are of a silvery white. Pearls have been used as ornaments from the earliest ages, and among all nations. Even the Indians esteemed them before the discovery of America, for when the Spaniards first came over they found quantities of them stowed away; but they were inferior, and of a yellowish shade; because the Indians used fire to open the shells. Cortes describes Montezuma, the Mexican Emperor, at his first interview (1517), as wearing garments embroidered with pearls, and the natives also wore necklaces and bracelets of them.

Will our young readers find for themselves what is said about pearls in the Bible, and especially about one "pearl of great price?"—*New York Observer.*

LIFE LENGTHENED.

1. Cultivate an equable temper; many a man has fallen dead in a fit of passion.
2. Eat regular, not over three a day, and nothing between meals.
3. Go to bed at regular hours. Get up as soon as you wake of yourself and do not sleep in the daytime, at least not longer than ten minutes before noon.
4. Work always by the day and not by the job.
5. Stop working before you are very much tired—before you are "fagged out."
6. Cultivate a generous and an accommodating temper.
7. Never cross a bridge before you come to it, this will save half the troubles of life.
8. Never eat when you are not hungry, nor drink when you are not thirsty.
9. Let your appetite come always uninvited.
10. Cool off in a place warmer than the one in which you have been exercising; this simple rule would prevent incalculable sickness, and save millions of lives every year.
11. Never resist a call of nature for a single moment.
12. Never allow yourself to be chilled through and through; it is this which destroys so many every year in a few days' sickness, from pneumonia, called by some lung fever, or inflammation of the lungs.
13. Whoever drinks no liquids at meals will add years of pleasant existence to his life. Of cold water drinks the former are most pernicious; drinking at meals induces persons to eat more than they otherwise would, as any one can verify by experiment, and it is excess in eating which devastates the land with sickness suffering and death.
14. After fifty years of age, if not a day laborer, the sedentary person after forty, should eat but twice a day, in the morning and about four in the afternoon; persons can soon accustom themselves to giving the stomach rest, for every organ without adequate rest will "give out" prematurely.
15. Begin early to live under the benign influence of the Christian religion, for it is the promise of the life that is now, and of that which is to come."—*Hall's Journal.*

A FAMILY OF ASTRONOMERS.

What an example and what instruction may be found in the long career of William Herschel, who passed half a century in sounding the mysterious depths of the universe! The son of a poor musician—burdened with a numerous family—he embraced the paternal profession, and went, when twenty years old, to try his fortune in England. He barely earned a living by his forte and harpsichord and directing concerts or oratorios, when he was appointed organist at Halifax, then soon after filled the same office at Bath. He passed his leisure time in studying works on astronomy, as he was not rich enough to purchase a telescope, he went to work, and after a thousand attempts, succeeded in making, in 1774, a five-foot reflector, with which he observed Saturn's ring. Encouraged by his first success, the organist of Bath entered upon the construction of mirrors of both feet and ten, and twenty feet of focus. He made more than 200 before attaining the desired perfection, and the total number of mirrors that he worked upon in succession exceeded 400. In 1781 he had the good fortune to discover the planet Uranus, which extended the boundary of the solar system. He was then forty-three years old. This discovery drew upon him the attention of Europe; George III. made him a pensioner and a dwelling at Slough, near Windsor Castle. He then commenced the methodical review of the heavens by means of a telescope, which he discovered more than 2,000 nebulae, and suggested so many new views of the universe. The greatest part of his labor was executed with instruments of moderate dimensions; he rarely used the green telescope of forty feet, the mirror of which was easily tarnished by the action of the moisture of the night; he used it, however, in the discovery of the sixth satellite of Saturn. William Herschel died in 1822, the year before his death, at the age of eighty-three, he communicated his last paper to the Astronomical Society of London, which, since its foundation, had chosen him for President. In all his researches he was assisted by his sister Caroline, who had lived with him ever since she was twenty-two years old, and who aided him in his observations as well as in his calculations. In this way he was able to astonish the scientific world by the rapidity with which his publications succeeded each other. Caroline Herschel

chiel died at Hanover, her native city, in 1849, at the age of ninety-eight. Sir John Herschel, the only son of the great astronomer, worthy continued these illustrious traditions. He resumed and completed the exploration of the heavens commenced by his father, at first at Slough, then at the Cape of Good Hope, where he transported a telescope of twenty feet. He died in 1871, after having contributed, by labors of the highest order, to the progress of science. One of his sons, Alexander Herschel, is equally devoted to astronomical pursuits.—*Emma M. Converse, in Popular Science Monthly.*

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE SHOP, THE HOUSEHOLD, AND THE FARM.

According to Nielland, a beautiful orange-yellow tone, much admired in chest at the Vienna Exhibition, may be imparted to oak wood by rubbing it in a warm room with a certain mixture until it acquires a dull polish, and then coating it, after an hour, with this polish, and repeating the coating of polish to improve the depth and brilliancy of the tone. The ingredients for the rubbing mixture are about 3 ozs. tallow, 4 oz. wax, and 1 pint turpentine, mixed by heating together and stirring.

The following is said to be all there is of the cook's secret for producing those world-renowned potatoes served at Moon's Lake House, Saratoga Springs, every summer: Peel good-sized potatoes, and slice them as evenly as possible; drop them into ice water. Have a kettle of lard, or for fried cakes, and very hot. Put a few at a time into a towel, shake them about to dry them, and then drop into the hot lard. Stir them occasionally: and when of a light brown, take them out with a skimmer. If properly done, they will not be at all greasy, but crisp without being measly with fat.

A French journal says that, of the score of fire-proof compositions that have been brought forward within as many years past, there is scarcely one that possesses superior or even equal adaptation, to the purpose, as the following: Dissolve, in cold water, as much pearl ash as it is capable of holding in solution, and wash or dash with it all the boards, wainscoting, timber, etc., then, diluting the same liquid with a little water, add to it such a portion of fine yellow clay as will make the mixture of the consistency of common paint, and then stir in a small quantity of persulphate of potash, and those who order first, will be the first supply.

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"Maid Maud, on a summer's day,
Basked the meadows sweet with hay;
The song she sang, the melody she played,
The singer was represented in outline as beautiful and artless as the song it adorns."
Consistently with the beauty, is the illustration accompanying the "Song of the Brook," where the stream, dashing down the rustic bridge, goes chattering:
"Over stones and pebbles,
In little sharp and treble."
"Till last by Philip's farm flows,
To join the swimming river."
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