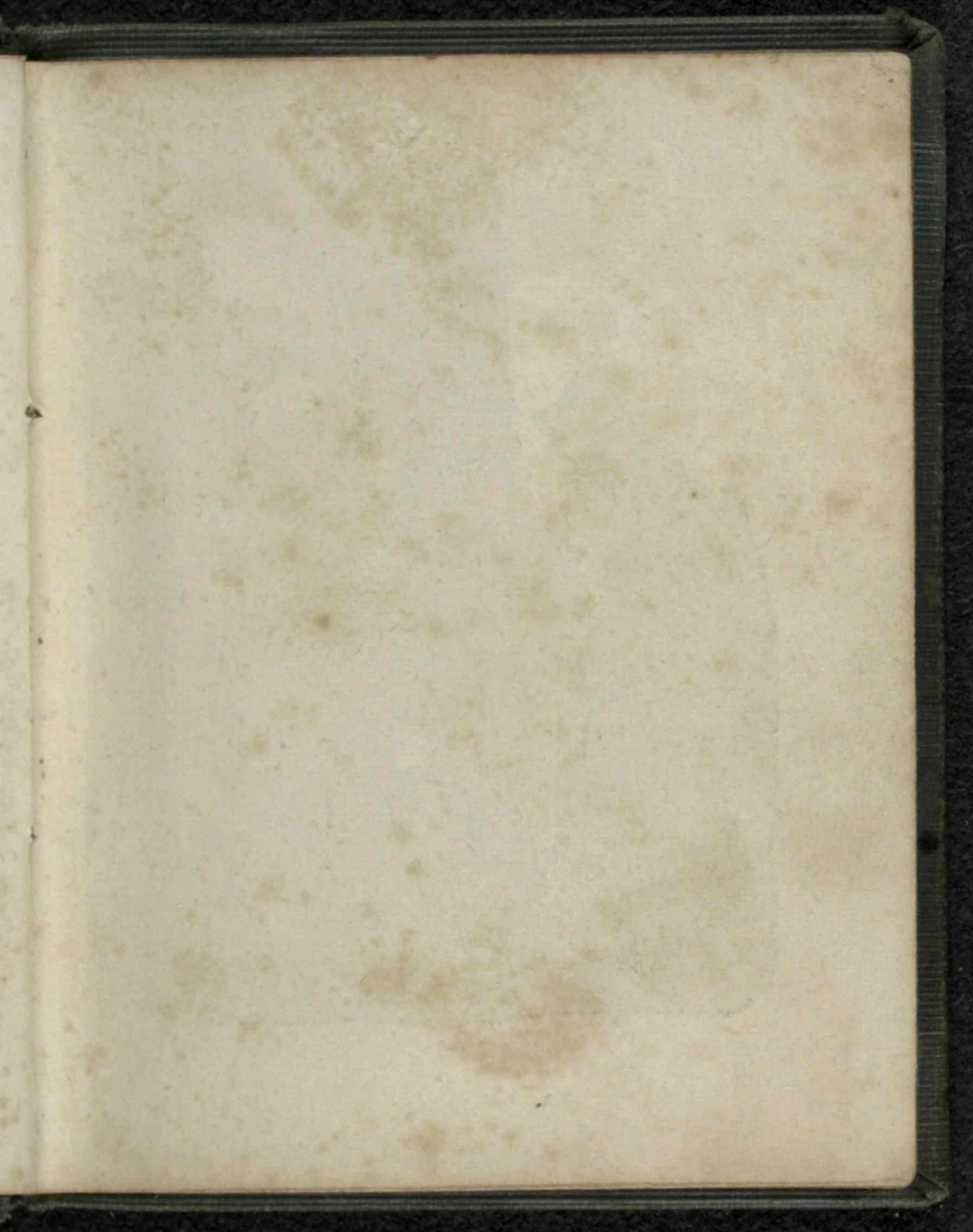


Alexander S Brooke
from his Cousin
Rebecca Hodges
Sept 1852

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THE
BOOK OF TRADES.



PHILADELPHIA:
EDWARD W. MILLER, No. 11 George St.

1847.

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1847, by

EDWARD W. MILLER,

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*Gift
Newman F. Mc Sur
May 27, 1939*

George Charles, Stereotyper.

T. K. & P. G. Collins, Printers.

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INTRODUCTION.

WHEN we examine the condition of men around us, we find that however poor an individual may be, he is continually wanting many things that he can only obtain either by purchasing them from others, or making them himself. And should we take the trouble to leave our own country, and travel in foreign lands, we should find precisely the same state of things there. This is so well known, that like many other every-day matters, we scarcely ever think about it, unless some particular occurrence brings it to our memories; but, although apparently of so little importance, these wants, as they are called, are the foundation of all our happiness, all our comfort, and even of life itself.

If we examine a little closer, we may observe a difference between these wants—that is, they are not all of the same kind, nor can they all be satisfied in the

same manner. Hunger, for instance, is the want of food, weariness the want of rest. These are both *wants*, and yet they are entirely different, because the hungry man might rest for hours, and he would still feel hungry, and food offered to a sleepy person would do him no good. Again, a person in the open field is liable to die from exposure, if he remains there ; neither food nor rest could save him. Here is a different kind of want, requiring a different operation to be satisfied ; so that one of the very first things which strikes us, in considering the condition of man, is that it requires more than one kind of objects for his existence.

Now, we may divide the wants of mankind into three great classes : first, those which relate to his food and drink, second, those which relate to his clothing, and lastly, those which require him to be sheltered ; and upon these three classes of wants, nearly all the trades of society are founded. This fact gives us a method of dividing trades themselves most excellent, because it is founded on nature. We have trades to feed man, others to clothe him, others to shelter him. To the first of these

belong the occupations of the farmer, the butcher, the miller, the baker, the cook, the grocer, the fisherman, and some others. Trades of shelter are those of the architect, the stone mason, the carpenter, the brick-maker, the blacksmith, the tinman, &c. ; and lastly, those relating to clothing are the tailor, the shoemaker, the hunter, the fisherman, the hatter, the seamstress, the currier, the shepherd, the bleacher, the dyer, the weaver, the button maker, and others.

Most of these have existed from the earliest times ; no sooner was man created than he began to till the earth, and take care of flocks. We read of Abraham *baking* cakes, and being rich in gold, silver, and raiment, the possession of which must have called into exercise a large number of trades. A still more striking example we have in the case of Egypt, whose wonders of architecture, embalming, &c., have been the admiration of all ages.

We do not wish to affirm that all trades were known to the ancients, or that all with which we are now acquainted are absolutely necessary to man. The savage has fewer wants than the civilized man ; or

perhaps we ought rather to say that nature supplies his wants with much more ease than it can those of the other. Hence many trades are unknown to the uncivilized. They never read, for instance, of a weaver or a house carpenter among them; because they have no need of them. As society advances, however, men live more and more together, and the places which once afforded them shelter, such as woods, caves, and huts, are either destroyed, or found to be too small, and they begin to think of erecting something more commodious. But instead of making one large building for all, each one constructs one for himself, rude at first, but still it answers his purpose.

After awhile, when wants continue to crowd upon him, he hires another to build his house instead of doing so himself; and the person so hired, after having constructed several houses, determines to make house-building his particular study and profession. Thus the architect arose, and in a similar manner all other tradesmen.

But there are many trades which have no connection with the necessary wants of

man, and which he could without much inconvenience, dispense with. These of course, are unknown to the savages. Among them we may enumerate the painter, the engraver, the whipmaker, the gold-beater, &c. We do not intend to say that these are useless, but that they are known only to civilized man. Some of them it would now be almost impossible to do without.

Thus we see that trades have a very close connection with the wants and happiness of man; and the study of them is more important than merely the gratification of curiosity. It leads us to know what those wants are, and how they may be supplied. Besides this, the habit of thinking upon useful and solid subjects, imbibed by the reading of a book like the present volume, may lead to the most important results in after life. "What shall I do in life?" is a question which every child has often asked himself. A "book of trades," though read only for amusement, may so draw forth the mind of the youthful inquirer as to make a lasting and salutary impression, and lead the way to an effectual answer.

THE FARMER.

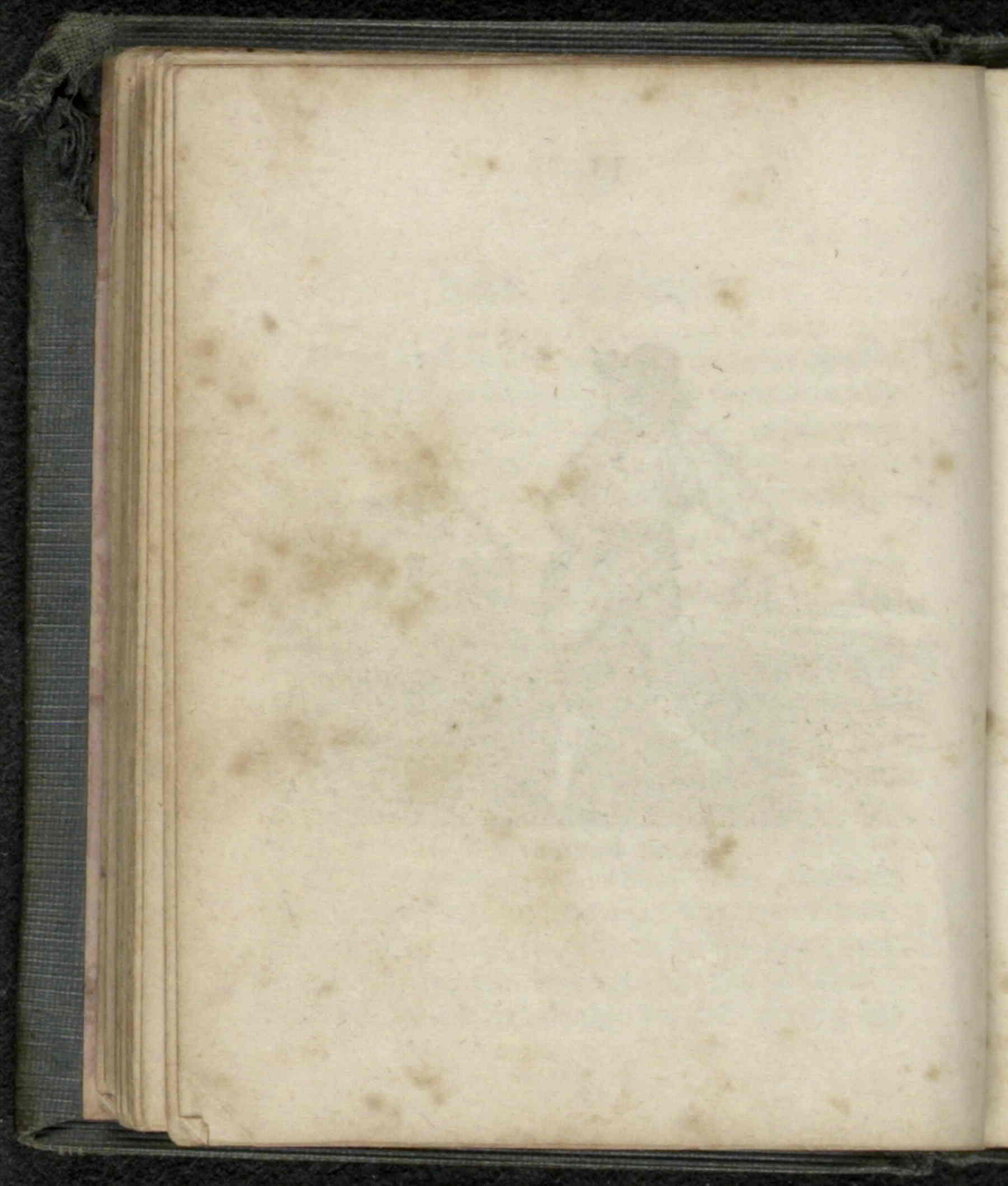
AGRICULTURE is not only indispensable to national prosperity, but it is eminently conducive to the welfare and happiness of those engaged in it. It gives health to the body, and at the same time invigorates the mind.

The farmer may well be denominated an independent man; it is upon his labors that all mankind depend for their support; and view him in whatever light we will, he has at his disposal the means of perfect independence.

The labors of the farmer are numerous. He has first to break up the soil, by means of his plough; after his field is well ploughed, he introduces another instrument called the harrow, the use of which is to drag out the roots of the grass or weeds which remain in the ground; and which if left alone would spring up



The Farmer.



and spoil the harvest; the seed is then sown in rows which have been previously marked out by the plough.

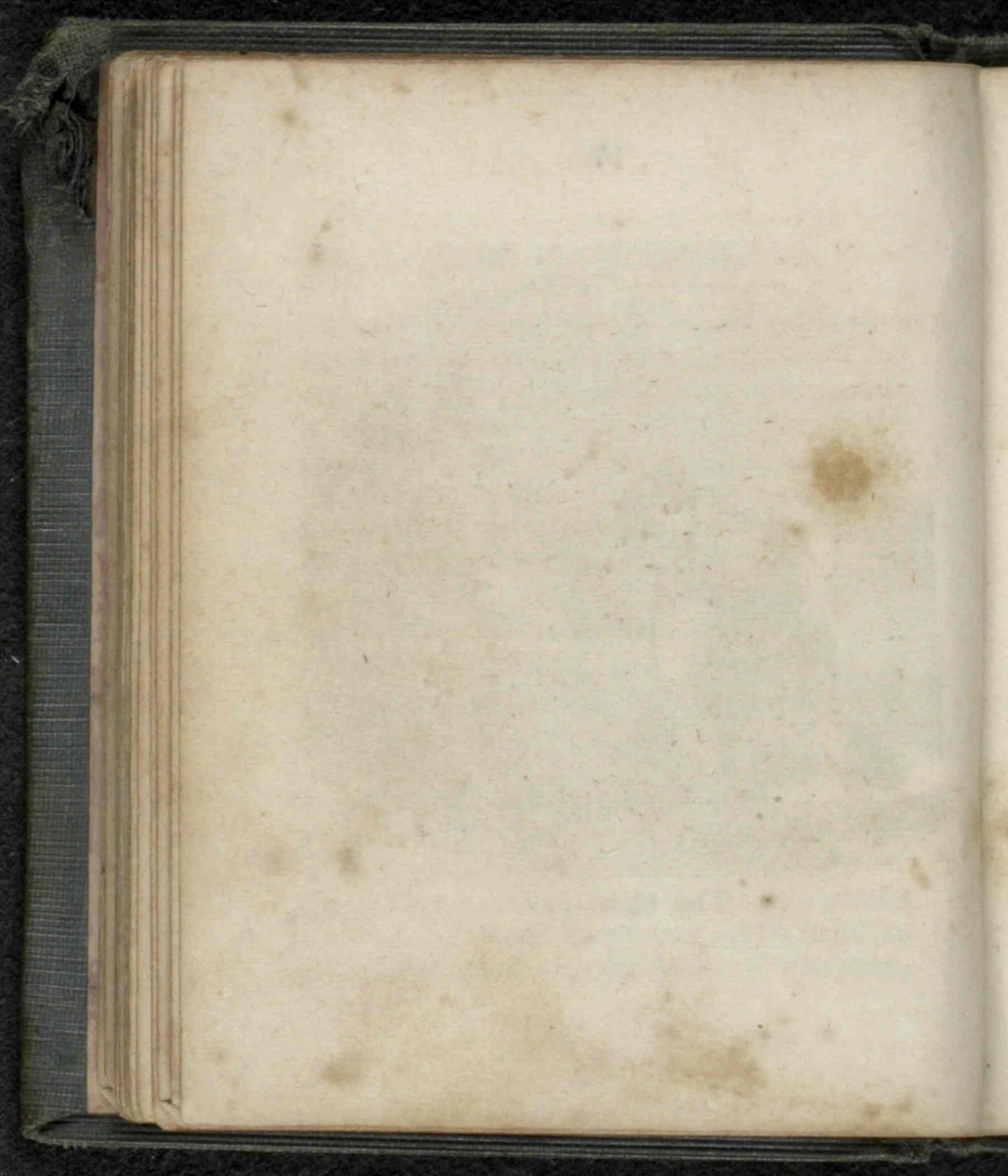
During the month of July, corn and generally all grain begins to turn yellow, which is a sign of approaching ripeness; the operation of cutting down the grain is called reaping; which is done by means of a semicircular instrument called the sickle. When the farmer has got all his grain housed up in his barn, he usually gives a feast to his laborers, which is called a harvest home; and is usually an occasion of much merriment and rejoicing.

THE GARDENER.

HORTICULTURE in its most extensive signification, implies the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. The tools chiefly used by the gardener are the spade and the rake. The gardener generally produces an earlier crop of vegetables than the farmer. The cultivation of flowers is one part of the gardener's business ; and flowers under his hand assume a brilliancy not to be surpassed by nature. One of the most interesting of the gardener's occupations is, the cultivation of fruit trees ; it has been found that those trees bear better when they are engrafted upon each other, than if they were allowed to grow in the ordinary course of nature. The mode of engrafting a tree is as follows :—a young shoot is cut from its parent stock, and an incision is made in the bark of the tree,



The Gardener.



which is to be engrafted ; the end of the shoot is then carefully inserted into the incision ; it is then secured by tying it with a piece of bass. In a short time the shoot takes root as it were in the old stock and grows, and the fruit borne by the engrafted branch will be the same as that of the tree from which it was taken. The writer of this has seen several kinds of fruit growing on the same tree, such as two kinds of apples and peaches.

THE SHEPHERD.

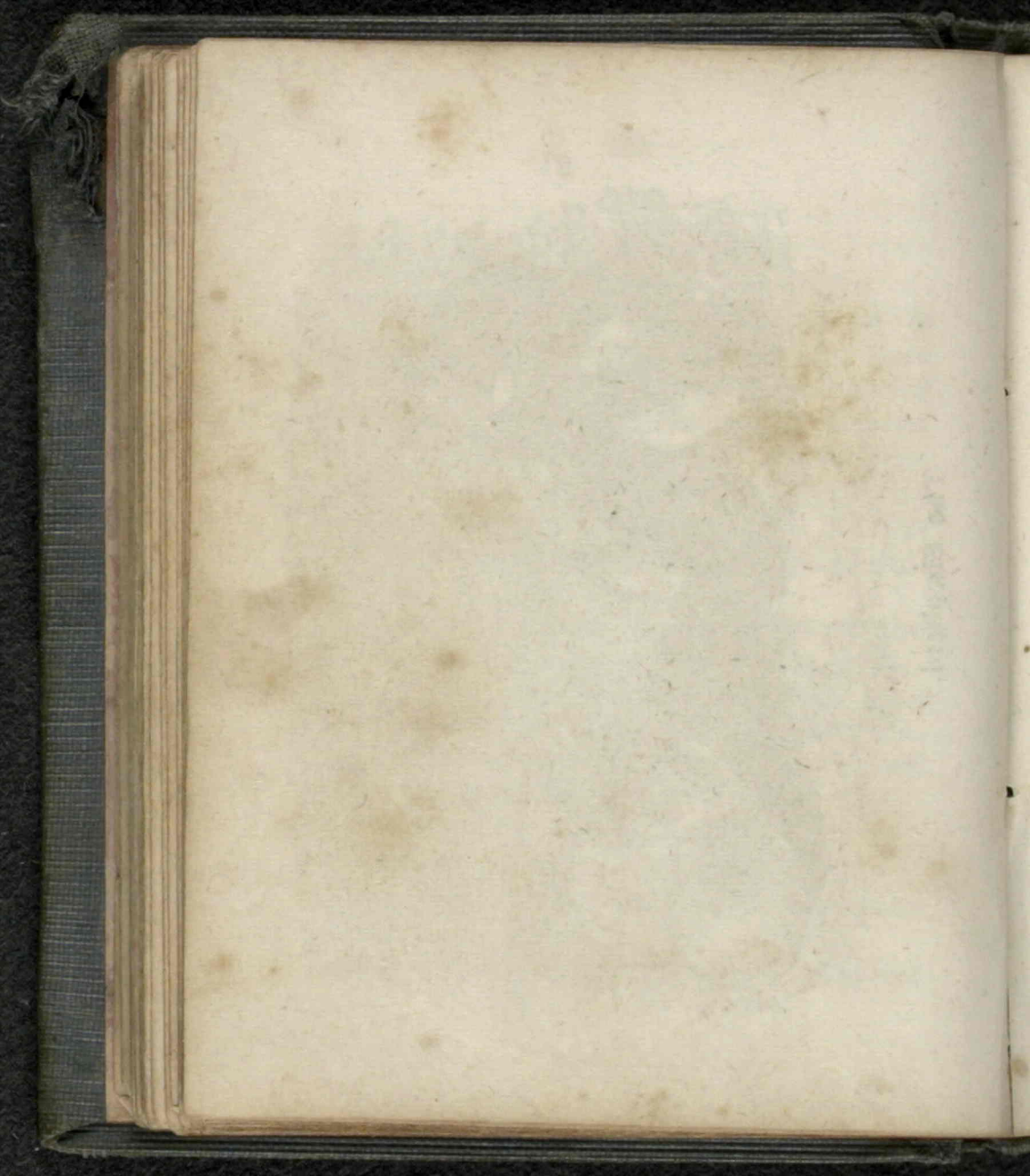
THE occupation of the shepherd is pleasing and romantic ; giving the person engaged in it many opportunities for observation and reflection. In the United States this business has seldom been pursued, but in other countries, especially in the glens of Scotland, and in the mountains of Spain and Portugal it still exists.

In ancient times the business of the shepherd was considered highly honorable, and some of the greatest men whose names are recorded in sacred history, were herdsmen, either of their own flocks or those of others. When Christ was born, his birth was first made known to some eastern shepherds, who, according to custom, were watching their flocks at night.

Speaking of the shepherd, we must not



The Shepherd.



forget his constant companion the dog, whom every shepherd loves, and about whom so many pleasing incidents are related. The shepherd's dog is distinguished by its upright ears, and is said to be preserved in great purity in the northern part of Scotland, where its aid is absolutely necessary in managing the numerous herds of sheep, bred in those extensive wilds. The dog prevents any of the sheep from straggling, and conducts them from one part of the pasture to the other; and what is more strange, it will not suffer any other sheep to mingle with them. At the herdsman's signal, this faithful assistant will conduct the sheep to him from a considerable distance.

THE ARCHITECT.

ARCHITECTURE signifies the art of designing buildings according to just and harmonious rules and proportions. The professor of this science is called an architect; the business of an architect is to furnish the plans of those buildings which he contracts to make and superintend the erection of them, furnishing the operators, masons and other workmen, with plans of the various portions, by which they are to be guided in their work. There is no art which exhibits more strikingly the resources of human skill, in the union of the useful with the ornamental, than does architecture. The productions of the architect are unrivalled in magnificence and beauty among the works of man. There are five orders of architecture, namely, the Tuscan, which is the plainest; the next in order



The Architect.



is the Doric; thirdly, the Ionic, which is lighter and more elegant than the other two; fourthly, the Corinthian, which is still more highly ornamented; and lastly, the fifth architectural order is the Composite, so called because it is composed of the Ionic and Corinthian orders; the first four orders are sometimes called the classic orders, because they were used by the ancients, whose architecture has never been surpassed.

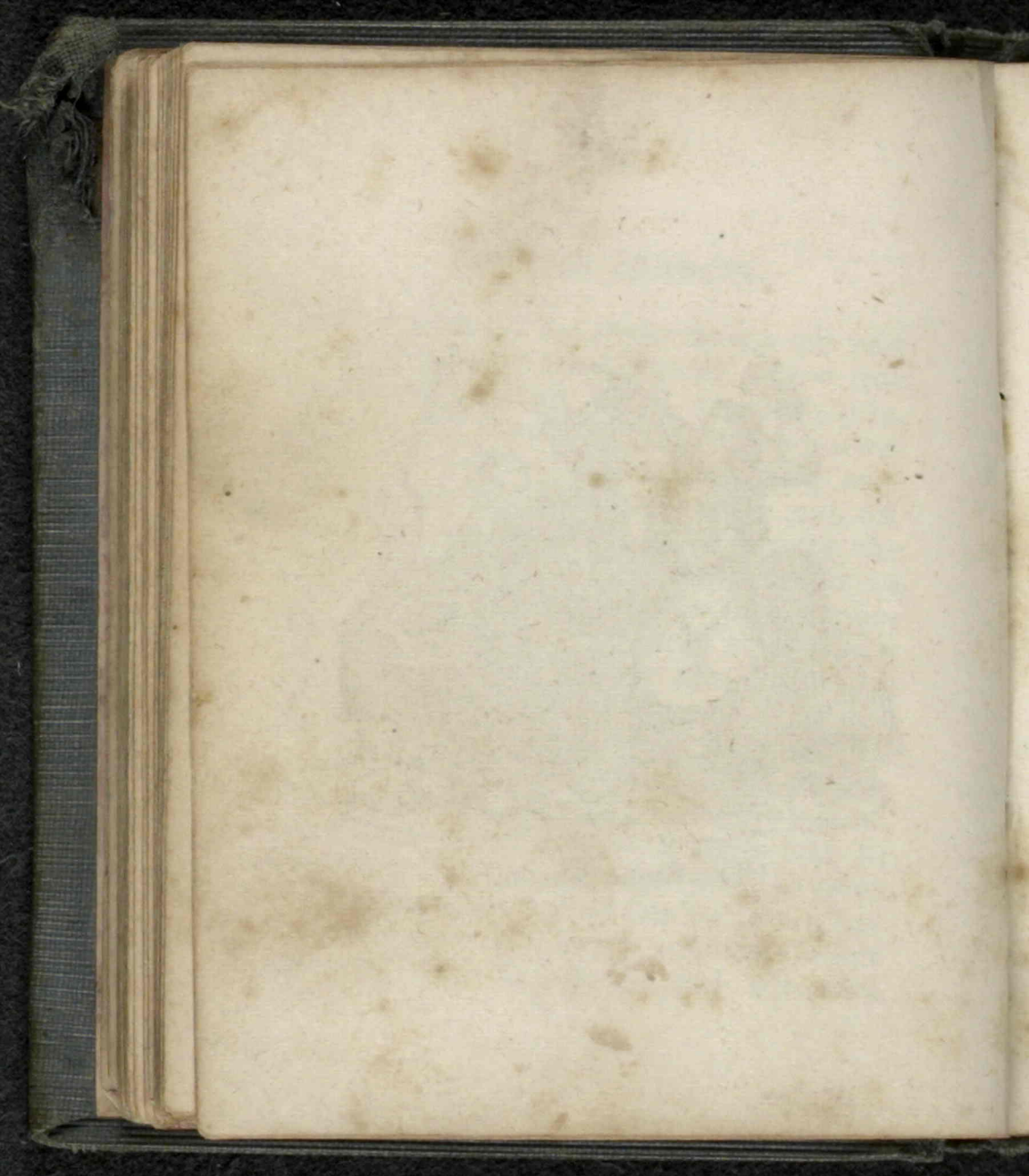
In the accompanying picture the architect is represented as making a drawing for a future building.

STONE MASON.

THE tools of the stone mason are very simple, viz., an iron trowel, a few iron hammers, a plank level, a plumb-rule, square, and line. The use of the trowel is to spread the mortar on every successive layer of stones; and to cut off any little corners that project over the walls; the use of the hammers is to form the rough stones of which almost all walls, (whether cellars or otherwise,) are built, to the proper size; the use of the plumb-level and line, is to enable the stone mason to erect his work in a straight line and true perpendicular. Doors and windows are formed by leaving openings in the wall sufficient to allow the frame to fit exactly. The sides or doorposts are called jambs, the upper part is called the lintel, and the lower part the sill. But doors and windows



The Stone Mason.



are often formed in the upper part with an arch. The work of the stone mason is very durable, often standing for many years; instances of which we have in the arches of ancient bridges, and the foundations of immense structures, which are still durable although the buildings erected upon them have long since crumbled.

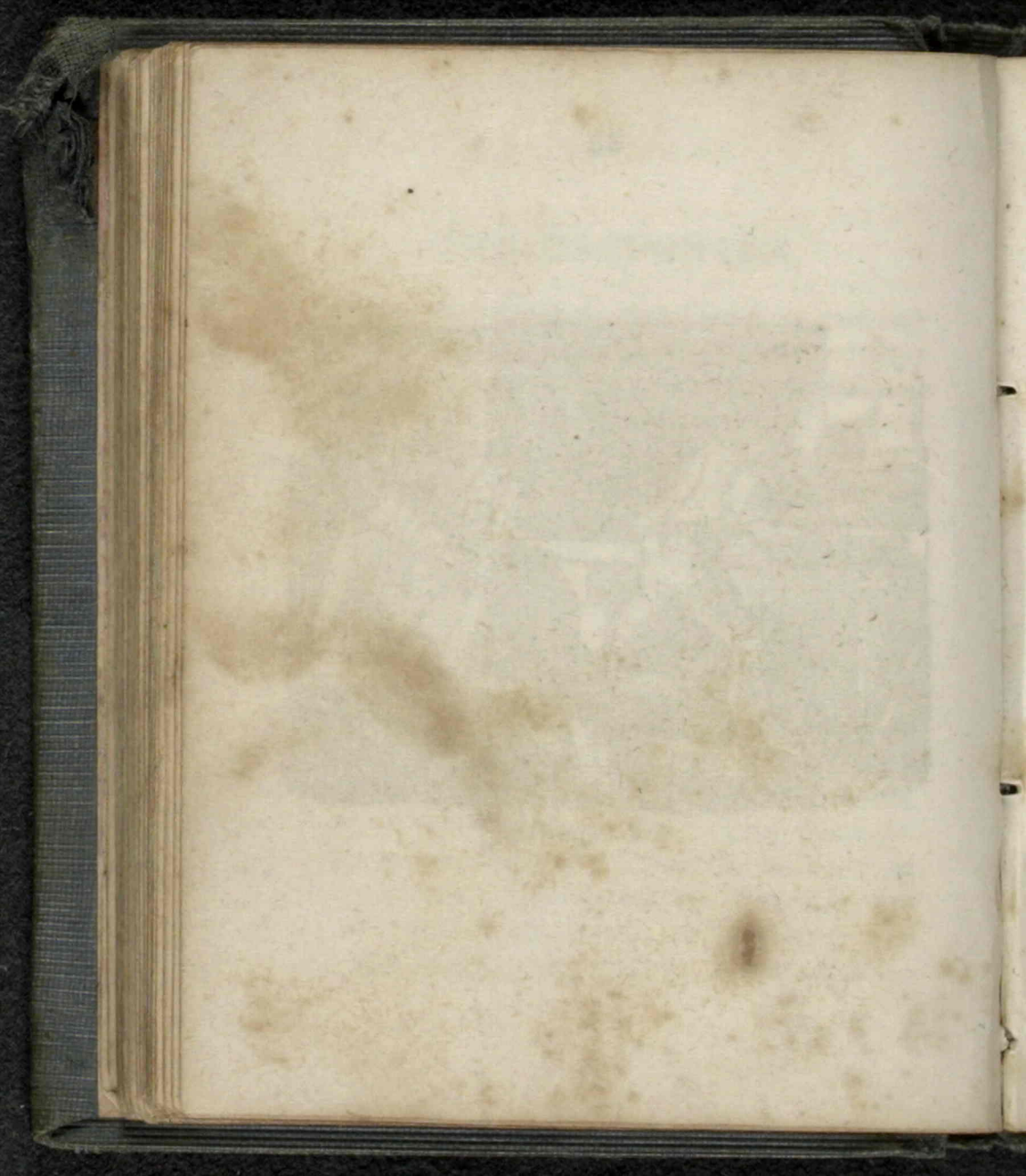
THE CARPENTER.

THE carpenter is employed in cutting out, framing, and joining together large pieces of wood to be used in building. The principal tools used by a carpenter are planes of different descriptions, such as the smoothing plane, the jack plane, &c.; chisels, hammers, hatchets, pin-cers, screw-drivers, and hand-saws; this latter is the most important implement of the carpenter.

The most important office of a carpenter in the construction of a house, is the structure of the roof and floors, doors and window frames, &c., all of which are necessary in the complete construction of a house. The floor of a house is formed of boards laid across large beams, called *joists*. The timbers most chiefly employed in building are of the pine, oak, cedar, or hemlock;



Carpenter.



these trees abound in great quantities in the United States. These timbers have been first cut, then taken to a saw-mill and sawn into boards, they are then constructed into a large raft and floated down our rivers to market; this exceeding large trade in lumber has given rise to a new class of men called lumber merchants, whose yards are spread all over the cities.

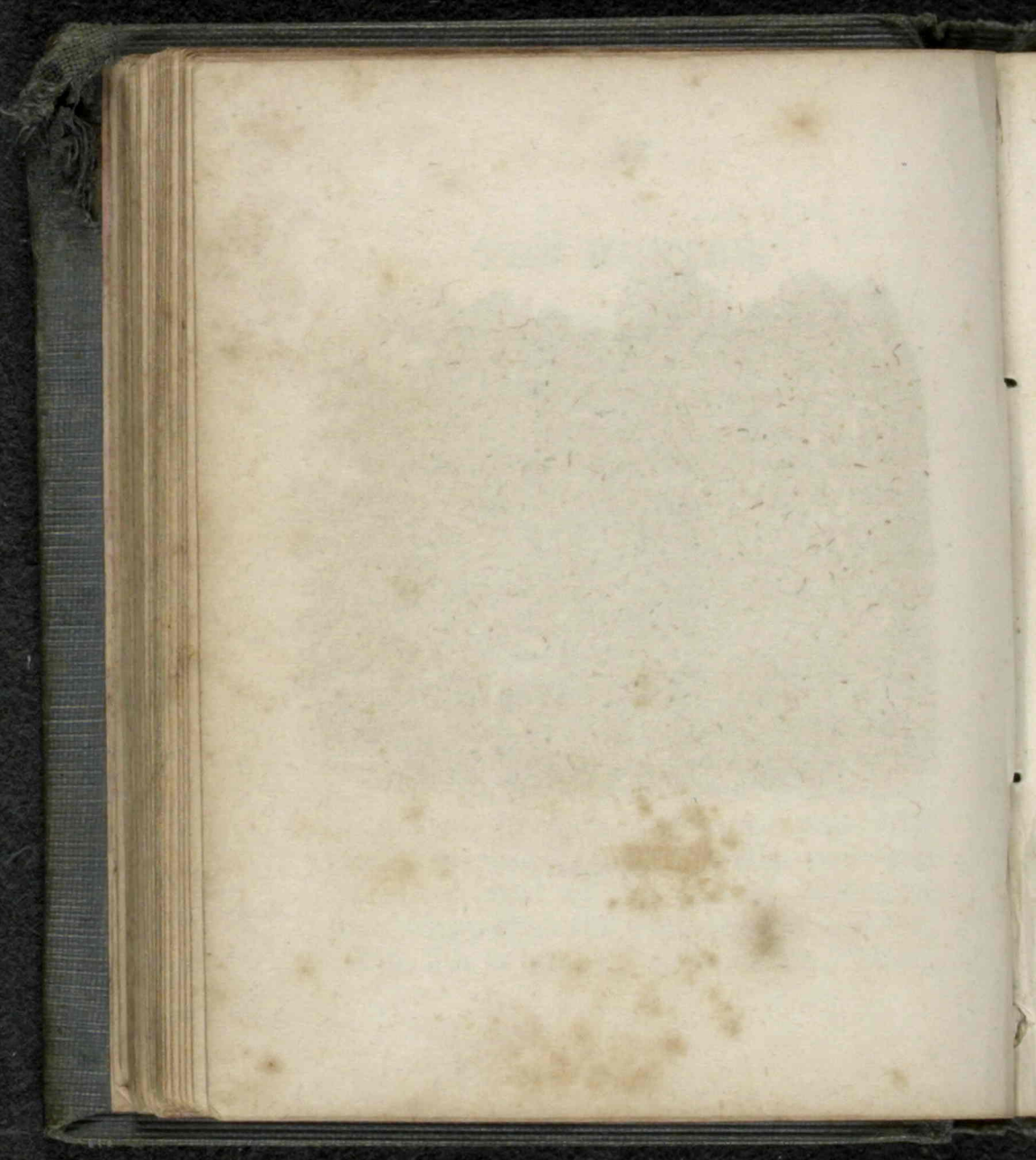
THE HUNTER.

HUNTING is practised in a great variety of ways, which vary according to the object of the persons engaged in it, the nature of the country and the description of game. In ancient times the bow was the principal instrument used in hunting. This was succeeded by the sword and javelin, which in their turn have given place to the rifle. Such animals as hares, rabbits, &c., are caught by means of traps, which are exceedingly diversified in their construction. The natives of South America in catching wild horses and cattle use a kind of noosed cord called the lasso; this lasso is thrown in such a manner and with such precision, that it falls over the horns or head of the animal, which is thus dragged to the ground and secured.

The lion is hunted by horsemen. When



The Hunter.



he first gets sight of them he endeavors to escape by flight; but if they gain on him he quietly awaits their approach. If the huntsmen have dogs one or two are almost always killed, but twelve or sixteen are generally a match for him. The lion, if he is not quickly overpowered, will spring on the nearest person to him, and unless stopped immediately, will tear him to pieces.

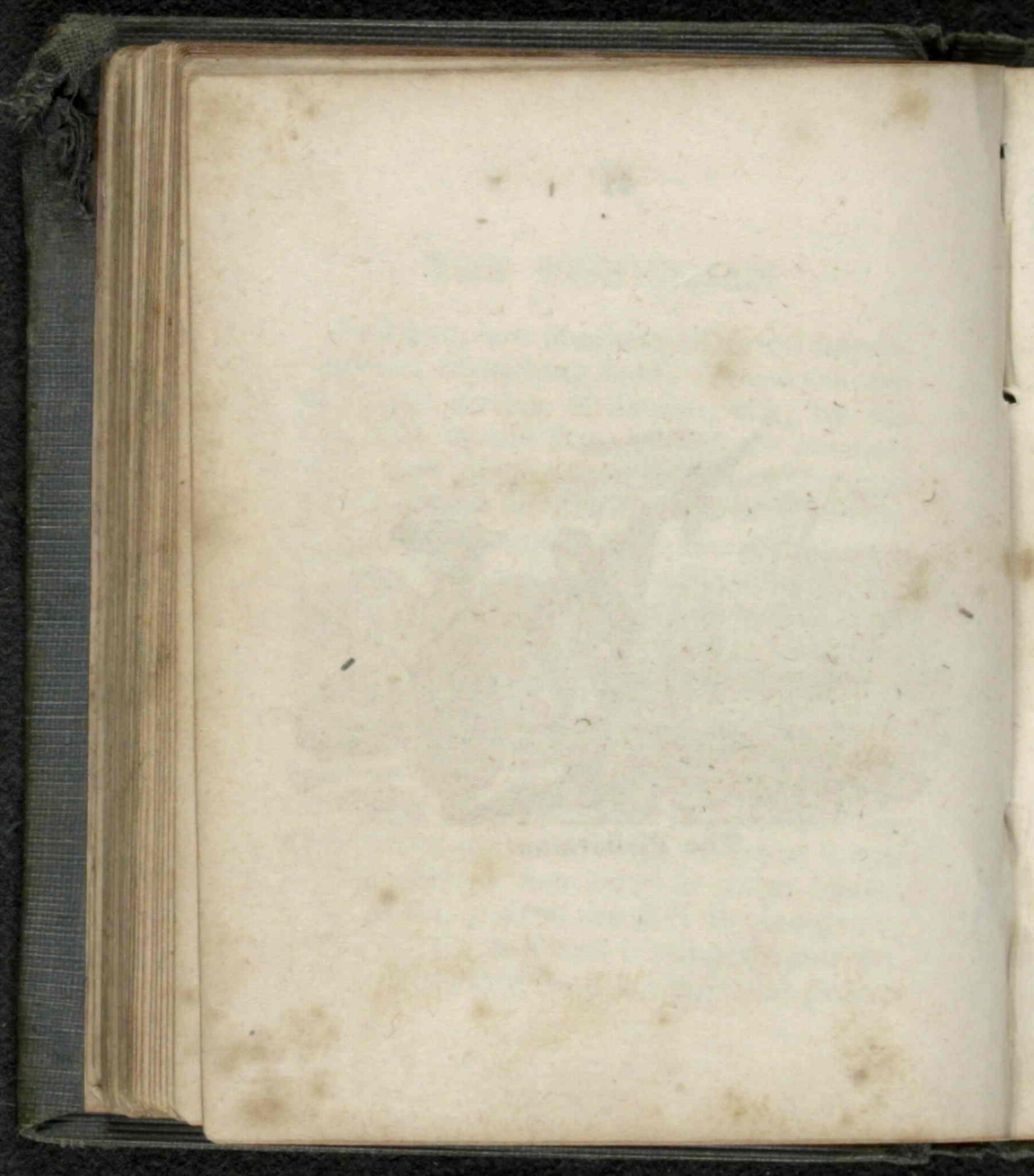
THE FISHERMAN.

FISHING is a business of great importance in furnishing food. There are two principal modes of fishing, viz., by the net, and by the line. The net consists of a web of cords, sometimes several hundred feet in length, and about twenty-five in breadth. This is cast into the water, having bits of lead to sink the bottom part, and corks to float the upper part of it. The whole is then dragged to the land, enclosing such fish as happen to be within range of it.

In line fishing a number of hooks are attached to a long line, with baits such as worms fixed to them. These lines are sometimes provided with corks as floats to tell when a fish bites at your hook; and by this means the fish is deceived, swallows the bait and is caught upon the hook. Some fish frequent different places



The Fisherman.

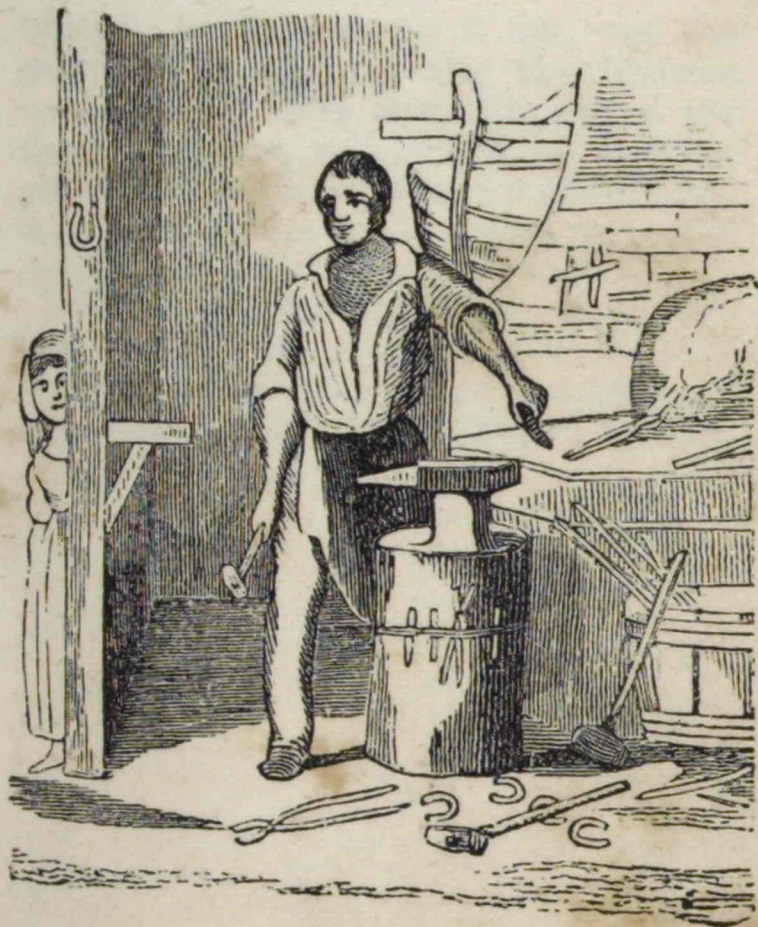


in shoals ; thus, herring during the winter rendezvous within the arctic circle ; there they continue about four months, and in the spring their immense armies begin to put themselves in motion towards the warmer climates ; they are often taken by fishermen with nets, a whole shoal of about hundred at a time. Shad also frequents our shores in shoals.

THE BLACKSMITH.

THE trade of a blacksmith is essentially necessary to society; its utility will be manifest to all who may consider that there is hardly a convenience necessary to us, in the construction of which, the blacksmith has not been a direct or indirect actor. The very bread which we eat is part of the fruit of the blacksmith's toil; for it was he who fashioned the tools with which the grain was cultivated; it was he who formed the different parts of the mill that ground that grain; and, finally, it was he who fashioned the very vehicle which conveys the flour to our door.

In the common blacksmith shop of the present day, two persons are usually engaged at one forge, one blowing the bellows while the other places the iron in the fire, and sees that it is properly



The Blacksmith.



heated; he then draws it out, and the person who was blowing the bellows now seizes a large hammer, called the sledge hammer, with which he and the other blacksmith, who has a smaller hammer, fashions the iron according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

Steel combined with iron forms the blades of all our knives, as well as all articles which require a degree of hardness greater than that possessed by iron.

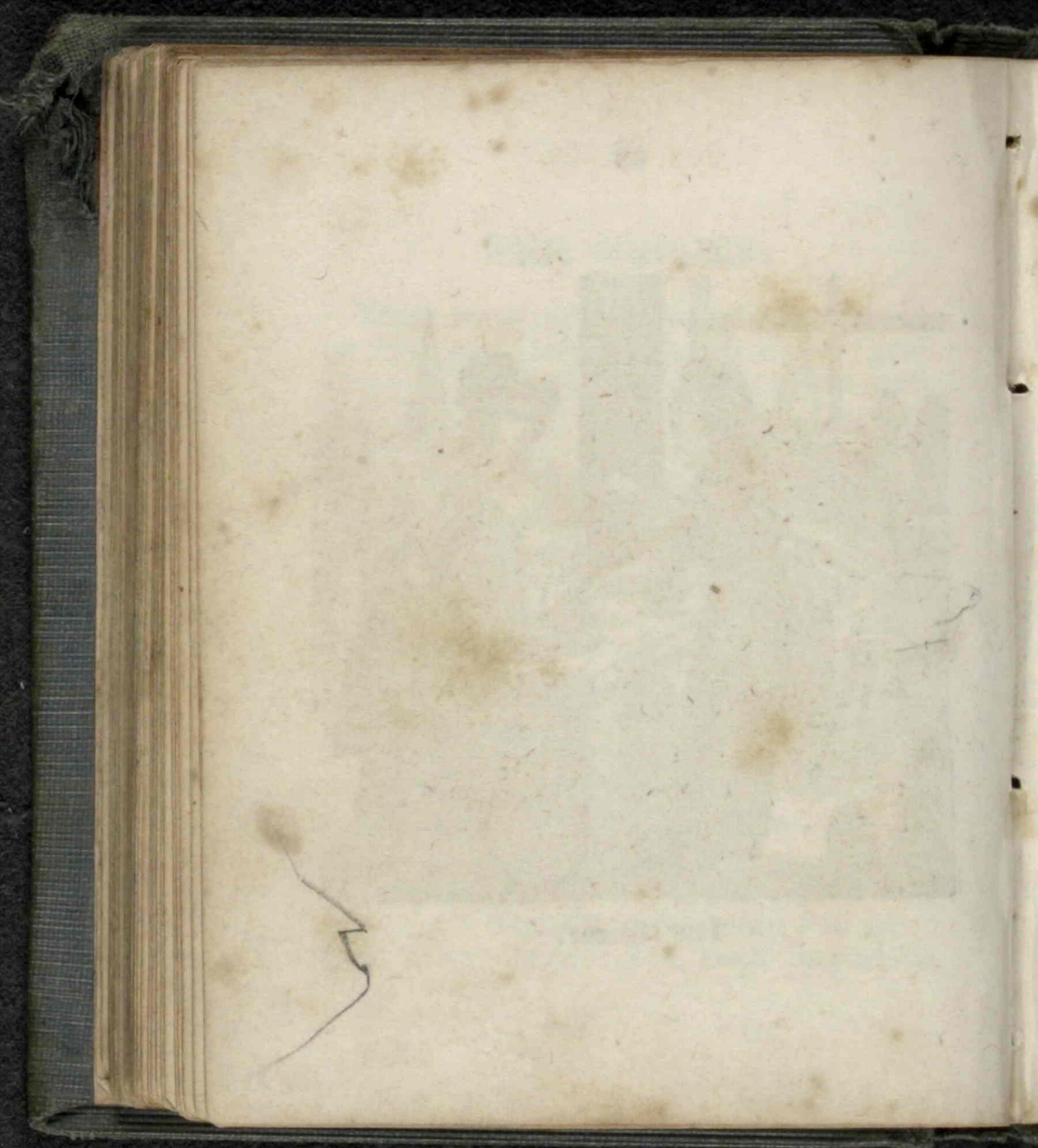
THE GROCER.

VERY many necessaries of life are sold by that class of merchants called grocers; of these the principal are tea, coffee, spices, sugar, and salt. The tea plant grows in various countries, but most particularly in China, and the leaves are the valuable part. There are two kinds of tea, green and black; the other names given to them, such as imperial, gunpowder, &c., are only to mark the different qualities of the same plant. Coffee is the berry of a plant, originally found in Arabia, but now cultivated extensively in the West Indies: this berry being dried and roasted is ground in a hand-mill and forms the now popular drink.

Spices are all that class of vegetables, which are fragrant to the smell and pungent to the taste. The most important



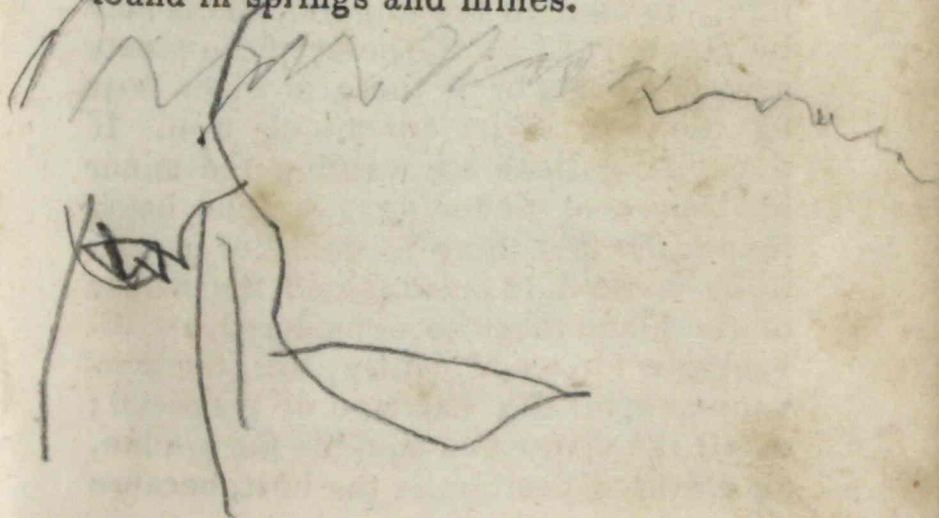
The Grocer.



of them are pepper, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, and cinnamon. These are brought by our merchants from the Spice Islands and various other parts of the globe.

Sugar is the juice or sap of the sugarcane, which is boiled out and forms a syrup, which being hardened and sieved, becomes fit for use.

Salt comes from various parts of the United States and British America; it is found in springs and mines.

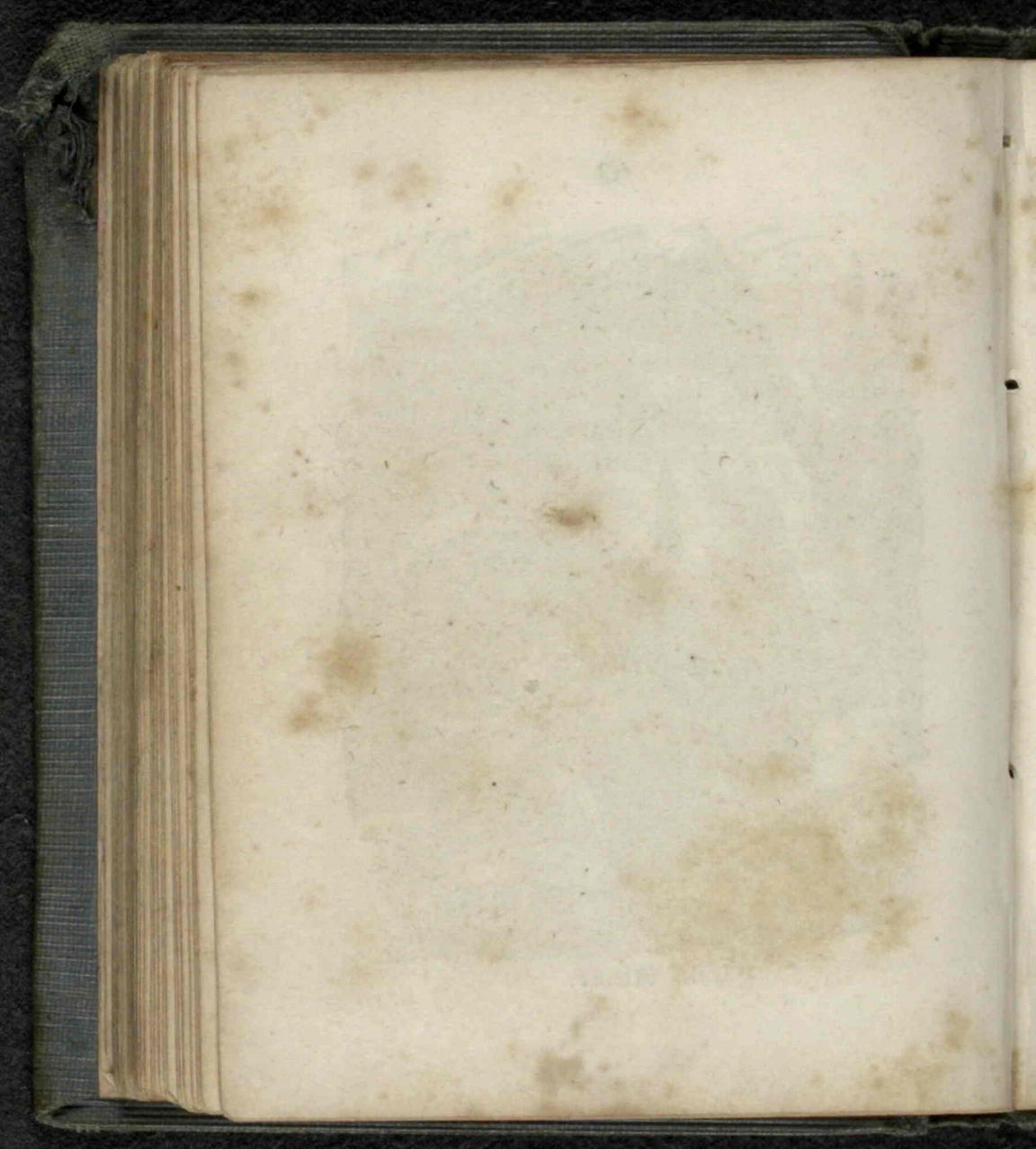


THE MINER.

ALL minerals are found buried under the surface of the earth, and some of them at a very great depth. The business of the miner is to dig these out preparatory to their being converted to the use of man. The miner is called on to judge whether any given situation is likely to contain the mineral. This may be ascertained by the color of the plants growing near, or if there is water near by the fact of its containing iron. If these indications are wanting the miner has recourse to *boring*. A mine being found, the first thing to consider is, can it be worked to advantage; the nature of the place must be considered, its advantages for wood, water, &c., the convenience for the carriage of the metal; of all the situations suitable for a mine, an elevated position is the best, because



The Miner.



it affords the greatest facilities for drains to carry off water and avenues for bringing out the mineral. There is another kind of mine totally different from all others, we refer to *salt* mines. The town of Cheshire is very famous for its celebrated salt-mines; these mines when lighted up present you with a very beautiful sight, appearing like so many diamond-studded halls, sparkling with light. In order to purify this salt, it is dissolved in water. The principal tools of all kinds of miners are the pickaxe, hammers, and sharp pointed shovels.

THE SAILOR.

THE business of the sailor is very useful to mankind, since by means of him, one country traffics with another, and the luxuries of other climes are brought here for our enjoyment.

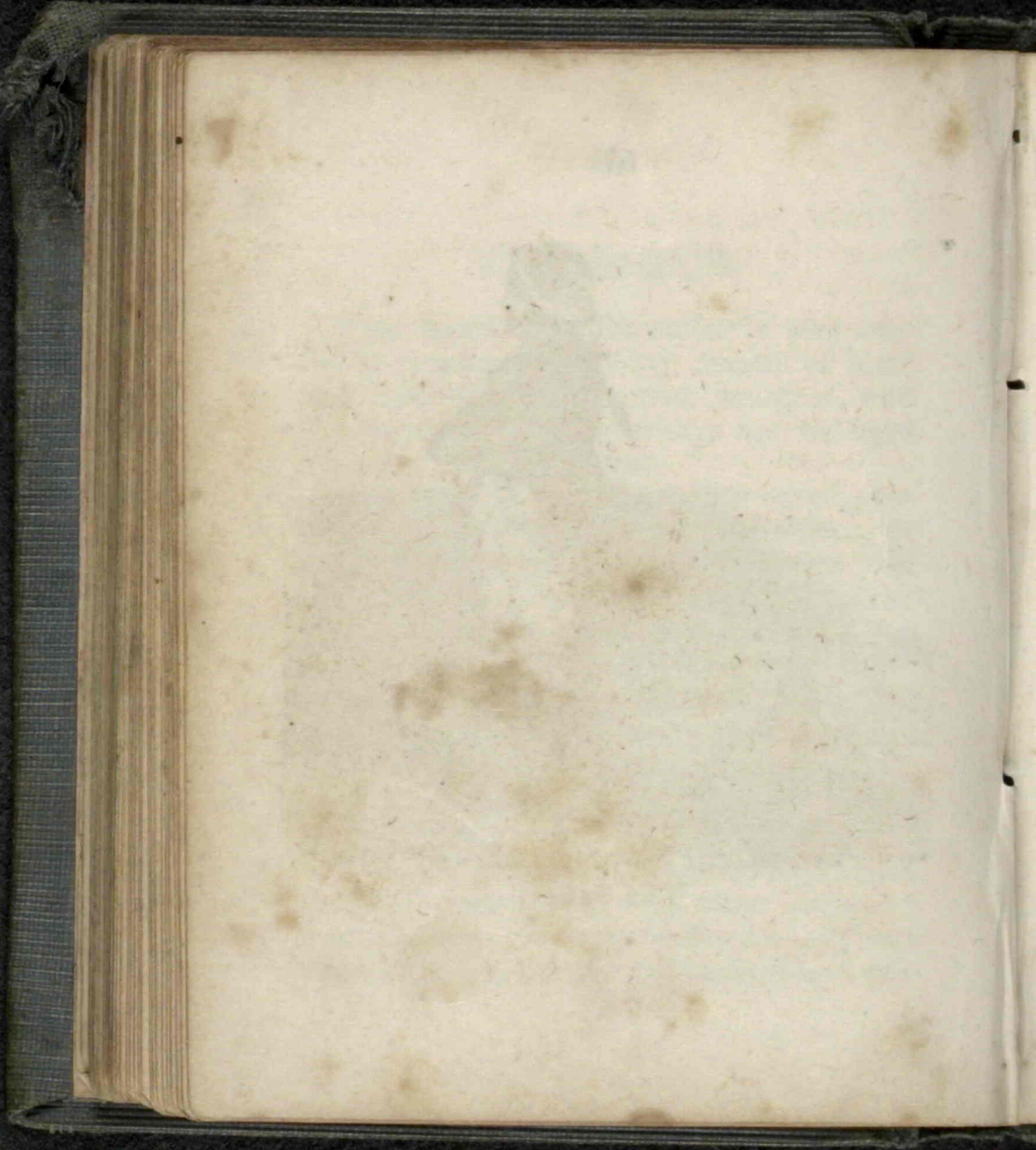
The labor of the sailor is very arduous, and in the storm of the ocean, or the calmness of a rippling stream; in the coldness of the frigid zone, or in the heat of the torrid, his hardships are the same.

In ancient times before the compass was invented, the pilots of the Mediterranean sea dared not venture out of sight of land, for fear of being lost in the watery deep.

The Carthaginians were much noted for their commerce with other nations; and it is even asserted that in a very short time after the building of their ships, one



The Sailor.



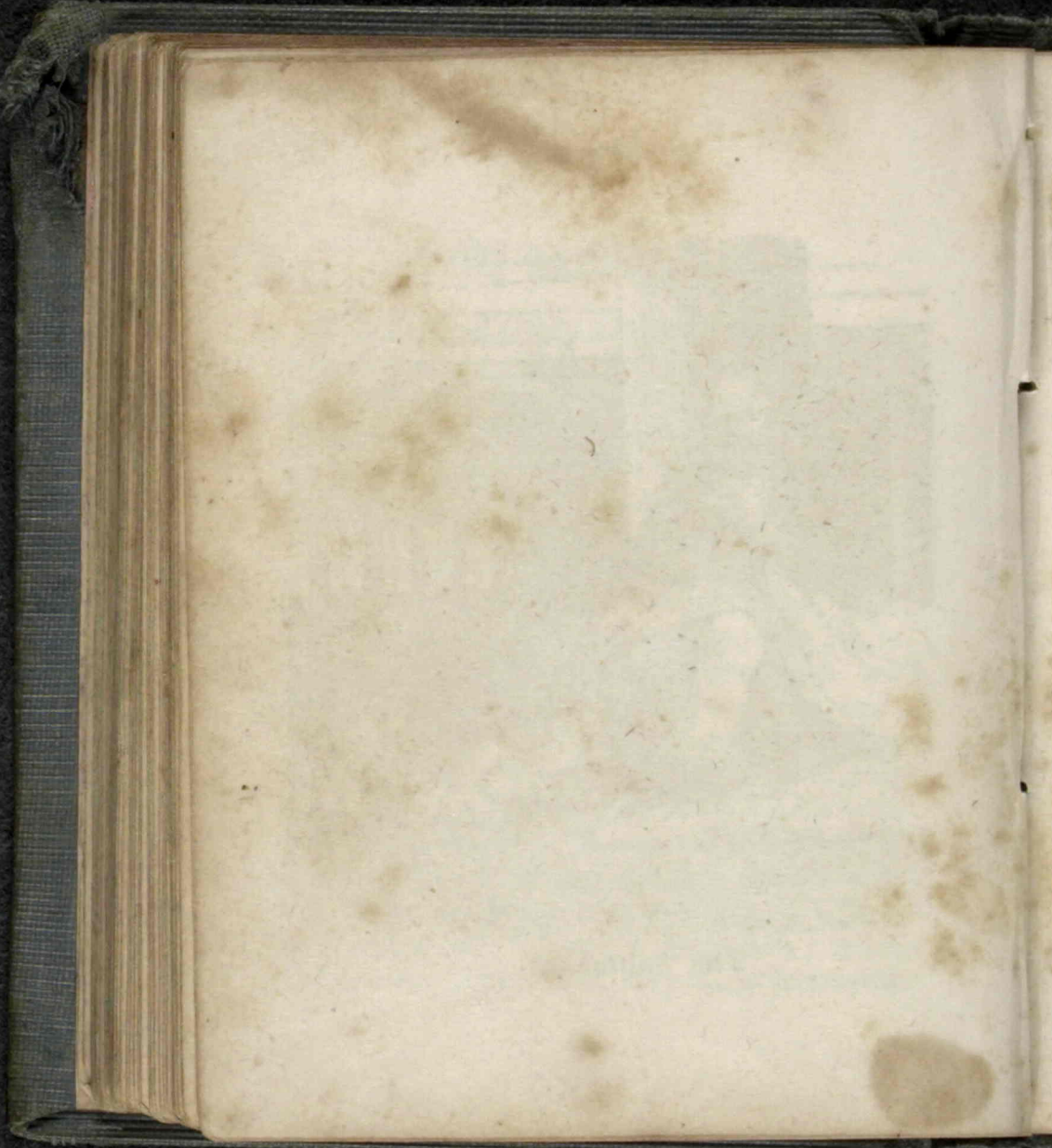
of their captains named Hanno, circumnavigated Africa. The instruments now employed in the navigation of the ocean, are the mariner's compass, consisting principally of the needle that always points towards the north. Under the guidance of this mysterious agent the pilot can steer exactly in the direction he wishes to go. Next are the azimuth compass, the chronometer, the log, the quadrant, and the sextant.

THE SAIL-MAKER.

THE sails of a ship are generally square, and are bent to the yards; there are several kinds of sails belonging to a ship, the most important of which we shall endeavor to describe. On the extremity of the bowsprit is the flying-jib, a three cornered sail, which goes from the end of its boom upward along its stay, leading to the foretop-gallant mast-head, and confined to the stay by hanks; the jib is of similar form. On the fore-mast we have the fore-sail, bent to the fore-yard, and spread at the foot by means of tacks and sheets; above it is the foretop-sail bent to the sail-yard, by means of which it is hoisted aloft. Some ships have gaff sails on the fore and main-mast, which are found of great use in gales of wind, as a substitute for storm stay-sails; most ships also, carry light stay-sails between



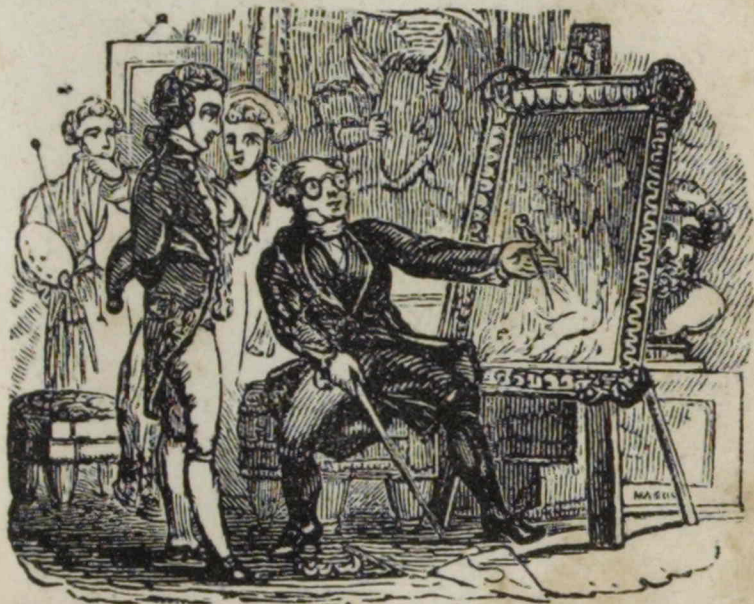
The Sailmaker.



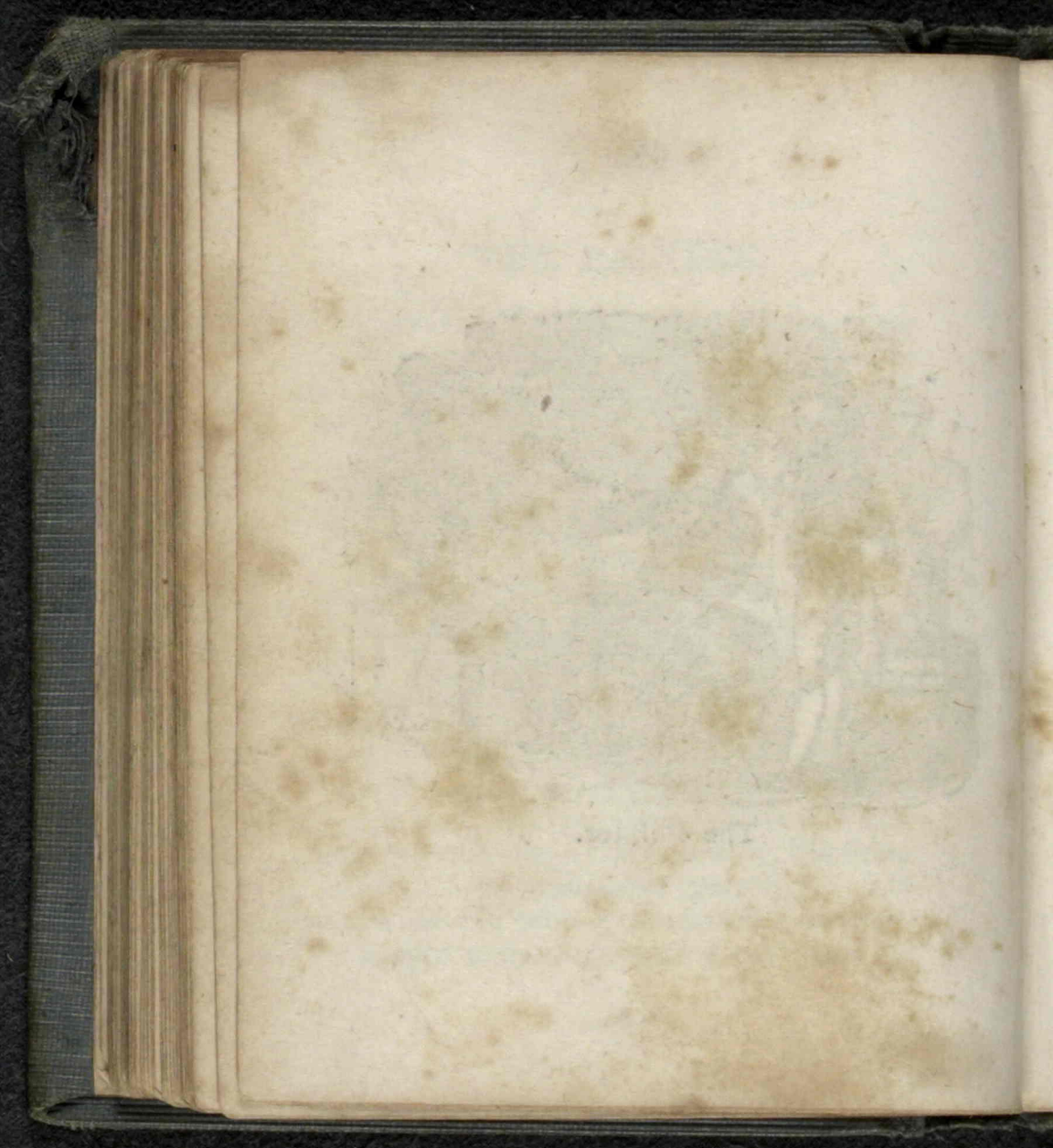
the masts ; but the best authorities pronounce them very troublesome and worse than useless. Studding sails, or wings as they are called by the Spaniards, are useful. It is the business of the sail-maker to make all the sails I have mentioned ; and besides these many other articles, such as the awnings, which we see in our streets, to shade the different stores of our city.

THE PAINTER.

PAINTING is an art which if not absolutely necessary in affording us shelter is highly subservient to the ornamenting of our dwellings. The wood part of houses is liable to decay, especially those portions exposed to the weather; and as paint is a substance formed of oils mixed with sugar of lead, and other substances, forming a soft gluey compound, it offers a powerful resistance to the action of time and weather. On the walls of rooms it forms a neat covering, which will allow itself to be washed without injury. Painting has several branches, the most simple of which is house and sign painting; there are also several other departments of it, the finest of which is miniature painting. The same person who exercises the business of a sign painter generally exercises the



The Painter.



business of house painting. The sign painter unites in some degree, the artist with the workman, he is often expected to design figures and to draw portraits; thus a dealer in tobacco and snuff will have painted over his door an Indian, or a negro, from tobacco being chiefly cultivated by them. The house painter uses very few tools, but he has abundant scope for the exercise of his ingenuity and taste, in the laying on of his colors elegantly, especially if his work be of the ornamental kind.

Our engraving represents a painter of historical designs, which is the highest branch of the art; he is showing a new picture to one of his friends.

THE CHAIR-MAKER.

THE chair was invented at so early a period, that its origin cannot now be ascertained.

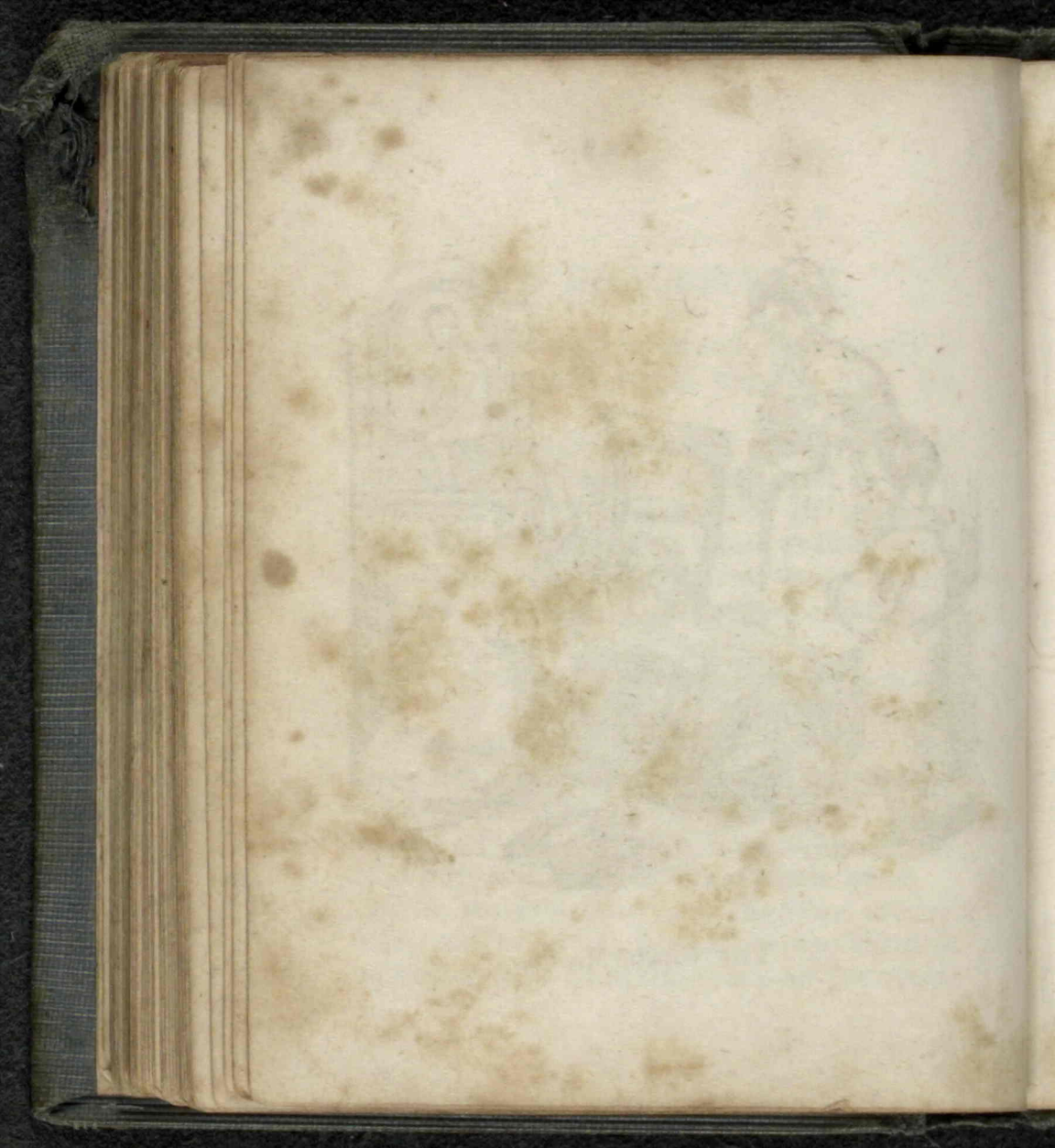
The seats used by many of the ancient kings can hardly be denominated chairs; as they commonly consisted of nothing more than a stool with three or four legs. This was at length improved into a chair, by the addition of that comfortable appendage, a back.

The next step in improving chair-making was to cover the seats with cloth stuffed with some kind of wadding. A great proportion of the chair-maker's stuff is brought to the proper form by means of the lathe; a machine used for this purpose in every practicable case.

The manufacture of mahogany chairs with stuffed seats, sometimes constitutes a distinct branch of this business; at other



The Chair Maker.



times it is connected with that of making sofas; and again with cabinet making in general.

The cane which is often used on chairs of modern date, is, in some instances, accurately imitated by the substitution of a cheaper substance for it, such as flags and rushes, which are extensively used in making the backs and seats.

THE POTTER.

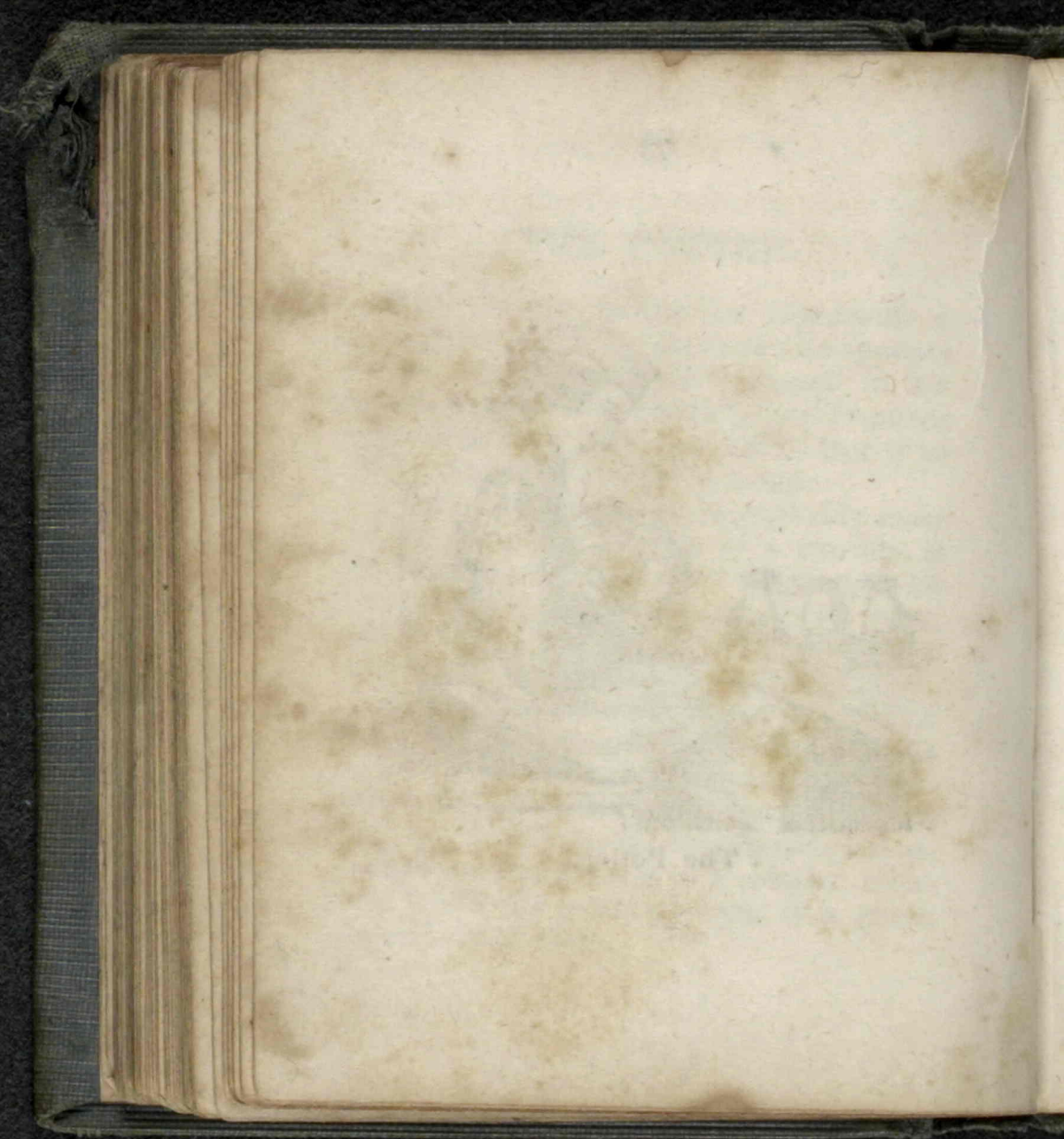
THE picture before us represents a potter fixing handles on cups ; he appears to be very attentively engaged in his work, and this is necessary, as it requires a great deal of neatness and dexterity to place a handle neatly on a cup.

Many a tea-drinker has probably marvelled how the handle of a tea-cup is produced ; whether it is fashioned by hand out of the same piece of clay, which forms the cup, or cast in a mould with it, or fixed on separately.

The truth of the matter is this, that if the cup is not too elaborate in form, the handle is pressed in a mould and afterwards joined to the cup. Spouts, knobs, and all small raised ornaments are attached to the vessels in a similar manner, when the materials are in a *green* or half dried state.



The Potter.



The cement employed in these operations is a mixture of clay and water called "slip;" this is applied to the two surfaces which are to be joined together, and enables them to adhere permanently.

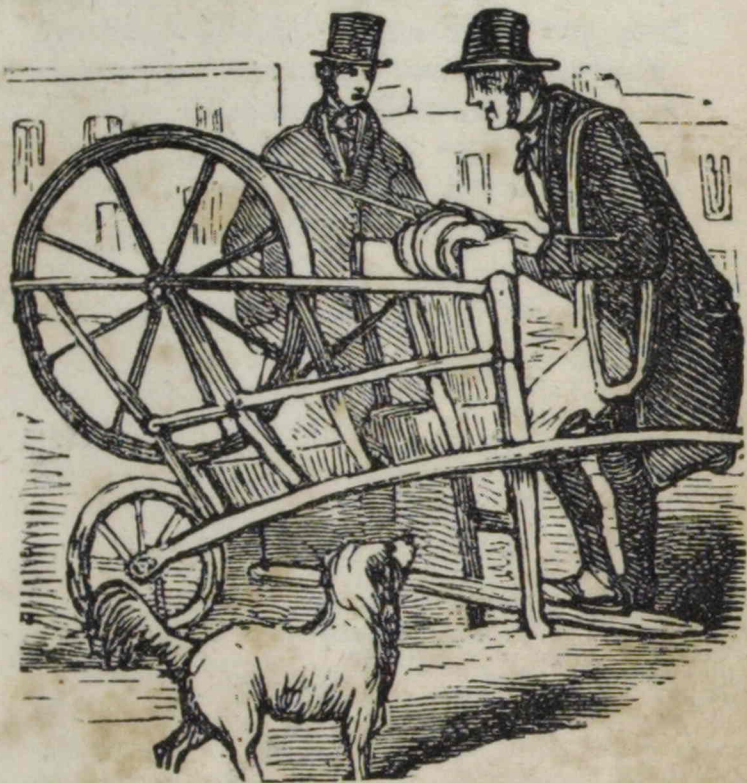
THE KNIFE-GRINDER.

THE business of the knife-grinder is very laborious, both as regards wheeling his barrow along, and sharpening knives and scissors.

The cut before us represents a knife-grinder sharpening a knife for a gentleman, who is standing on one side of him and watching the operation.

The instruments and apparatus of a knife-grinder are very simple. First, there is a large wheel turned by the foot, and connected by a band to a spindle having two small grindstones attached to it, on which the operation is performed. The other portions of the apparatus are a small hammer and an anvil, with which the operator places rivets in scissors, and tightens or loosens them at his pleasure.

This simple apparatus is often placed in a wheelbarrow, as the cut represents,



The Knife Grinder.

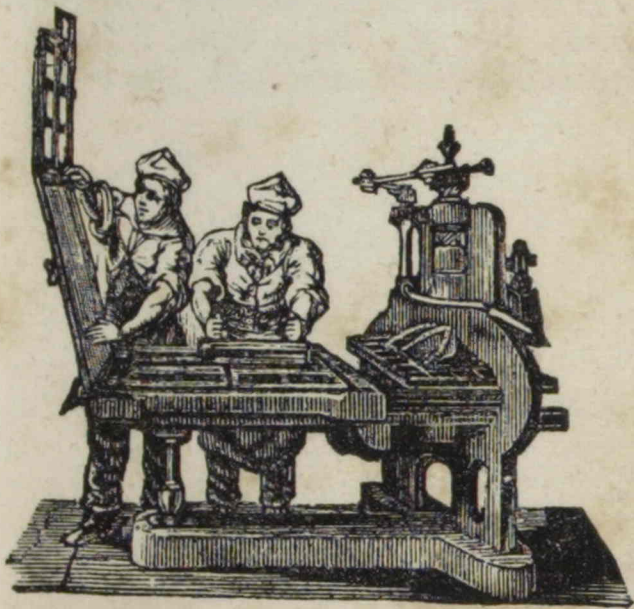


or in a wagon, in which latter case it greatly relieves the operator.

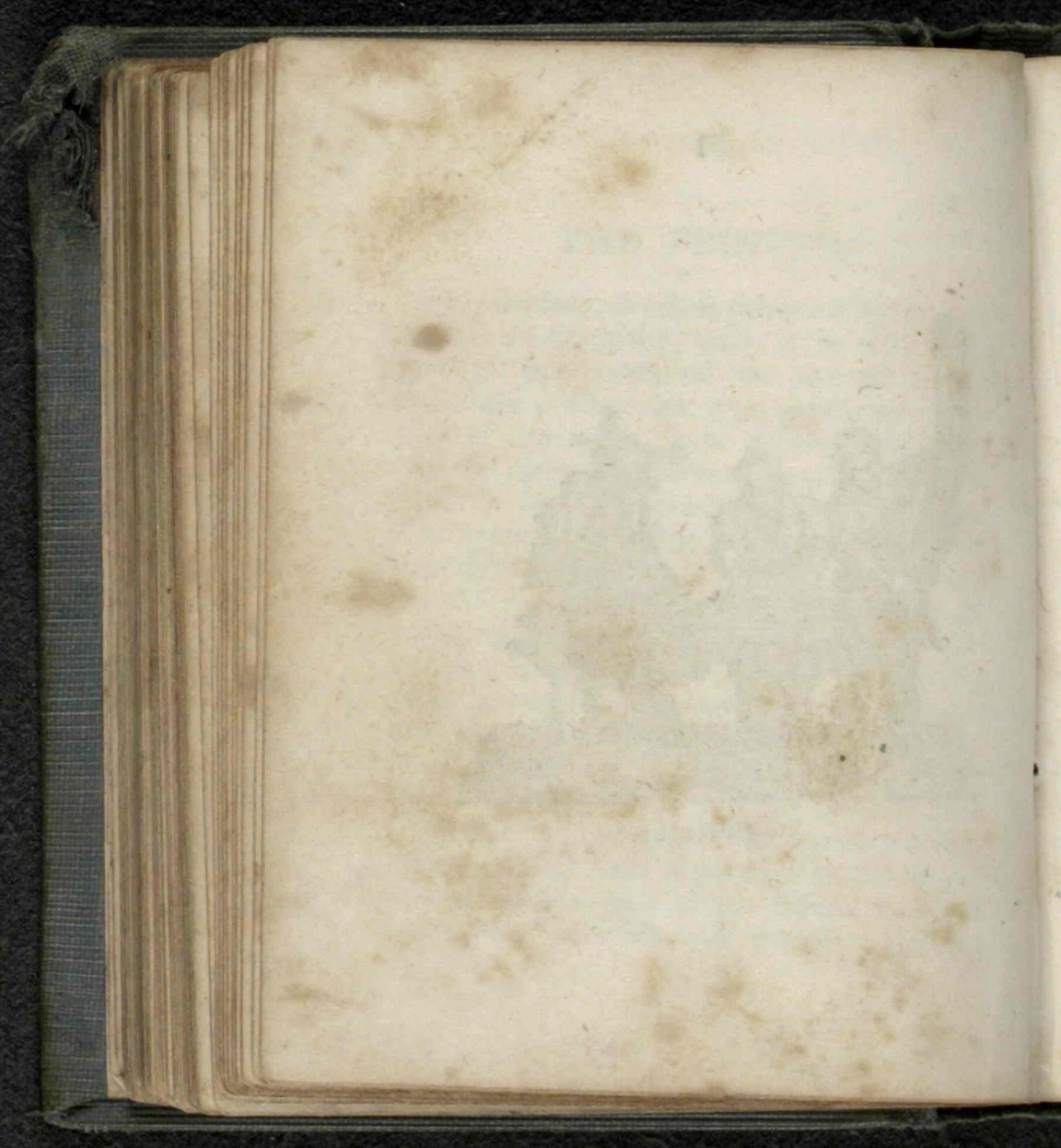
The knife-grinder is generally engaged in some other business besides sharpening knives, scissors, coffee-mills, &c., he is a mender of umbrellas and parasols, in which latter business great skill is sometimes displayed.

THE PRINTER.

In printing, the first proceeding is that of the compositor, and it is with him that all the mistakes we see in books originate; after he has performed his part of the work, it is proved and corrected; then it is revised; and lastly, the sheet is finally corrected for the press. The types being set in order, and fastened together in a frame, they are now ready for the next operation, which is, that of working off the impression. To do this the pressman places the frame containing the types on a horizontal table fixed on a carriage that moves backward and forward in a pair of iron gutters. The ink is then applied to the type by means of a soft roller running over the surface of the type, he then fixes a piece of moist paper on the types and turns down a light frame stuffed with soft woollen cloths,



The Printer.



called the tympan, on the inked type, the carriage is then run under the press, and afterwards pressed down by a screw, which is worked by a lever. The carriage is then run out and the paper taken off, one side of which is printed.

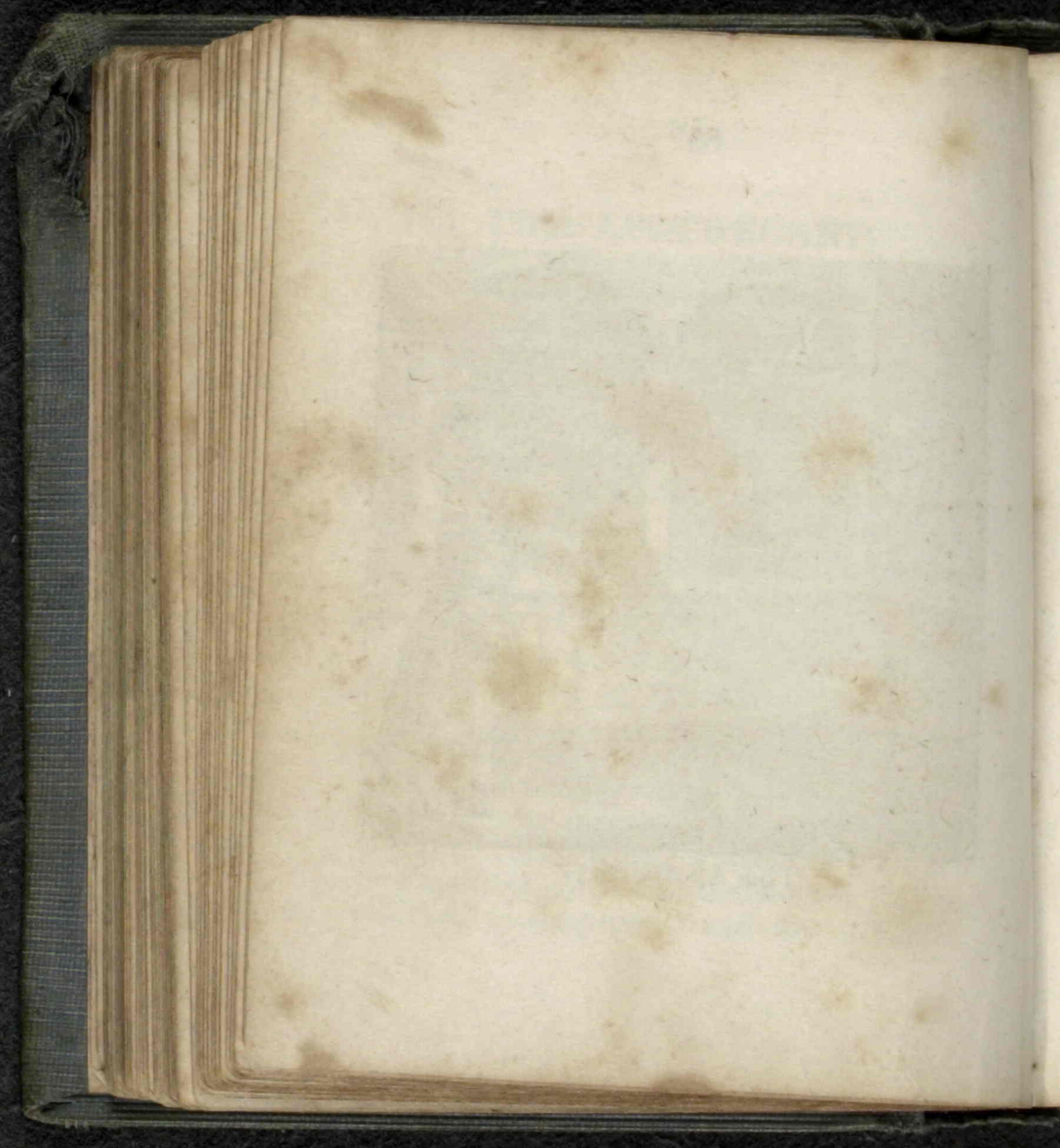
THE APOTHECARY.

PHARMACY is the art of preserving, preparing, and compounding substances for medical purposes ; and as these substances may be either animal, vegetable, or mineral, theoretical pharmacy requires a knowledge of zoology, botany, and mineralogy ; and as it is necessary to determine their properties, and the laws of their composition and decomposition, the apothecary must possess a knowledge of chemistry.

The preparation of medicines was at first performed by the physicians themselves, who also administered them to their patients ; it first became a distinct branch of medical science, at Alexandria, towards the beginning of the fourth century. Afterwards it became the employment of particular individuals denominated "simplers," and the medical



The Apothecary.



science and the apothecary's art thus became separated from each other. In pharmaceutical operations the apothecaries' weight is used, in which twenty grains make a scruple, three scruples a drachm, eight drachms an ounce, and twelve ounces a pound. The Arabian apothecaries are under the immediate supervision of the government; and are subjected to a strict rule, particularly in regard to the quality and the price of drugs.

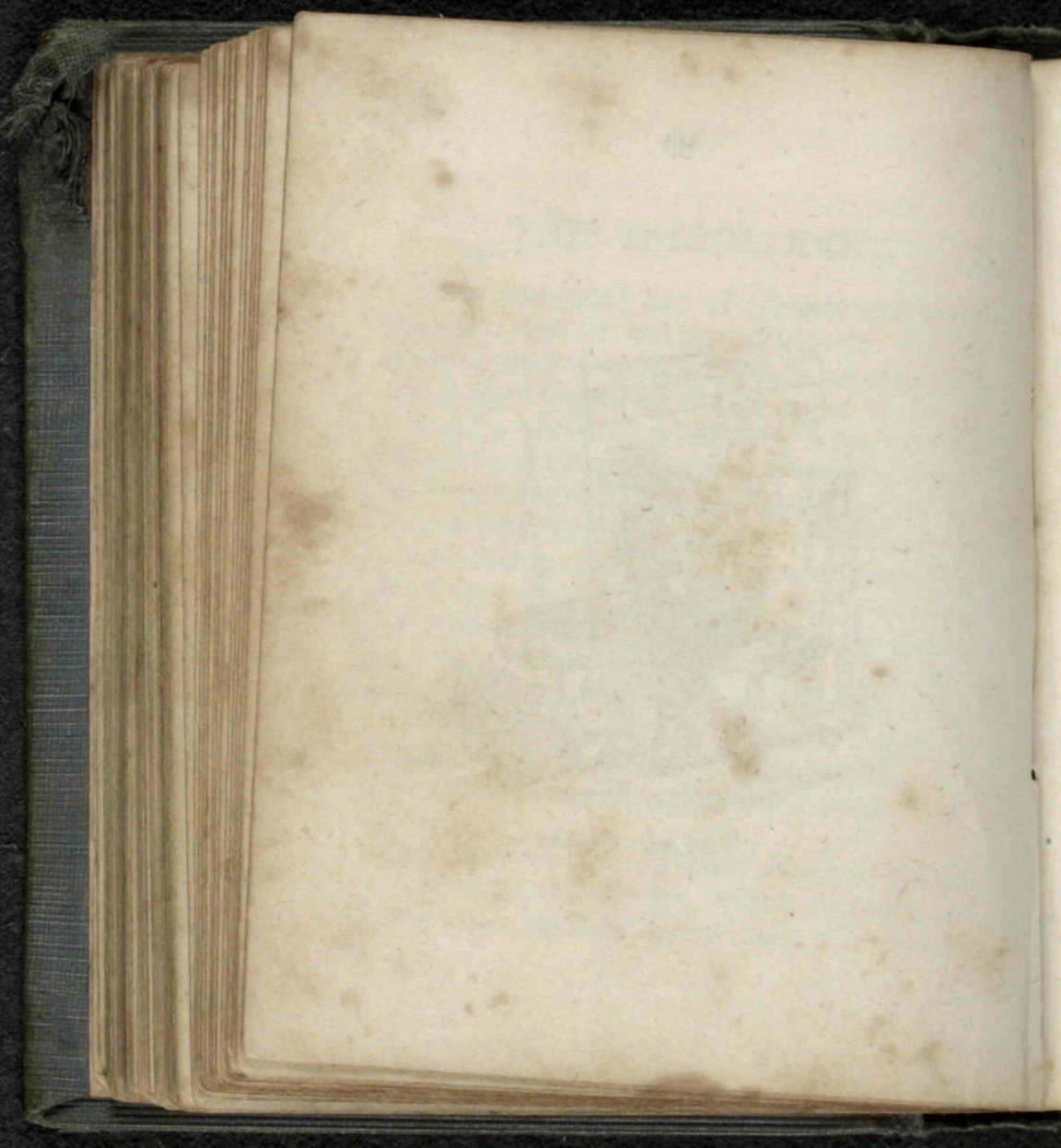
THE SHOEMAKER.

THE principal use of leather is for the manufacture of boots and shoes. Boot-making and shoemaking are essentially the same business. The most delicate part of a shoemaker's work is to cut his leather exactly to the shape wanted; this he does by means of a knife; being guided in the size by a last, which is a block of wood fashioned in imitation of the foot. Having ascertained the size of the foot for which the shoe is to be made, a last is selected of that size; the parts are then sewed together by means of a wax-end. The upper part of shoes is sometimes made of various kinds of cloth, and the soles sometimes of wood or even of iron.

In ancient times a kind of shoe called a 'sandal,' was in use, which appears to have been nothing more than a leathern



The Shoemaker.



sole, bound over the foot by means of leathern thongs.

The tools of a shoemaker are very numerous, a few of the most important of which we shall mention:—first, the hammer, awls of all descriptions, lasts of all sizes, boot-trees, hog's bristles, wax, hempen twine, and many other articles.

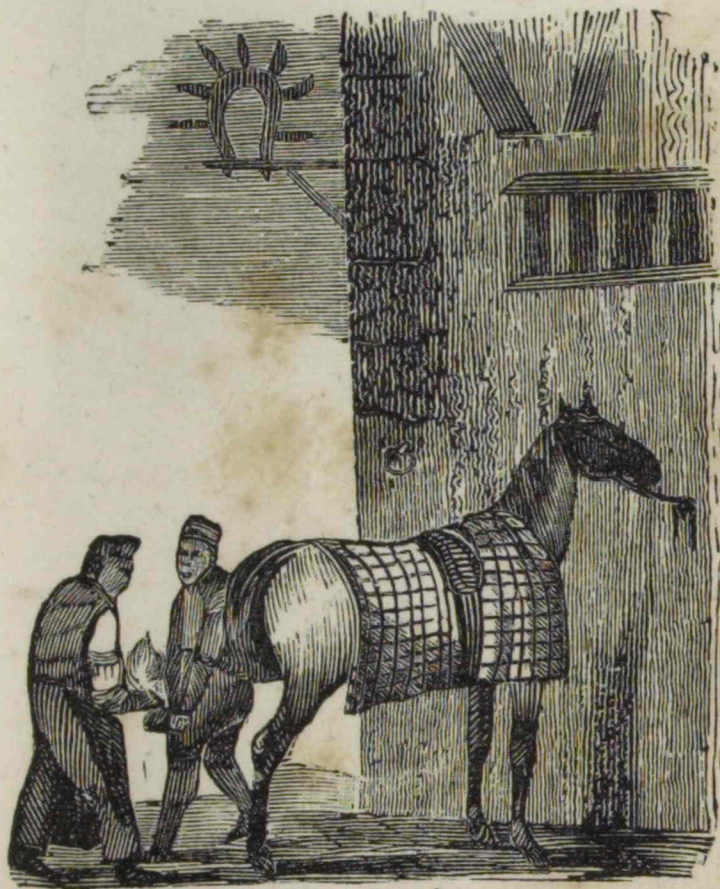
Machinery has not yet been applied to shoemaking, but we know not how it may fare in future.

THE FARRIER.

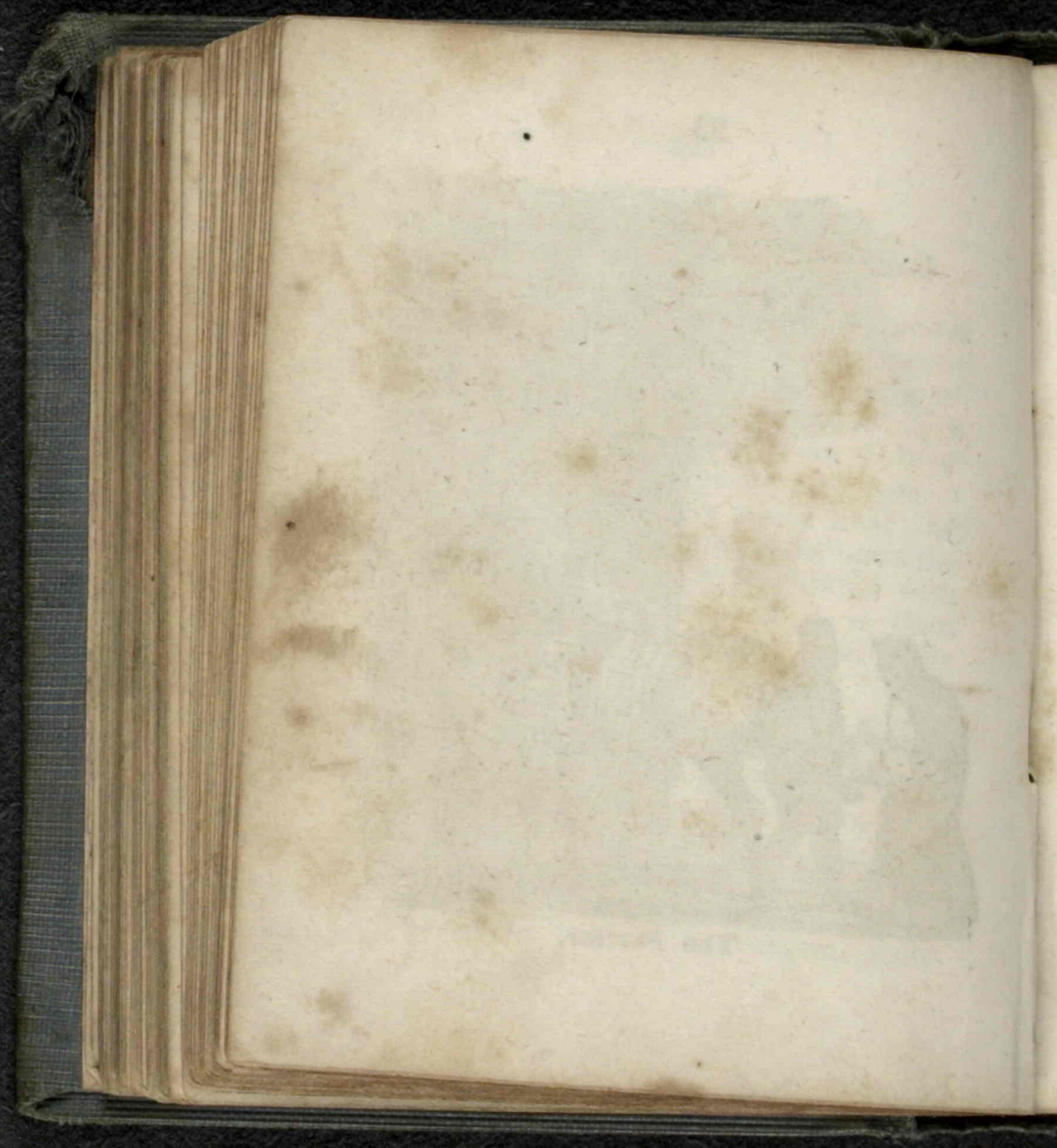
THE farrier, in the most extended sense of the word, is the physician and surgeon of domestic animals. The occupation of a farrier, as I am now to describe it, is chiefly to prepare and put on horses' shoes. The iron to be formed into a shoe he first heats to a white heat; he then moulds it with his hammer upon the anvil; this iron shoe is perforated with holes about an inch apart, it is then nailed on the horse's hoof with nails made expressly for the purpose.

The farrier before he puts on a new shoe has to take off the old one, and then pares the hoof; in doing which he must be very careful that his instrument does not sink farther than the hoof extends; if it does, lameness will be the consequence.

The horse wild in his natural state



The Farrier.



requires no shoe, for a good reason; the prairies which he frequents are covered with grass, and do not wear out the hoof; but let the horse taken wild on the prairies be ridden on the hard roads and paved streets of our city, and the consequence will be that his hoof, in a short time, will wear out, and the animal will be good for nothing. The chief instruments of a farrier are a hammer, forceps, and parer.

THE DYER.

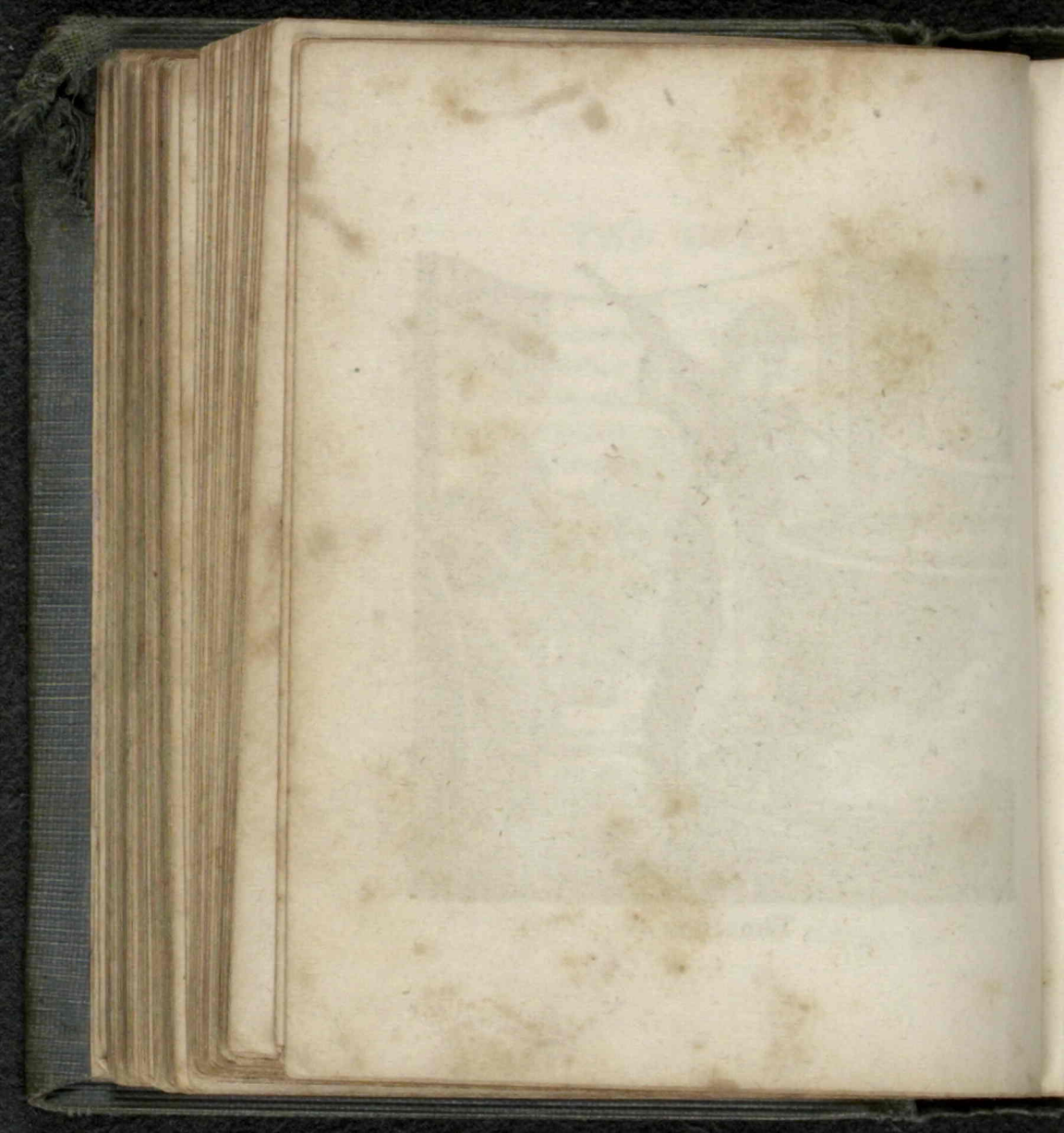
THERE are some differences in dyeing which it is necessary to explain; one of these is, whether the substance used is animal or vegetable in its origin. The most important dye stuffs are, cochineal, gum lac, Prussian blue, indigo, turmeric, saffron, and madder. The merchant who deals in these is called a dry-salter.

The use of alum in dye stuffs is to render the colors in the calico or piece of stuff dyed permanent, so that it cannot be effaced by washing; cream of tartar and common salt are also used for the same purpose. The apparatus used in dyeing consists of vats and long black sticks to ring the dye out of the substance dyed.

Various as are the tints observable in dyed stuffs, they may all be produced by combinations of the four simple co-



The Dyer.



lors—blue, red, yellow, and black ; but a great deal of dexterity is necessary in combining these so that they may produce the required shades.

Another branch of dyeing more complicated in its execution, has given rise to various contrivances to simplify the labor. It is termed topical dyeing.

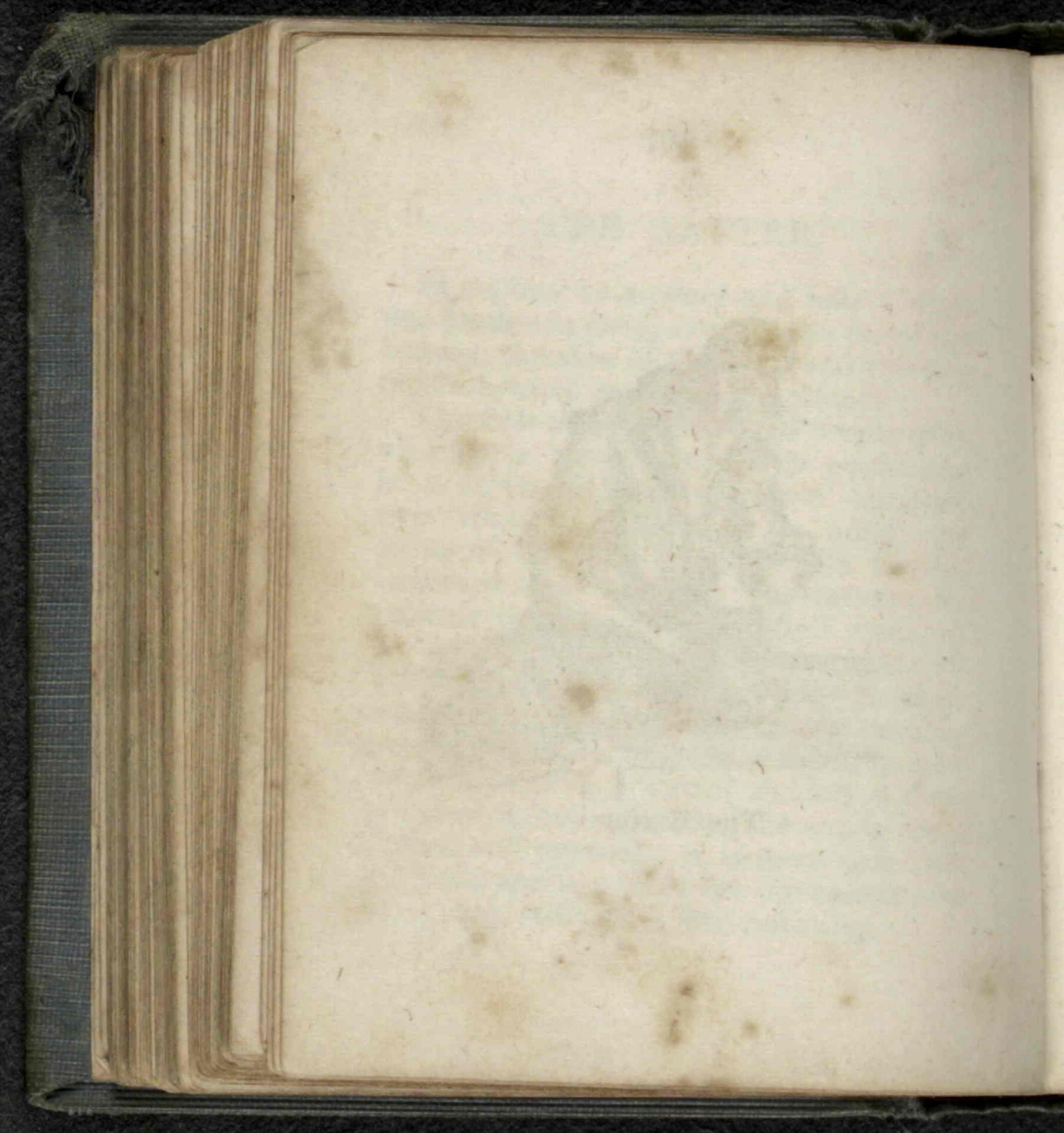
THE HATTER.

IN making hats, wool and hair of various kinds are used, such as the fur of the beaver, the skin of the seal, and the fine inside coat of many other animals.

The first thing done in the preparation of a hat is bowing, which is performed in a series of places called bundles, over which a large bow is hung, the string of which is catgut. With this instrument the workman commences by striking the string with a small piece of wood called the bow-pin; the effect of bowing is, that the hair or wool is separated very loosely; the hatter having bowed his wool, presses it together into what is called a "nap," the hat is then planked in boiling water, the nap is then put on and pressed; it is then dried on a block, and is now fit for the operations of dyeing, stiffening, and finishing.



The Hatter.



The down of hats is generally black, drab, or white in color. After putting on the nap the hats are dyed and dried, and are then ready for stiffening, which is performed by means of a brush and glue; the hat is next passed to the finisher, whose first operation is to mould it into a fashionable shape. For this purpose it is necessary to soften the glue by means of steam; the hat is then wet a little, and the nap is smoothed and polished by applying a hot iron. The brim is next cut, and the hat put in shape by placing a screw across, and shaping the brim while warm with the hand; the coarse hairs are then picked out, and after lining and binding it is ready for the market.

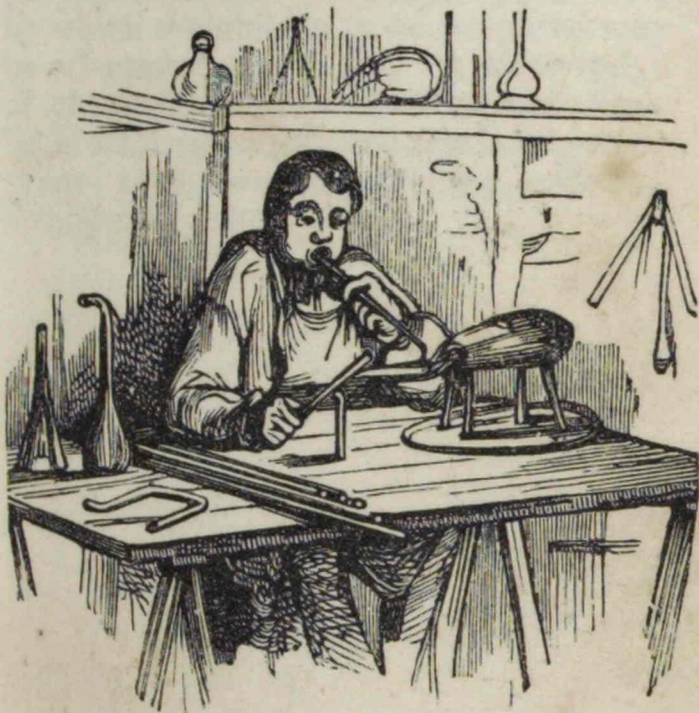
Hats made of wool are called, by the hatters, cordies.

THE CHEMIST.

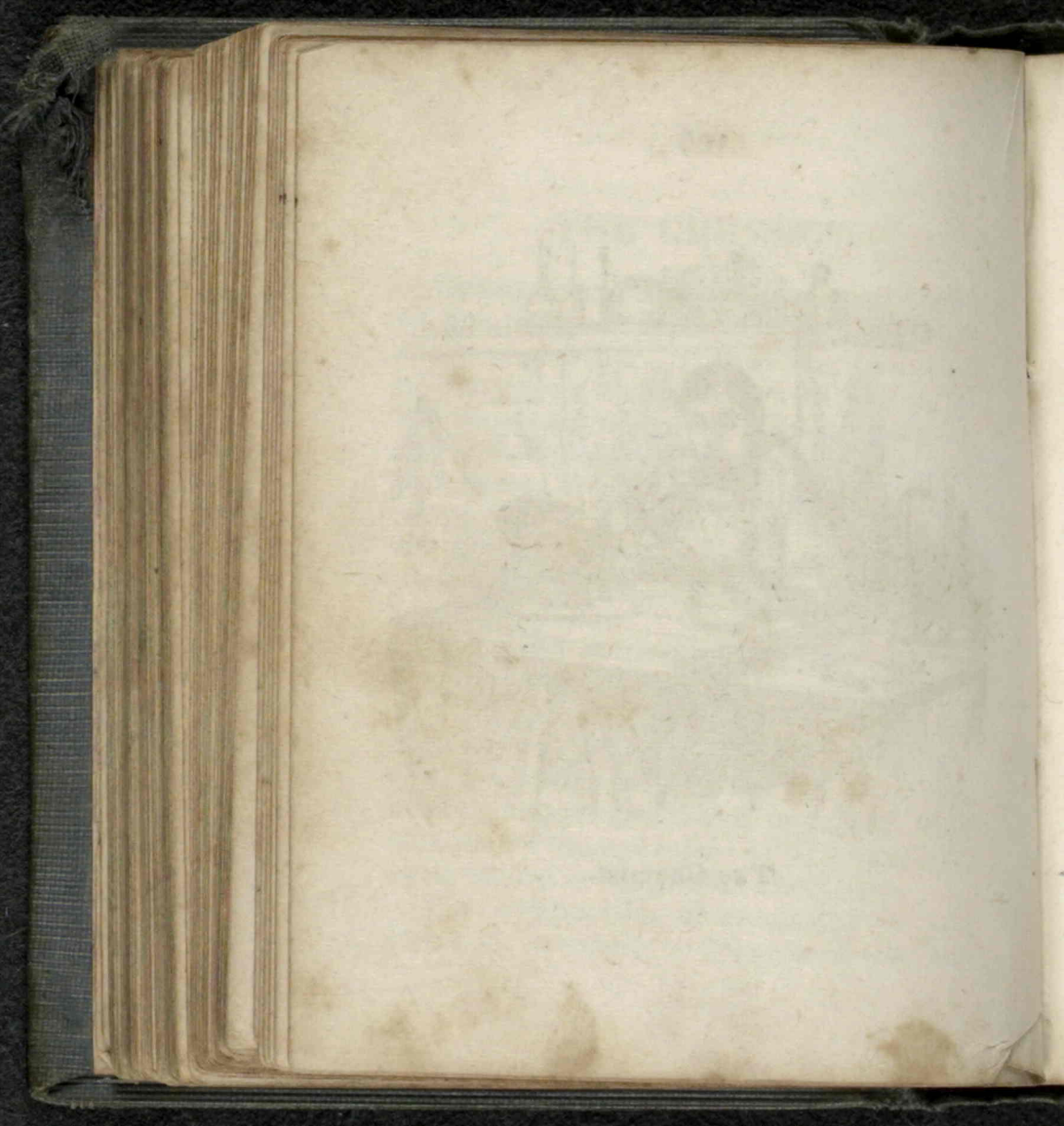
CHEMISTRY treats of the mutual action of the integral parts of one body upon these of another. There are two ways of becoming acquainted with the internal structure of bodies ; first, by analysis, and secondly, by synthesis. Chemical processes, by changing or modifying the properties of bodies, suggest to the observer important considerations on the changes of form, density, and temperature.

Chemistry is divided into mineral and organic chemistry. When the former refers to natural history it is subdivided into physiological or animal chemistry, which has for its object the consideration of the changes produced in animal substances by the operation of life ; and into agricultural or vegetable chemistry.

The application of chemistry to the arts and sciences, is important and ex-



The Chemist.



tensive. Here its aim is to discover, simplify, extend and perfect the processes, by which the objects to be prepared may be adapted to our wants. A knowledge of chemistry may also be frequently useful in all judicial proceedings in exposing crime, as in cases of poisoning, counterfeiting coins, &c.

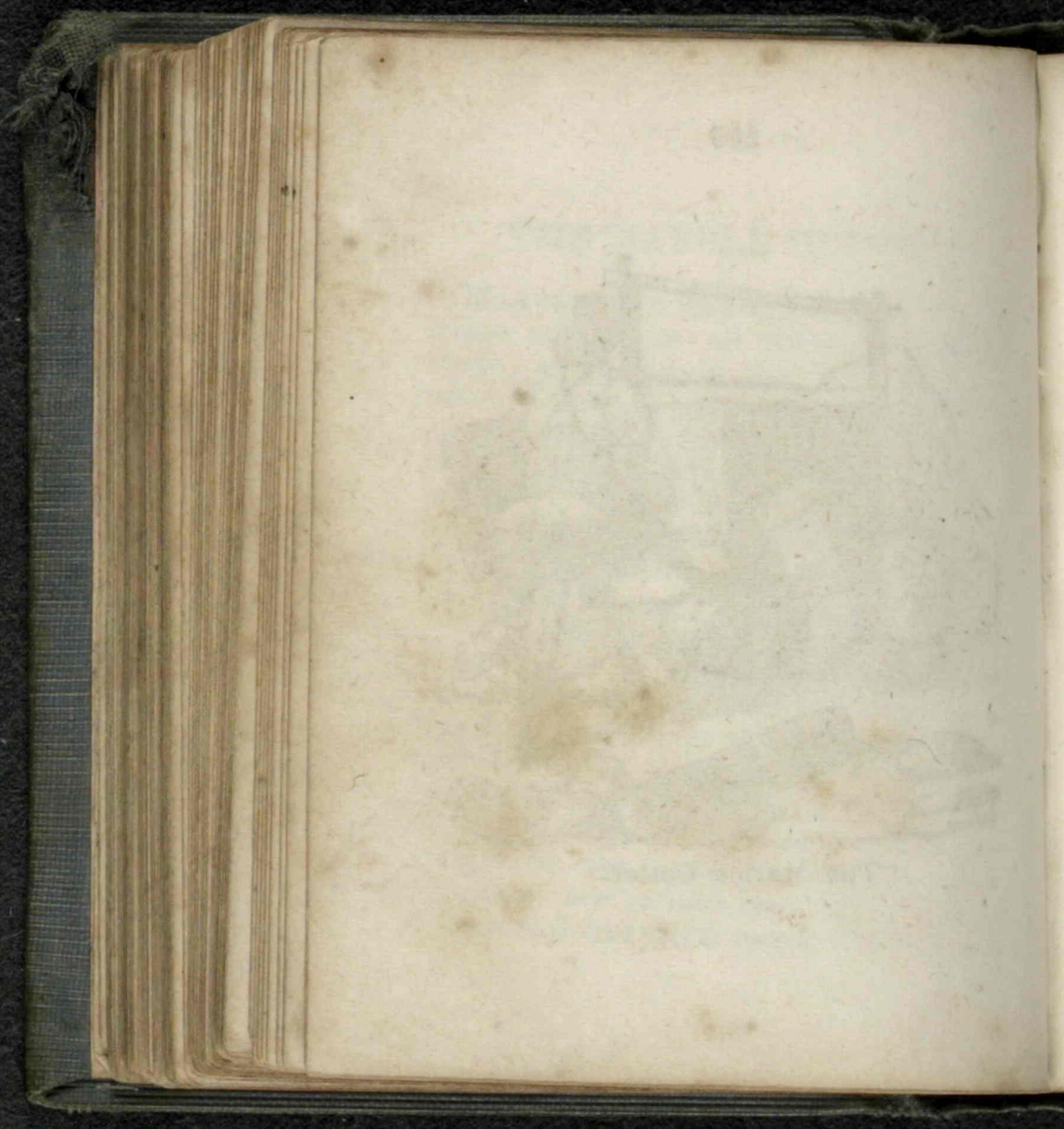
THE MARBLE CUTTER.

MARBLE, in common language, is the name applied to all sorts of polished stone, employed in the decoration of monuments and public edifices, or in the construction of private houses ; there are two kinds of marble, primitive and secondary ; the primitive are those that have a brilliant fracture ; and the secondary, those which are possessed of a dull fracture.

Although the United States are known to be rich in marbles, little attention has yet been given to the subject. The quarries in Pennsylvania are very numerous, and abound in the best marble ; a very handsome pudding stone marble is found in Maryland, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, on the banks of the Potomac. Its colors are various and striking, and the mineral has been much used in the



The Marble Cutter.



construction of the interior of the capitol at Washington. It is the business of the marble cutter to form pieces of marble into different forms, such as monuments, statues, busts, &c.

The principal tools of the marble cutter are chisels of all sizes, and a large mallet or wooden hammer; these apparently trifling instruments have fashioned from shapeless stone, monuments of genius, which have challenged the admiration of all ages.

THE SHIPWRIGHT.

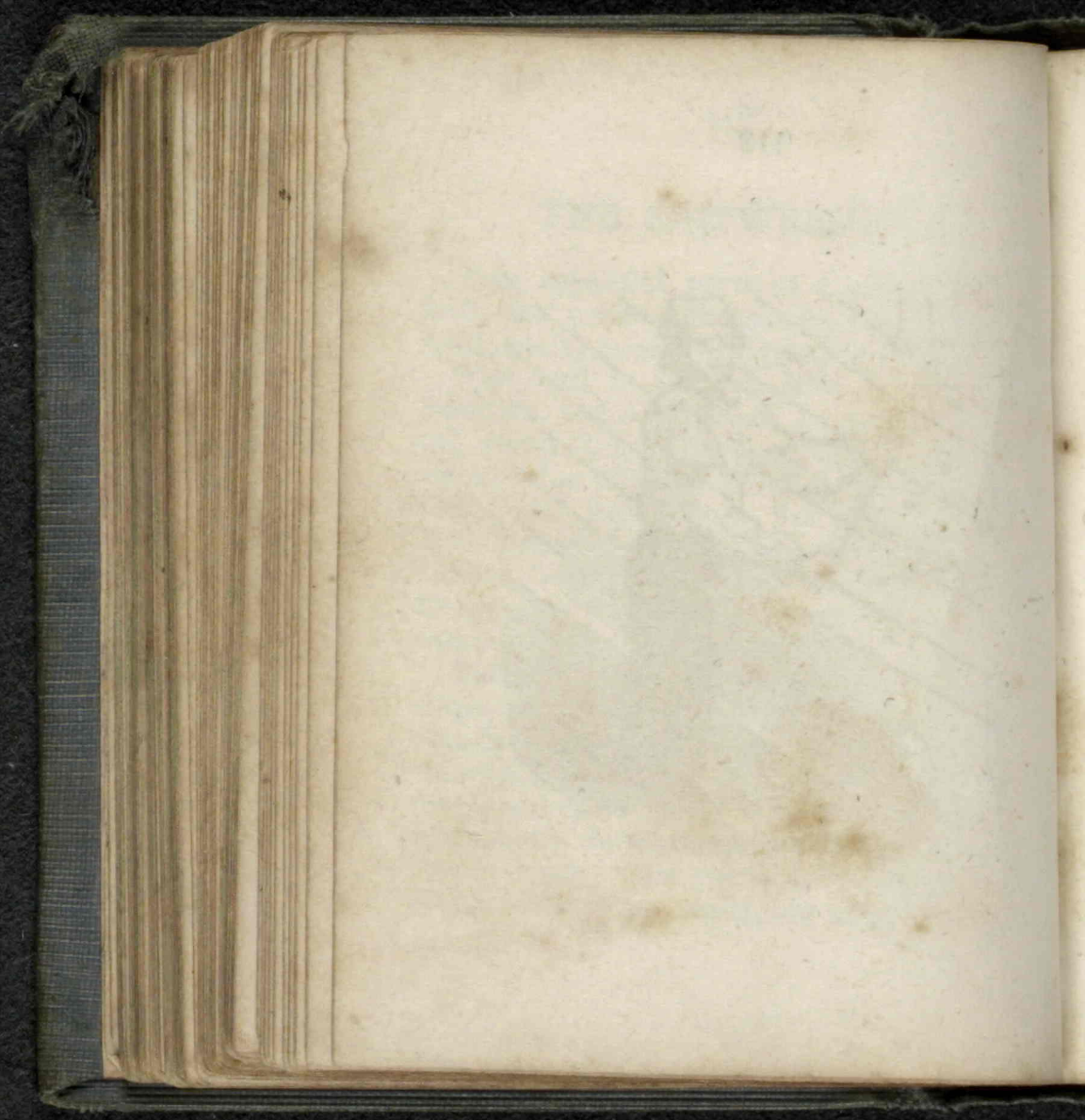
THE essential parts of a ship are the hull, the rudder, the masts, yards, bowsprit, sails, anchors, rigging, and cables.

The hull is divided into a stem or forepart, and a stern or back part. On the stern the rudder is attached; the upper edge of the hull is termed the gunwale, and below this are the chains. The interior of the hull contains the cabin, berths, and other apartments. Every ship has at least one deck, and some have three or four.

There are three principal masts in a ship: the largest is the mainmast, which stands in the entre of the ship; at a considerable distance forward is the foremast, and at a distance behind is the mizzen mast; these masts are firmly fixed in the keel. The yards are long poles slung across the masts, or attached to



The Shipwright.



them by one end and having fixed to them the upper ends of the sails. They are named the same as the masts over which they are slung, (thus for example, the main-yard.) It is the business of the shipwright to construct all the articles above named; and many others which our limited space does not allow us to dwell upon.

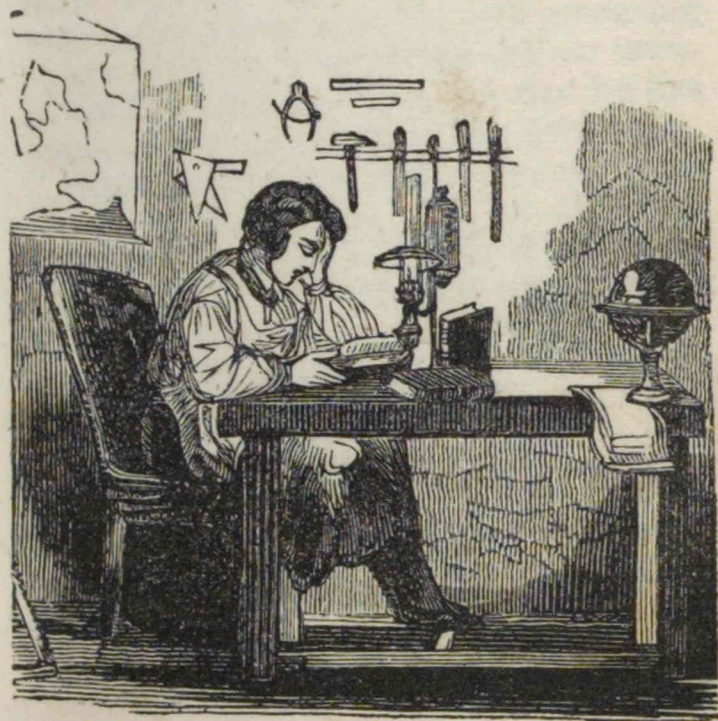
The article principally used in the business of ship carpentering in the adz, which is a long broad-axe.

THE DOCTOR.

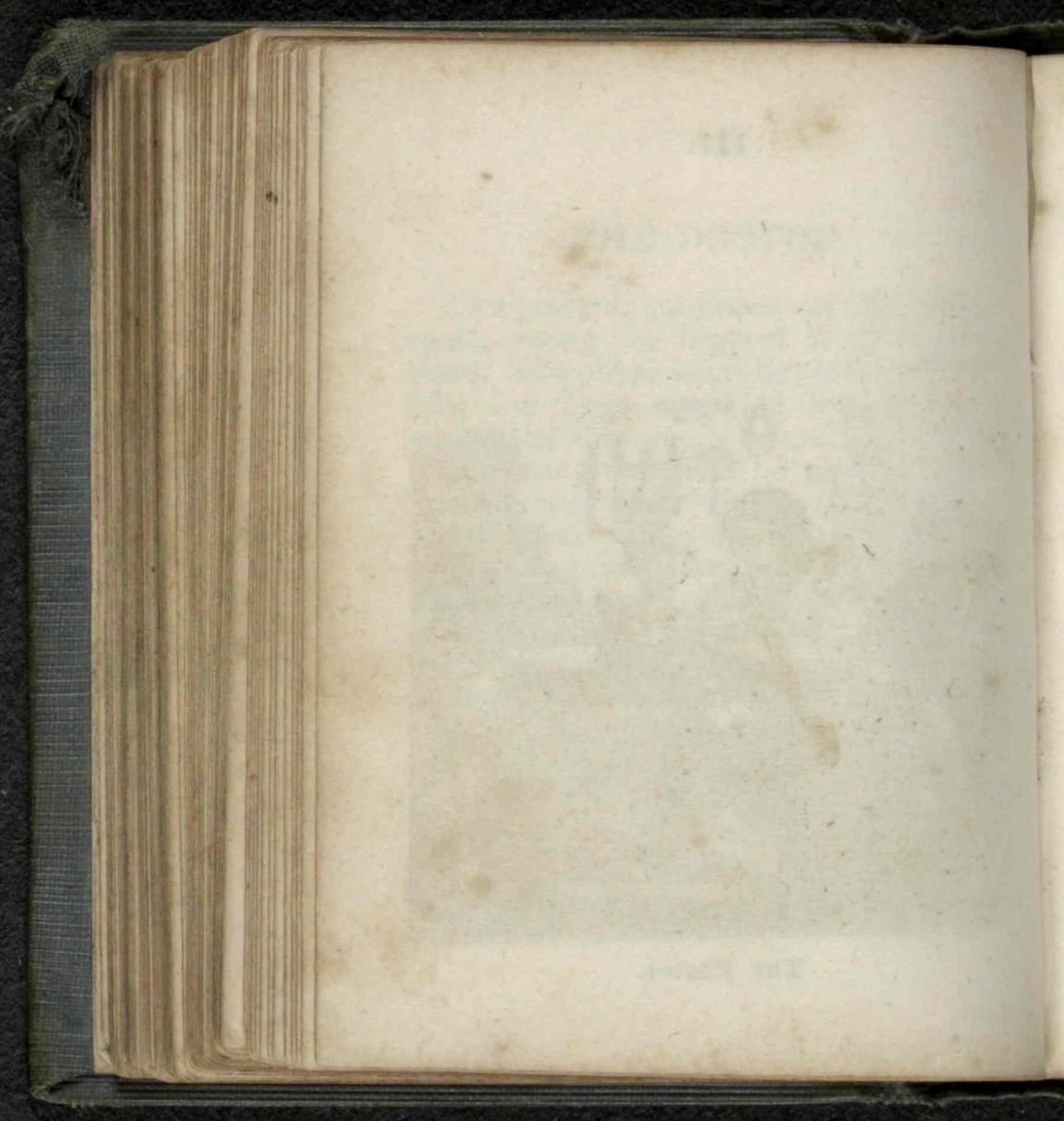
THE trade or profession of the doctor ranks among the highest of all professions. The physician relieves the wretch who has been mangled by accident, wasted by disease, or abused by selfish indulgence ; and it is he who is called in to soothe the deep agonies of the dying ; view him in whatever light we may, his calling is a most honourable one.

The art of curing diseases was practised in ancient times in Egypt ; but it was in a great degree checked by the ordinances of the age, which prescribed a remedy for almost every disease, and the mode in which these remedies were to be applied. Besides the practice of medicine was confined to the priests, whose superstition almost nullified their knowledge.

The practice of medicine is very la-



The Doctor.



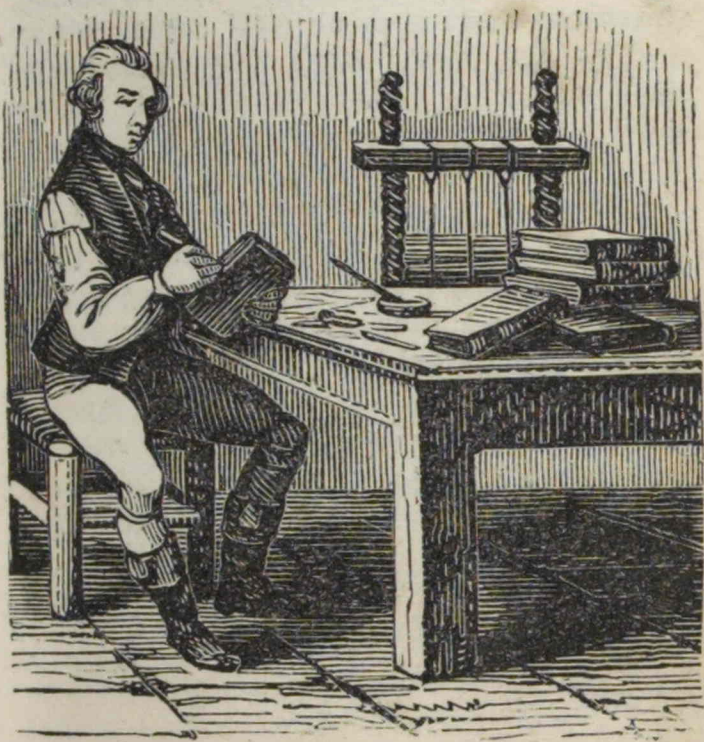
borious, as is also the course of study necessary for the least chance of success in the occupation.

The physician is in many cases called upon both by night and day; so that after a few years spent in endeavouring to preserve the lives of his fellow men, he finds out the startling fact that he has irremediably undermined his own.

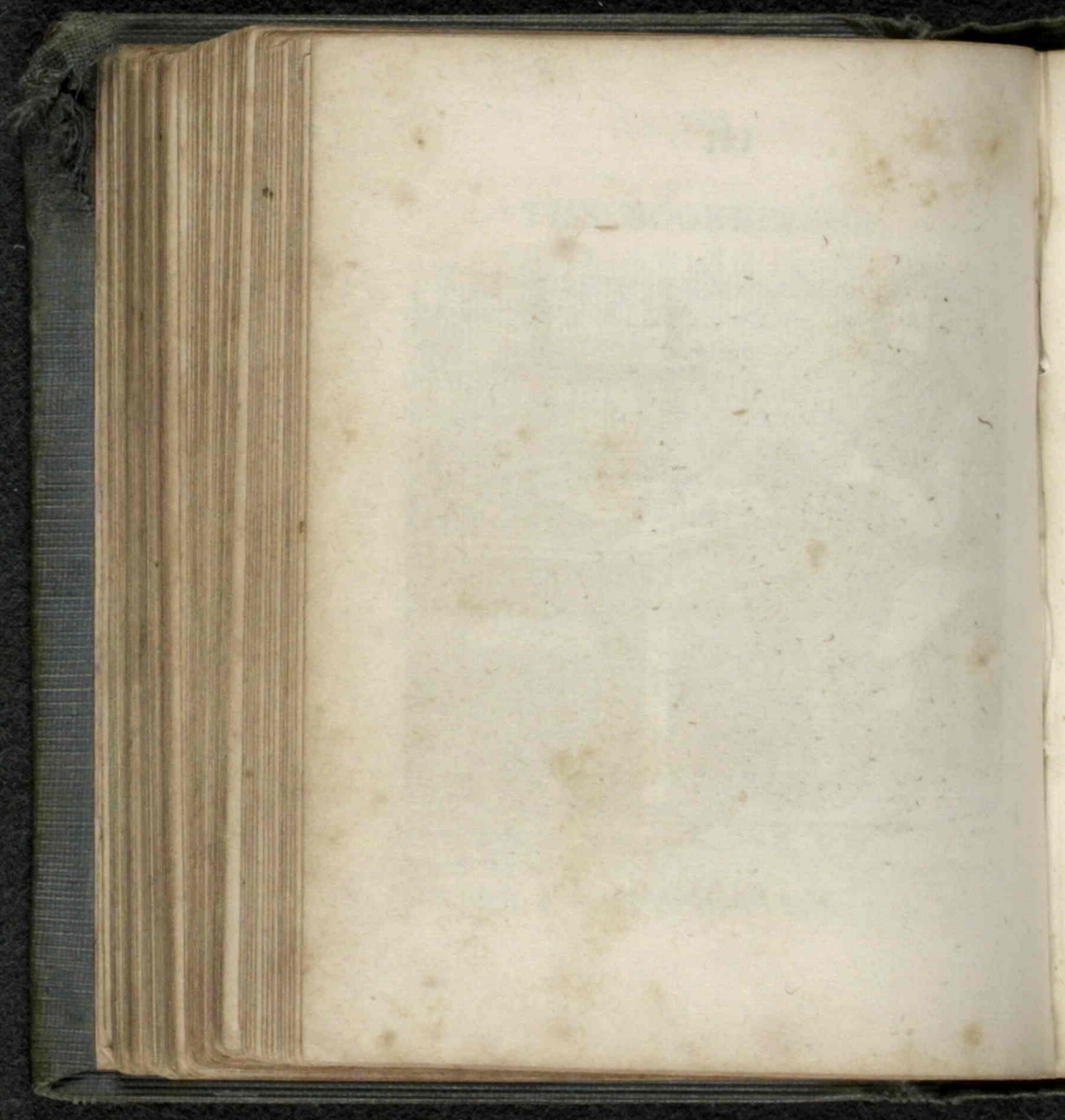
Diseases are often incurable, and most effectually baffle the skill of the best practitioner. The business of the physician is a humane one, for what can we do better than to relieve our fellow-beings in distress?

THE BOOKBINDER.

THE first step in the operation of binding books is folding, which is of much importance; the beauty of a book depending on its being properly folded; the various sizes of books are denominated according to the number of leaves into which the sheet is folded: as folio, quarto, &c. The next thing to be attended to by the bookbinder is to see that all the sheets belong to the same work; this is called the collation of the work. The book being found correct is ready for the heating-stone; this is done by shaking the work upon the stone by the back and head, so as to make the whole even; the book is then pressed and collated again. The next operation is that of sawing the backs; this is done in order to prevent the bands on which a book is sown appearing on



The Bookbinder.



the back; the blank papers are now placed at the beginning and the ending of the book. The book is then screwed in a press; it is then taken out of the press, and a back placed on it, and left to dry in a press for a long time. The edges of the book are then cut, and afterwards coloured; the colours most used are blue, yellow, brown, and red, which are prepared by grinding them in water. The headband is next set, and the book is ready for the finisher, who colours or gilds it. It is then polished by two persons, one of whom polishes the back and bands, and the other polishes the sides.

THE CAULKER.

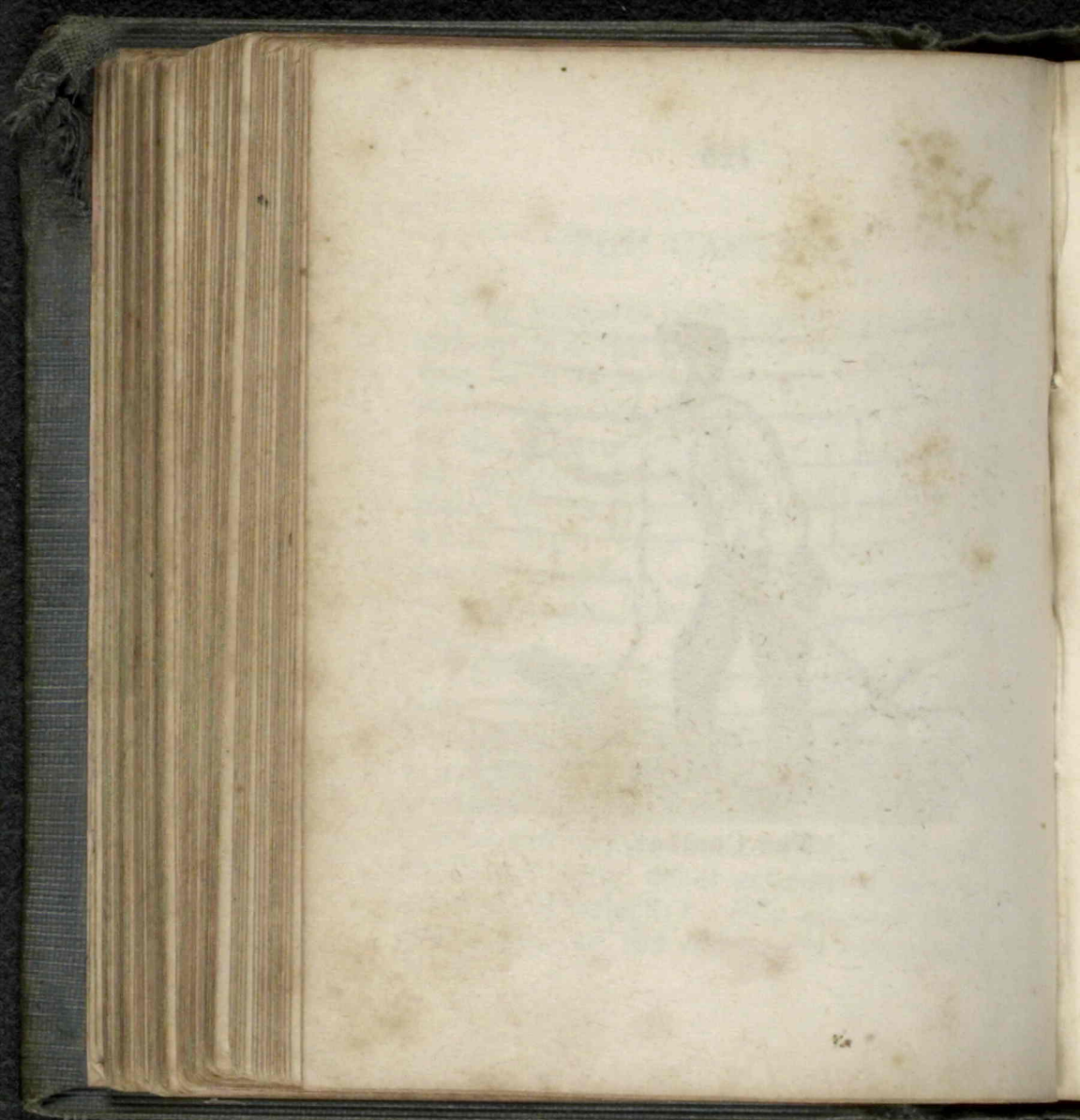
THE business of the caulker is to drive oakum into the seams of the planks of vessels so as to exclude the entrance of water, but the oakum would soon rot by the action of the water if it were not for another substance called pitch, or resin, which is melted and poured on it while hot; this firmly cements the seams together, and at the same time prevents the water from rotting the oakum.

The tools of the caulker are very few, they consist of an instrument which combines a knife and a punch, and also a hammer, with which the seams are wedged full of oakum.

Some of my young readers may ask, could not some other substance be substituted for oakum? We answer there could not, as the oakum is essentially



The Caulker.



oily in its nature, it serves to defend it self for a time against water, which other substances will not do, unless a great amount of trouble is taken with it to render it water-proof.

The cut before us represents a caulker engaged in caulking the sides of a ship; he has his knife in one hand, and his hatchet in the other, while the oakum is lying on the deck of the vessel.

THE CURRIER.

CURRYING is very intimately connected with tanning; it applies chiefly to the stronger kinds of leather, such as ox hides, &c.

The currier softens the tanned skins by soaking them in water. The wet skin is then thrown upon a beam with the flesh side out, and the leather is reduced to a uniform thickness by means of a double-edged knife of a peculiar construction, which is applied horizontally.

It is again thrown into water to be scoured and extended, and for this purpose it is laid on a stone table, and well worked with the edge of a small square stone fixed in a handle, and cleaned with a brush from a whitish substance which appears in all leather tanned with bark.

The hide is then removed to the dye-



The Currier.



ing shed, a mixture of oil and tallow is rubbed on it, and it is then dried. The next operation is called boarding or bruising, in which the skin is bent and worked with a grooved board, till it is well softened. It is then ready for the shoemaker who makes it into boots and shoes.

THE UPHOLSTERER.

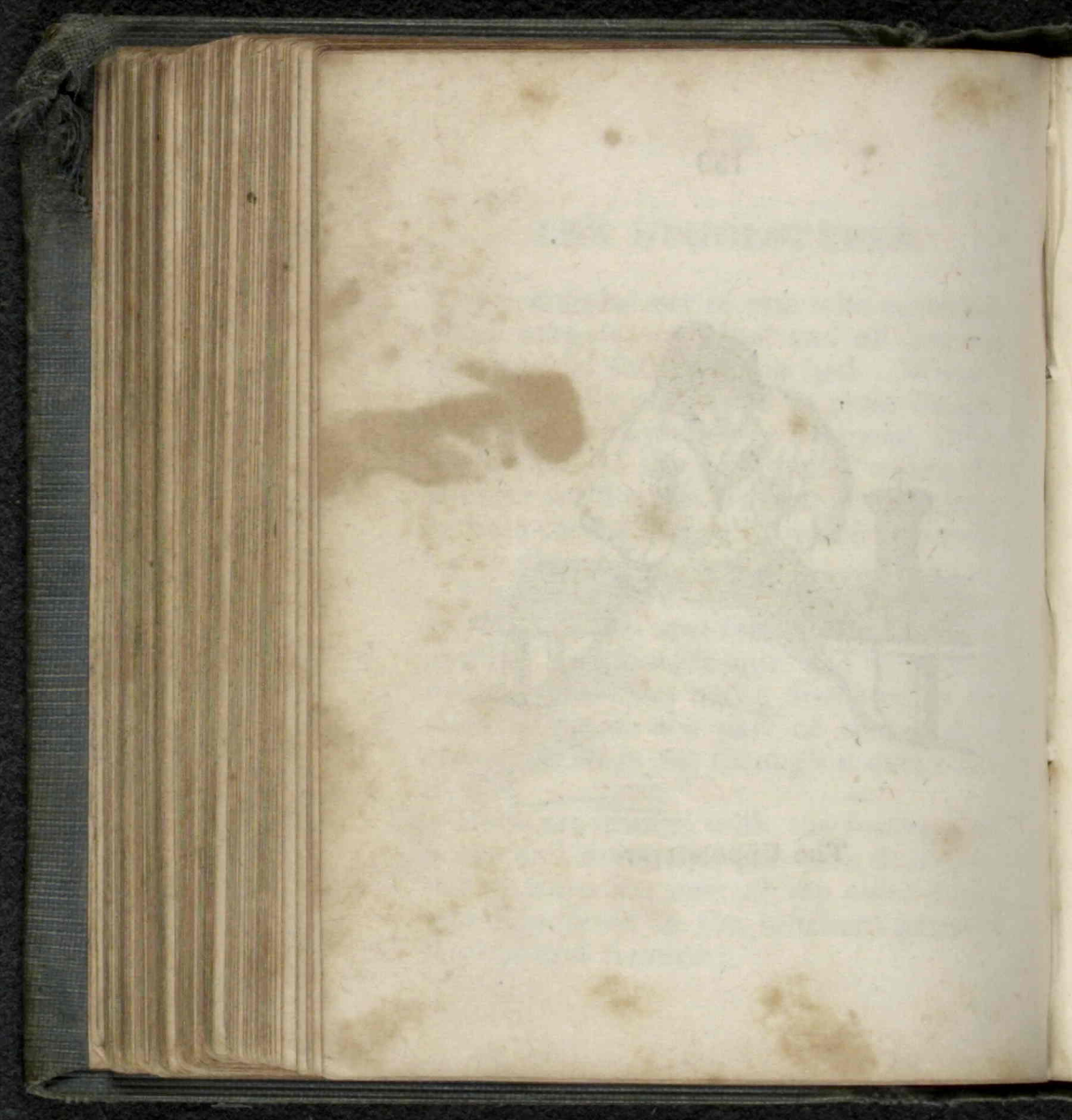
AN upholsterer is one who manufactures carpets, curtains, and all matters required in furnishing a bed. Women are generally employed in most departments of the upholstery business, either as carders of the hair, with which the various articles are stuffed, or in sewing carpets on the ticken in which the stuffing is placed.

Matrasses are also made by upholsterers; these matrasses are made by stuffing a sack with hair, and to prevent the material from being displaced or accumulating in one part of the sack, a strong stitch is put through it every few inches.

Beds are stuffed with the feathers of geese and swan, and also with down obtained from the nest of the eider duck, which is found in the northern parts of Europe and America.



The Upholsterer.



It is a fact worthy of notice that beds are used only among civilized nations. Among the hordes of Asia, the native tribes of Africa, or in the western wilds of America, all sexes and ages sleep on the bare ground, or on the skins of beasts which they take in hunting.

The cut before us represents an upholsterer engaged in making carpets, at which business he appears to be very skilful.

THE CALICO PRINTER.

CALICO printing is the art of dyeing cloth so as to produce figures in one or more colours on certain parts of cloth, while the rest of the surface is left in its original state.

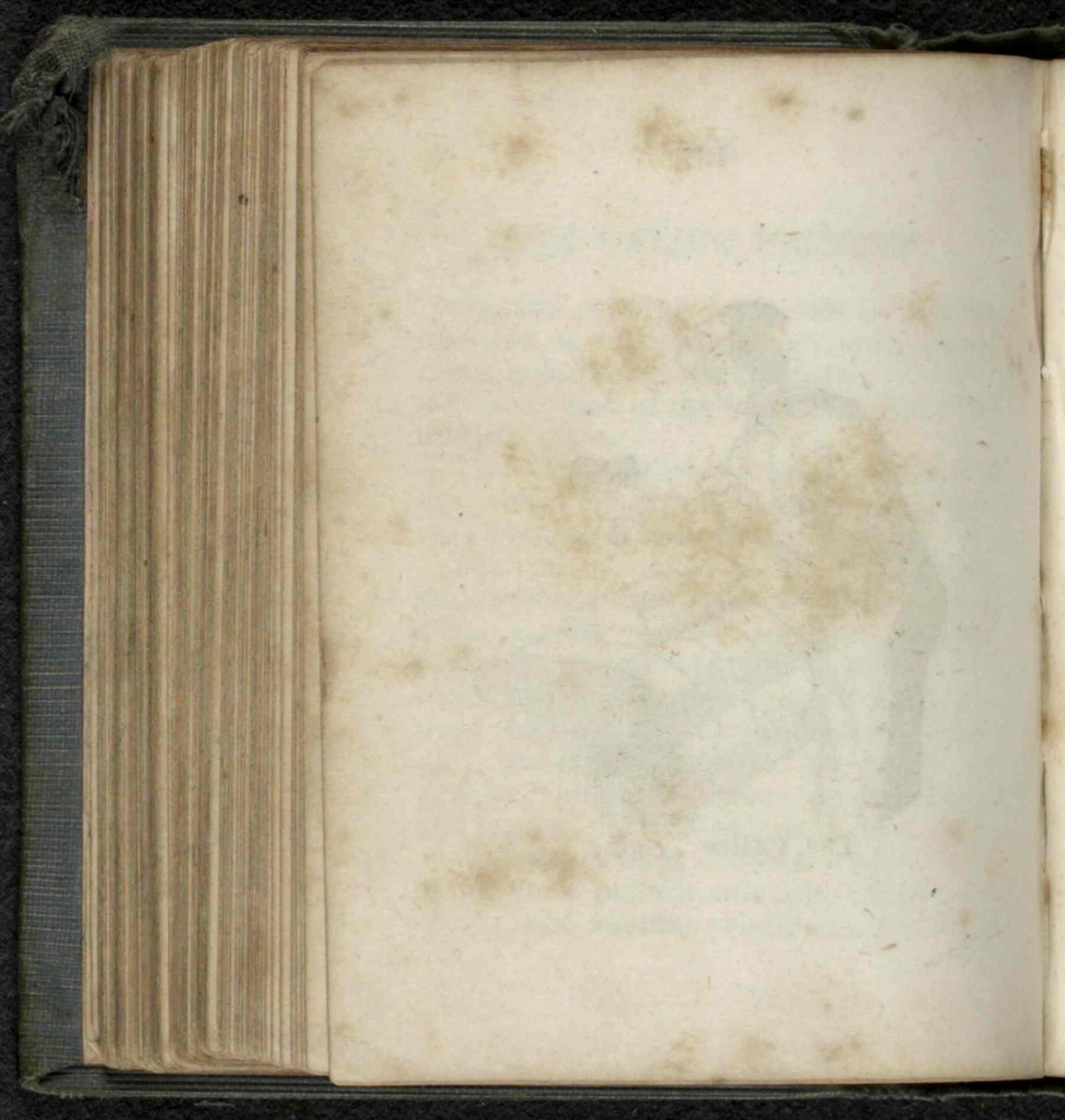
The cloth which is to be printed is first subjected to the operation of singeing, bleaching, and calendering.

The art of calico printing furnishes employment for a great number of persons, among whom are the pattern-drawer, who provides the design, the block cutter, and the engraver, who produce the blocks and cylinders for printing, the chemist, who provides the colours, the printer, who applies them, and a great number of minor workmen.

If these several colours are to be put on the same pattern, one printer does one colour, and another printer another, and



The Calico Printer.



so on till the requisite number of colours is finished.

After the calico has been printed, it undergoes various processes, such as bleaching, calendering, &c.; which render the colours smooth and fast, so that they cannot be washed out.

There are several branches of calico printing, one of which is carried on in Glasgow, called the BANDANA—a term applied to a variegated cotton handkerchief, in imitation of India spotted silks.

THE SUGAR REFINER.

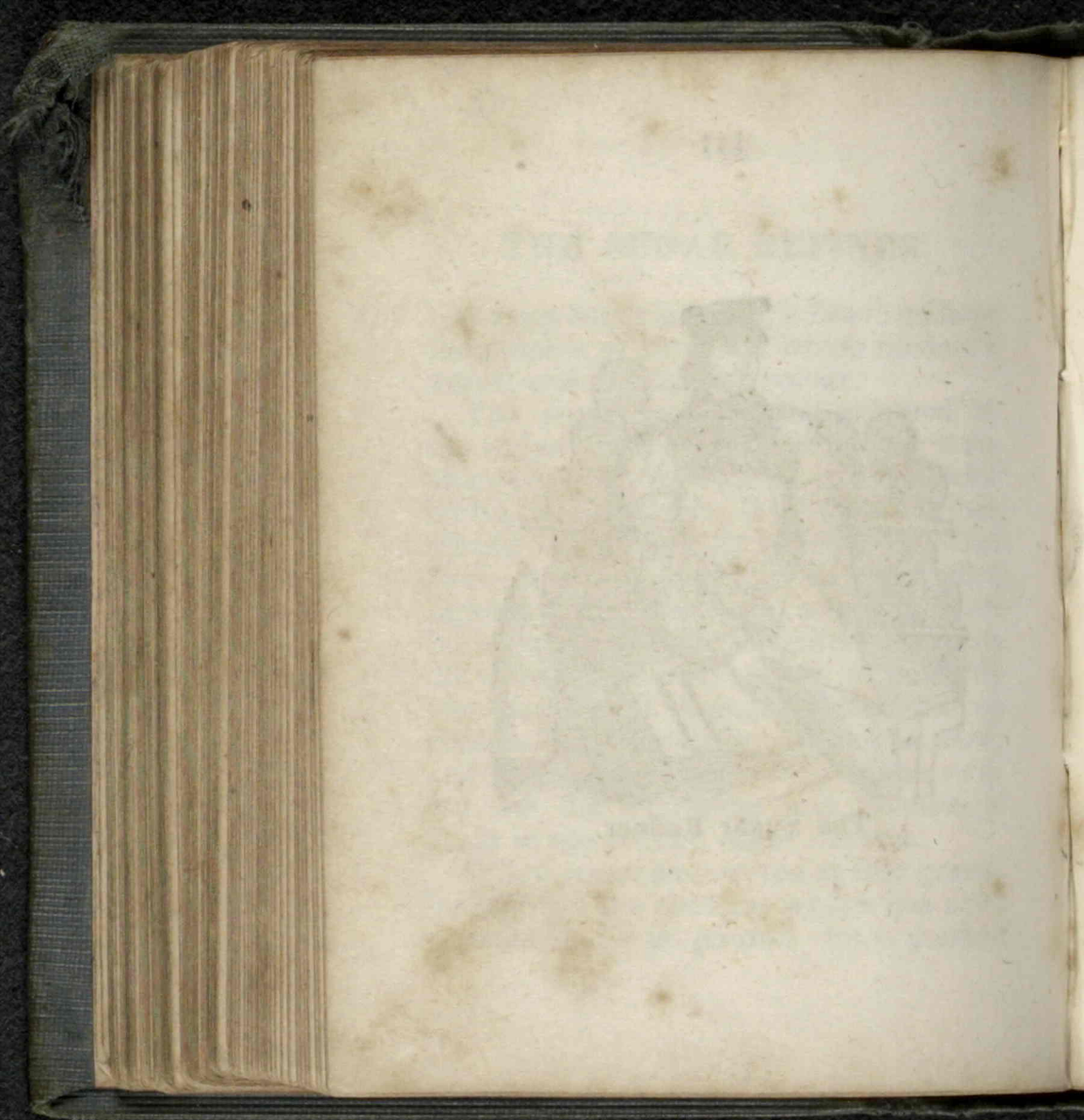
AFTER sugar is made, it has to undergo the process of refining, which renders it purer, and of a lighter colour.

The proper sugar being selected by the refiner, the pans for receiving it are charged with limewater and bullocks' blood, well mixed. The sugar is then placed in them, and suffered to stand about twelve hours. Fires are then lighted under the pans, until the liquid boils, when all the impurities are taken off with a skimmer, until it is perfectly transparent. The sugar is then put on coolers, and violently agitated by oars; and it is upon this agitation in the coolers that the whiteness and fineness of grain in the refined sugar depend.

When sugar has arrived at that granular state in the coolers, which has been described, it is poured into pointed



The Sugar Refiner.



earthen moulds, having a small pole at their pointed ends, which have been previously soaked a night in water; in these it is again agitated with sticks, for the purpose of extricating the air-bubbles which would otherwise adhere to the sugar and mould, and leave the coat of the loaf rough and uneven. When sufficiently cold, the mould is taken off, and the loaf is set on earthen pots, when all the treacle runs down, and leaves the sugar much whitened by the separation; the loaves are then *clayed* with a whitish mixture; after which they are thoroughly dried.

THE SEGAR MAKER.

SEGAR making is a very tedious trade, and requires a great deal of care and nicety.

The process of making segars is very simple, the tobacco being previously prepared by soaking a day in water; it is pressed by an iron press until all the water is pressed out; the stem is then stripped from it, and all the whole leaves are retained as wrappers, or the outside of the segar, while the ragged ones are dried perfectly, to be used as fillers, or inside of the segar.

The tobacco is then ready for use, and goes into the hands of the segar maker, whose only tool is a knife, with which the wrappers are cut to any suitable shape; the fillers are then taken in the left hand, and broken to the length of the segar; the filler is then rolled by



The Segar Maker.

THE SEAMING MACHINERY



The Sewing Machine

the right hand inside of the wrapper, and the segar is finished.

The segars are then placed on shelves for about a week, when they are thoroughly dried, and are then fit for boxing.

To give segars a high flavour, most segar merchants in packing them, place alternately a layer of segars, and a layer of high flavoured tobacco.

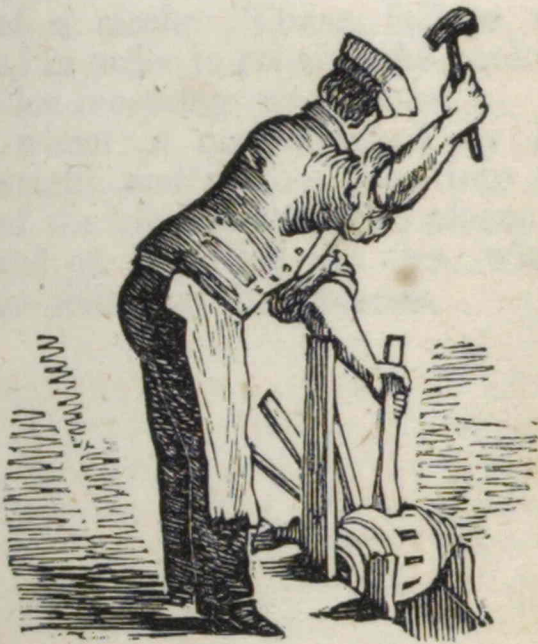
The tradesman who manufactures chewing tobacco, snuff, and segars is called a tobacconist.

THE WHEELWRIGHT.

THE wheelwright requires more strength than delicacy of hand, though he must be careful that the parts of his work be neatly joined together, and to be so firm as to resist any strain that can be placed upon them.

We will now describe the part which the wheelwright takes in the construction of a wheel.

The nave or centre of the wheel is made first, out of hard solid wood, turned in a lathe, and bored through the centre to receive the end of the axletree. Cavities, termed *mortices*, are formed in the nave for the reception of the spokes; the nave is then bound by a heated ring on each side. The spokes are made of oak, and are steamed before driving them into the cavities; which operation is done for the purpose of making them swell and



The Wheelwright.

THE WINDMILL



The Windmill

fill up the cavities. The wheel is now ready for the *felloes*, of which the rim is formed, each felloe consisting of a segment of a circle. These felloes are morticed in order to receive the spokes, each felloe receiving two spokes.

The wheel is now finished by the wheelwright, and it now goes into the hands of the blacksmith, who places an iron band on it, called the tire, which holds the felloes in their places.

THE BUTTON MAKER.

THE manufacture of buttons requires a great deal of care and skilfulness. The buttons are cast of metal, or cut from bone or wood, and burnished. The process of burnishing is effected on small lathes, provided with a very simple apparatus for retaining each button temporarily while it revolves. The lathe is turned by the workman's foot.

The burnisher used in burnishing buttons is made of hematite or blood-stone which is very smooth, and completely burnishes a button in the course of a few seconds.

The object in burnishing buttons is to render them perfectly smooth and brilliant before they go to the finishing or packing room. This is the last process which buttons have to undergo before being ready for sale.



The Button Maker.

101



The British Museum

Buttons are generally made of pearl, horn, bone, and wood, and are consequently susceptible of a high polish.

The finishing department of a button factory is devoted to the papering and packing of the buttons, a matter in which as much dexterity and neatness is shown as in the making of the button itself.

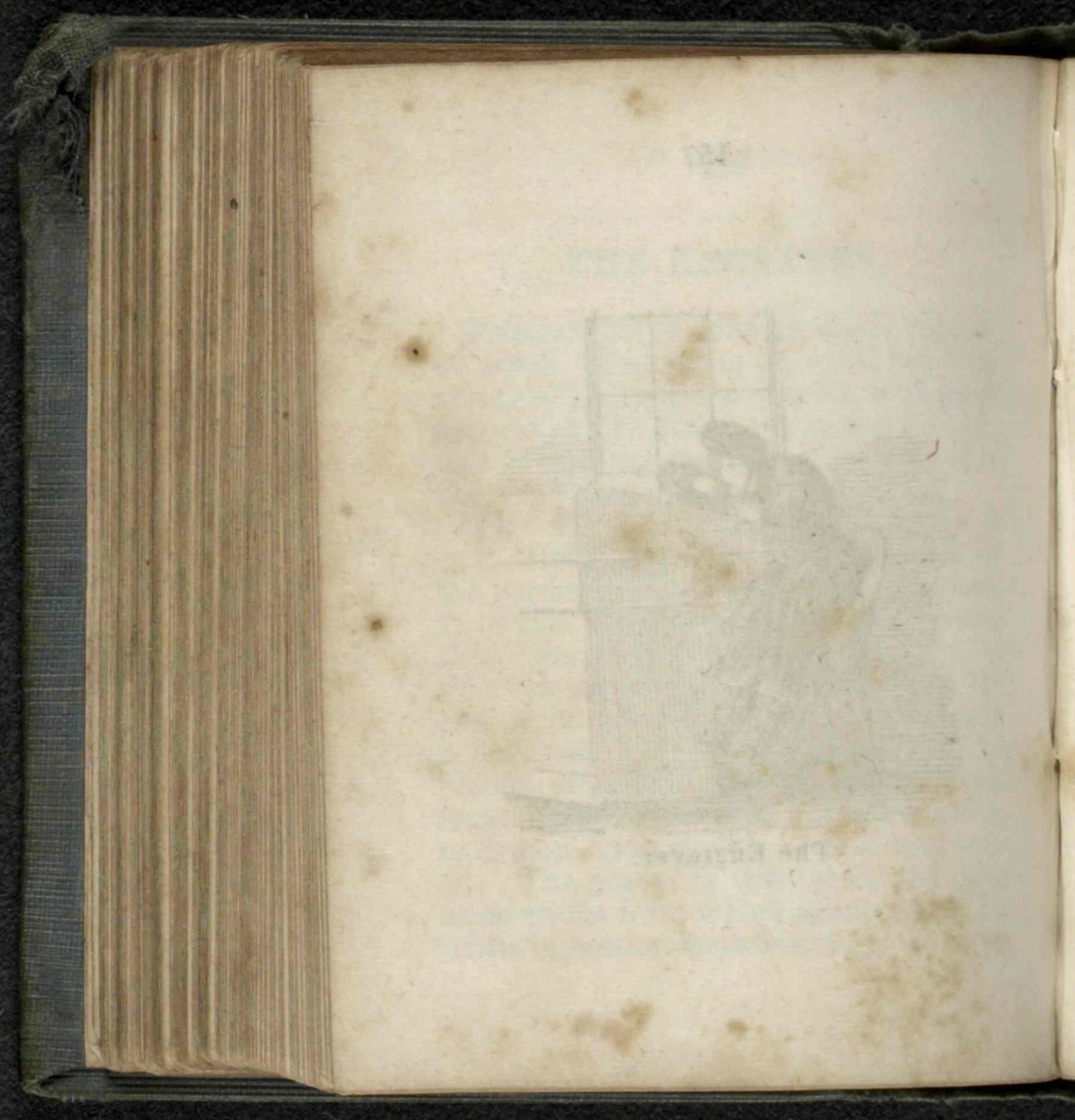
THE ENGRAVER.

ENGRAVING is done on steel, copper, or wood. Engraving on wood has been practised for several centuries, with great success. The lines are raised like letters of printing types, and are printed in the same manner.

The wood used for this purpose is box, which is preferred on account of the hardness and closeness of its texture. It is cut across the grain, into pieces about the height of common types, so that the engraving may be made on the end of the grain, for the sake of strength and durability. The surface must be planed smooth, and the design either transferred by means of a screw press, or drawn upon it with a black lead pencil. The graver is then used, the finer excavations from which are intended for white interstices between the black lines



The Engraver.



produced by leaving the wood untouched; and the greatest lights are made by cutting away the wood entirely, of the intended form, length, and breadth; but the deepest shades require no engraving. Much of the beauty of this kind of engraving depends upon the printing.

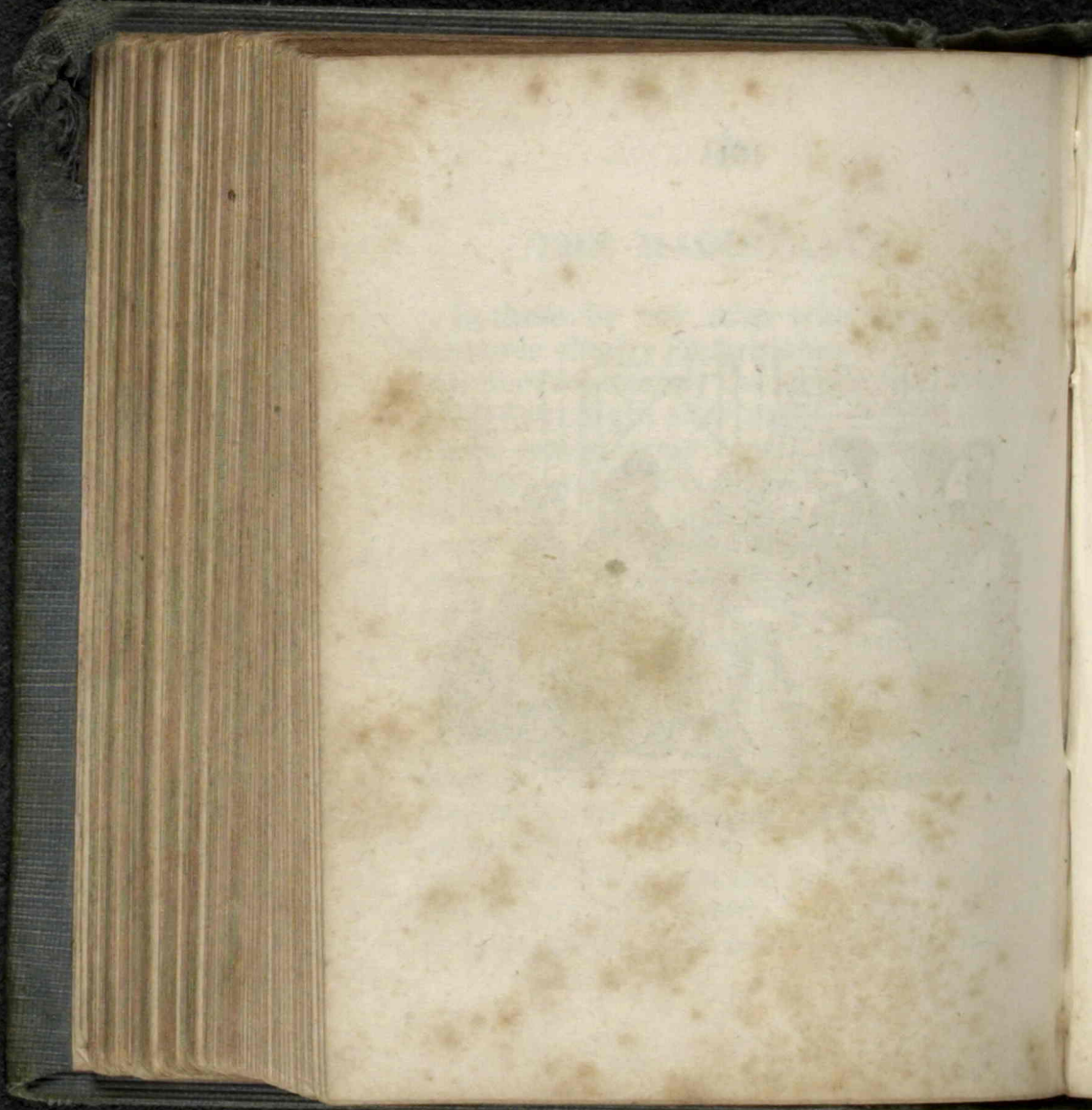
Wood engravings have this advantage, that they may be inserted in a page of common types, and printed without separate expense. They are very durable, and may be multiplied by the process of stereotyping.

THE MAGISTRATE.

IF there be any man who especially deserves charity for breaches of the law, that man is certainly the magistrate. Day after day, night after night, it rides and goads and wearies him, until fatigued, hungry, and sleepy as he is, it were little wonder if in a paroxysm of desperation, he would burst through all law and order, and become perfectly uproarious. A glance at the picture will tell the wretchedness of the individual, incarcerated in a squire's office. Long shelves of ponderous volumes, not for pleasure, nor for ornament, but for abuse of their owner—a saucy, well buttered constable, an officer of the law, and an unfortunate one—the victim—that is *one* of the victims of the law. Examine the latter a little closer. Craniologically considered his head is of two elements,



The Magistrate.



impudence, stupidity; surgically considered he has a six inch gash across his pate; the first glance at which bestows a quietus upon the hungriest stomach that ever tormented an alderman; *morally* considered he is a dare-all, good-for-nothing, insignificant "varment," that his guide has "taken up" for want of better employment. But the sight to see of this picture, the one that harrows up the soul, is the man by the table. As soon as the open door disclosed an object of misery, sympathy urged him to his feet, and he almost broke forth in the friendly salutation, "Hail, brother." All day long he has been in his office. Now another case is near. Witnesses are to draw forth exactly how the crime was done, and others to contradict at equal length, and then add how it was not done. Such is the magistrate.

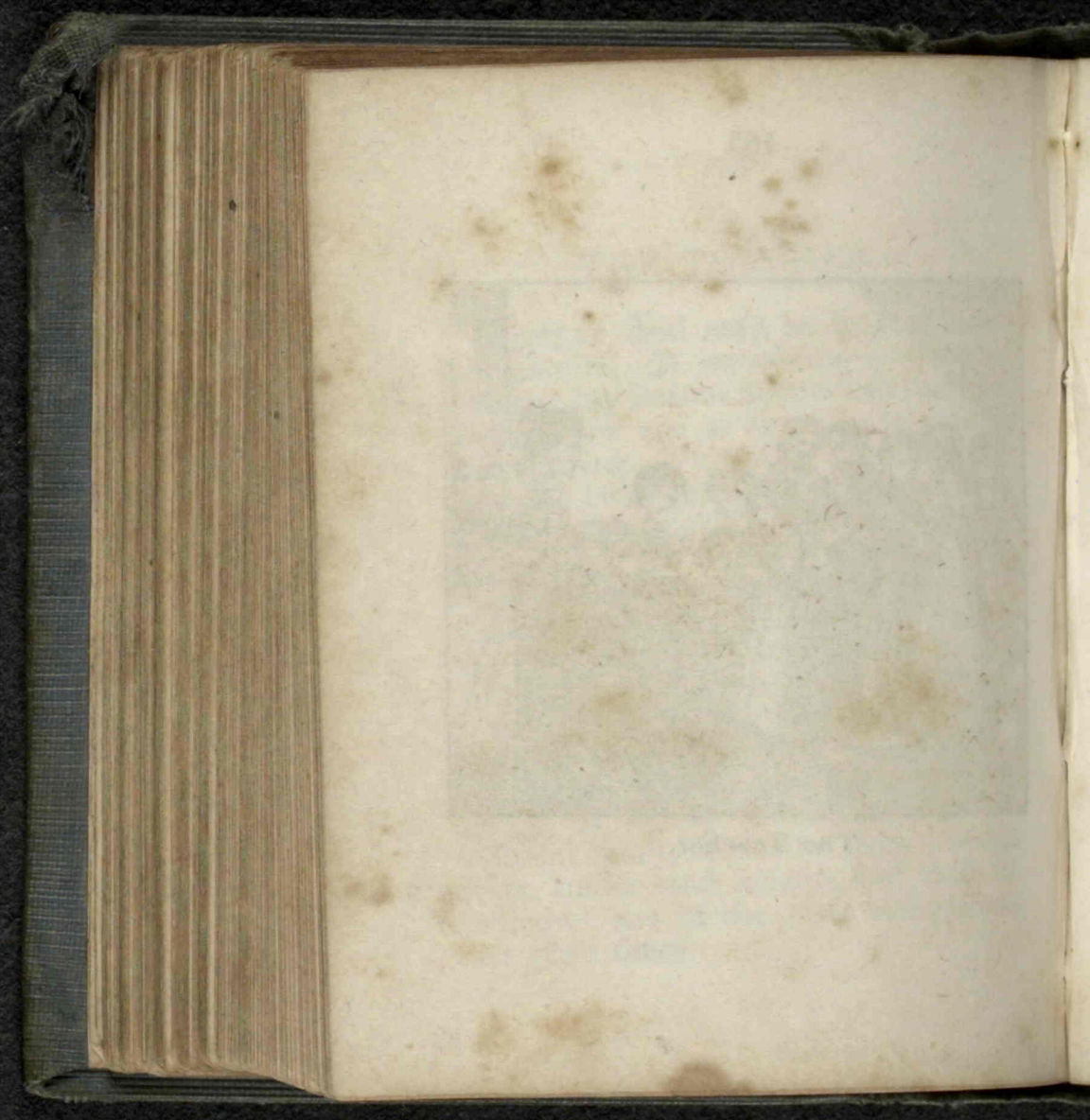
THE TEACHER.

A GREAT deal may be learned from this picture. It represents a class of girls reciting lessons before their teacher, while a few are at their seats writing and studying. Two of the little scholars appear to have missed their lessons, and the teacher is speaking to them of their lost time, and the folly of playing or looking about while others are studying. Most of the girls are cheerful and happy, and no doubt they are thankful to their parents for sending them to school, and to their teacher for taking so much pains to instruct them.

We may suppose that the lady in the picture is telling the children of the different countries on the globe; of the dress, colour, and language of their inhabitants, and of the trees and animals that grow there.



The Teacher.



Perhaps she has been to many places herself; to New York, and Bunker Hill, and Niagara Falls, and the great lakes, and among the Indians; and now she tells them of all she saw at those places. When they read in their books about good persons, such as Lady Jane Grey, who was beheaded by wicked men, or Mrs. Washington, the mother of George Washington, she tells them that these were once children like themselves, but that they became great and good by minding all that pious persons said to them, and always endeavouring to do their duty. Thus she is constantly striving to make them increase every day, not only in knowledge, but in virtue and happiness.

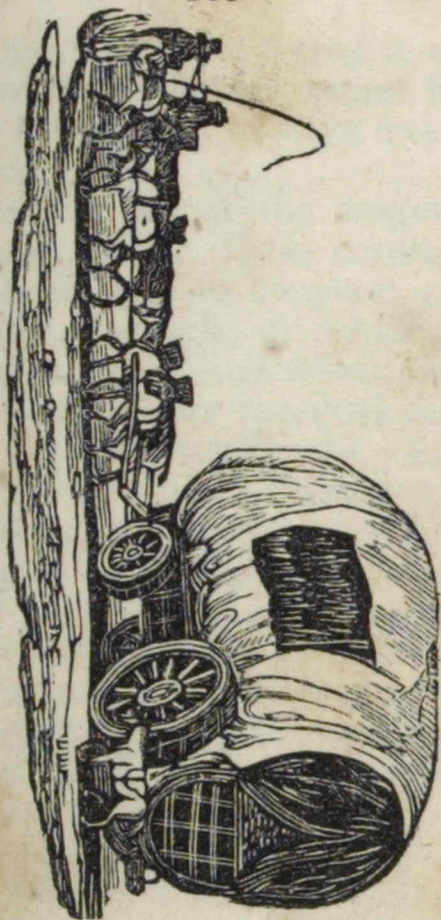
When children are obedient to such instructions, the occupation of the teacher is a very pleasant one; but some children are so froward that kindness is lost upon them, and their bad conduct gives much sorrow to their instructor.

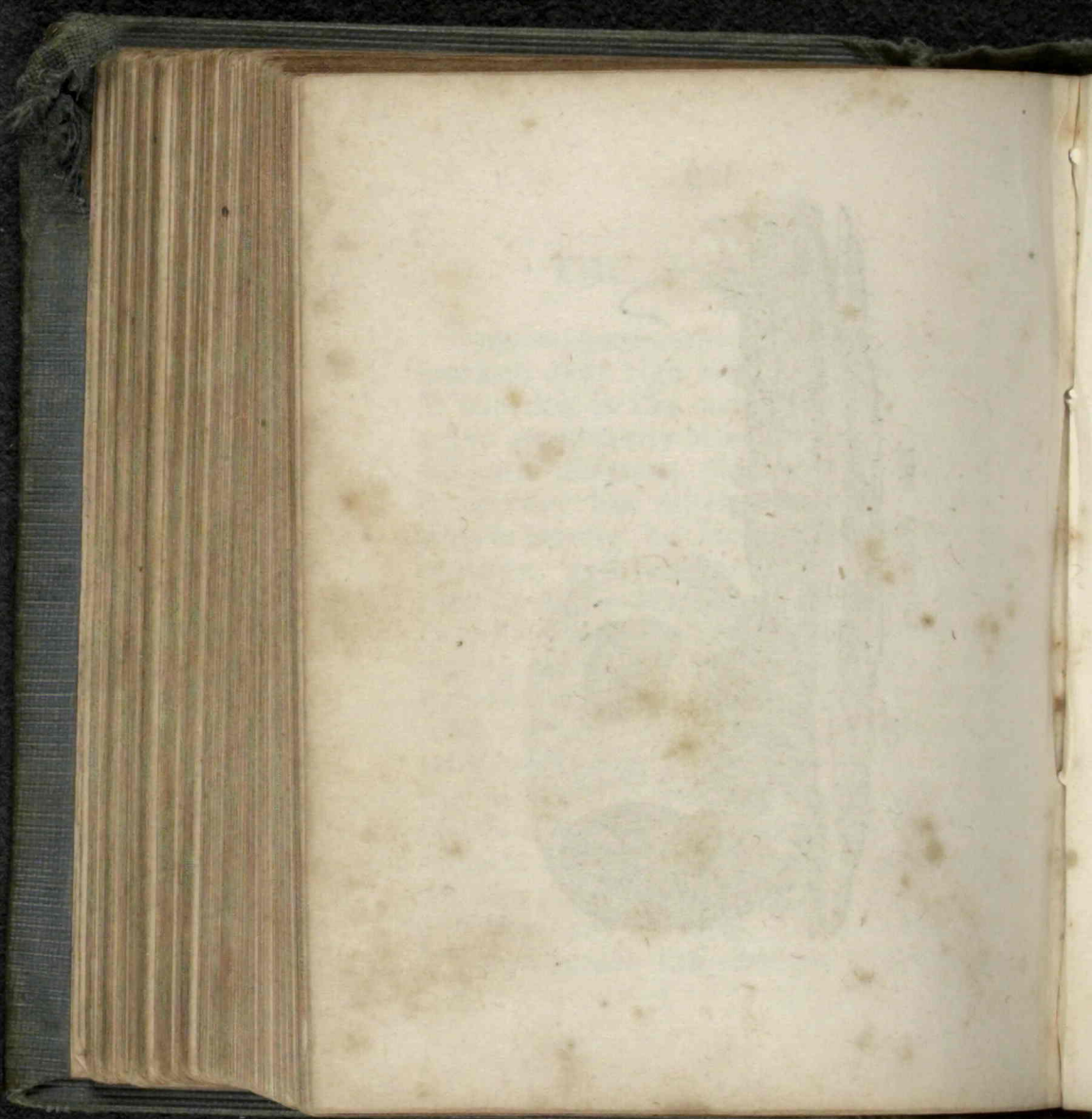
THE WAGONER.

SOME wagons come a great distance to market, over high hills and wide plains. When this is the case the wagoner has a fine opportunity of becoming acquainted with different places, and also of improving his mind. As his wagon travels slowly, he has plenty of time to examine every important object that may be along the road; and should the day be warm, he can creep into his wagon, and read or lean back while his horses trudge along in the well-known road. Many wagon horses are furnished with bells, which are necessary in dark nights, both to warn people to get out of the wagon road, and to afford individuals an opportunity of purchasing articles along the way.

There are several other kinds of wagons beside the one we have men-

The Wagoner.





tioned, but they are all used in carrying some sort of provisions, either from the country to the city, or from one part of a town to another.

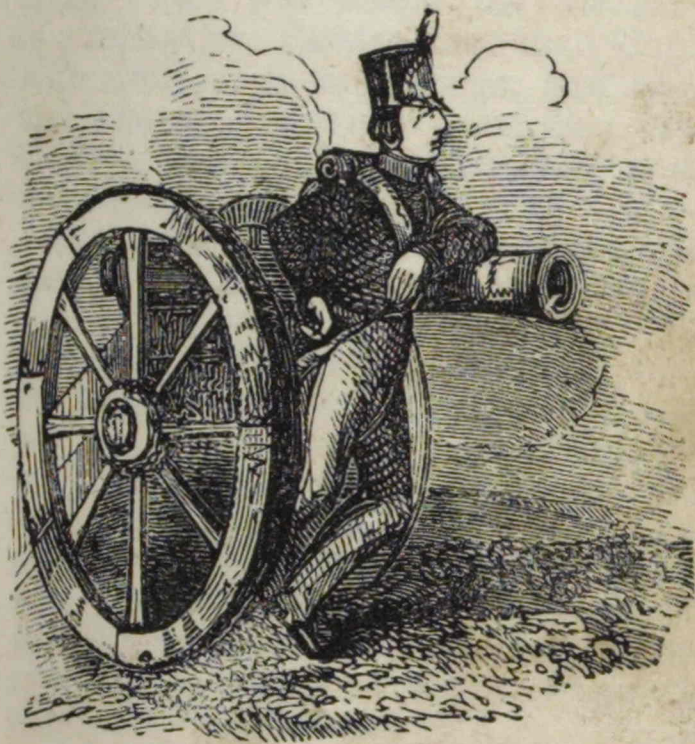
The occupation of the wagoner is a very healthy one. He is continually in the open air, and in constant exercise, either on horseback, or while walking beside his wagon; and when his labour is over, and he has received an ample reward for his trouble, he can spend many hours of quiet recreation at home.

Like all other employments, however, it has some disadvantages connected with it. The wagon is liable to be attacked by robbers when returning home at night, among solitary roads; and many instances have occurred when the dead body of a murdered wagoner has been found beside his broken wagon. Besides this they suffer much in the winter, while exposed all day, and are often obliged to remain two or three weeks from their homes and families.

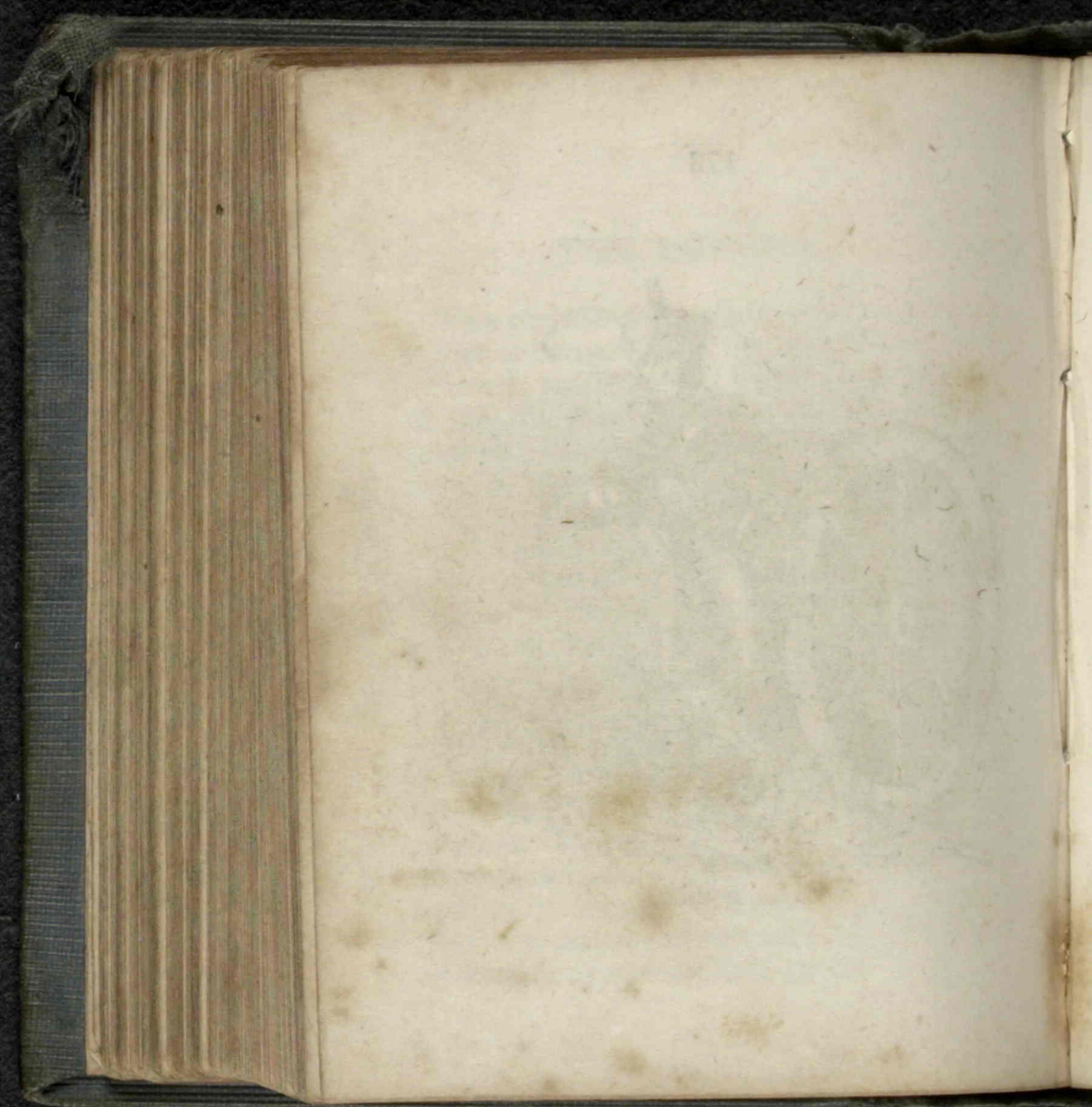
THE SOLDIER.

THE picture represents a soldier leaning on a cannon, and looking earnestly forward, as though a battle was raging in the distance. It is probable that he is hindered from taking part in it by sickness, or perhaps he is wounded.

No occupation is so dangerous as that of the soldier, and besides its danger it is very laborious. He has often to leave his native country, his home and friends and children, to fight in other lands; from which he perhaps never returns. In battle, even if he escapes being killed himself, he is obliged to see his companions shot and bleeding around him, and often the balls strike his clothes and musket. Sometimes the horses trample down hundreds of men under their hoofs, and very many of those who escape from the battle, afterwards die of heat, or fatigue or some other cause.



The Soldier.



At one time no such thing as a cannon, or gun, or pistol, was used by soldiers. This was before the invention of gunpowder. Battles were then fought with swords, spears, slings, and bows and arrows. Chariots were also used to drive among the enemy, and crush them under the wheels.

There are several kinds of soldiers used in an army. Some are called *infantry*, or foot soldiers, who form the larger part and fight with muskets; some are *artillerists*, who attend to the cannon; others are *cavalry*, or dragoons, who ride on horses, and use only swords and pistols. The officers are called captains, colonels, majors, generals, &c. The business of all, however is dreadful, and we hope that a time may soon come when war and fighting shall altogether cease.

THE COOPER.

THE business of the cooper is highly useful to man. It furnishes tubs, barrels, casks, and all other large wooden vessels, formed of staves, and used to hold water, wine, provisions, and other articles. Without these it would be very difficult to transport corn, butter, flour, cider, and other productions of the farmer, from the country to the market-towns. We would thus lose all the fine fruit and vegetables in summer, and the turkeys, chickens, winter apples and perhaps the mince pies of Christmas.

The business of the cooper is very healthy. He is often on his feet, moving about, and the constant use of his arms gives beneficial exercise to the whole body. His principal tools are an adze, a hammer, generally of wood, a shave,



The Cooper.



chisel, and gimlet. The picture represents the cooper finishing a large tub, with a chisel and hammer. The staves have all been adjusted, and when the rim is finished, and the bottom placed on, it will be ready for sale. The other man is smoothing the staves with a shave. He is seated on what is called a horse, which is so arranged that by means of his foot he can hold the board tight without touching it, and thus both hands are left free to use his instrument.

In some parts of England and Ireland the business of the cooper and that of the carpenter are both united into one; but in this country, he who learns one trade, never follows the other; and the cooper has as little to do with the carpenter, as a nurse has with the house servant.

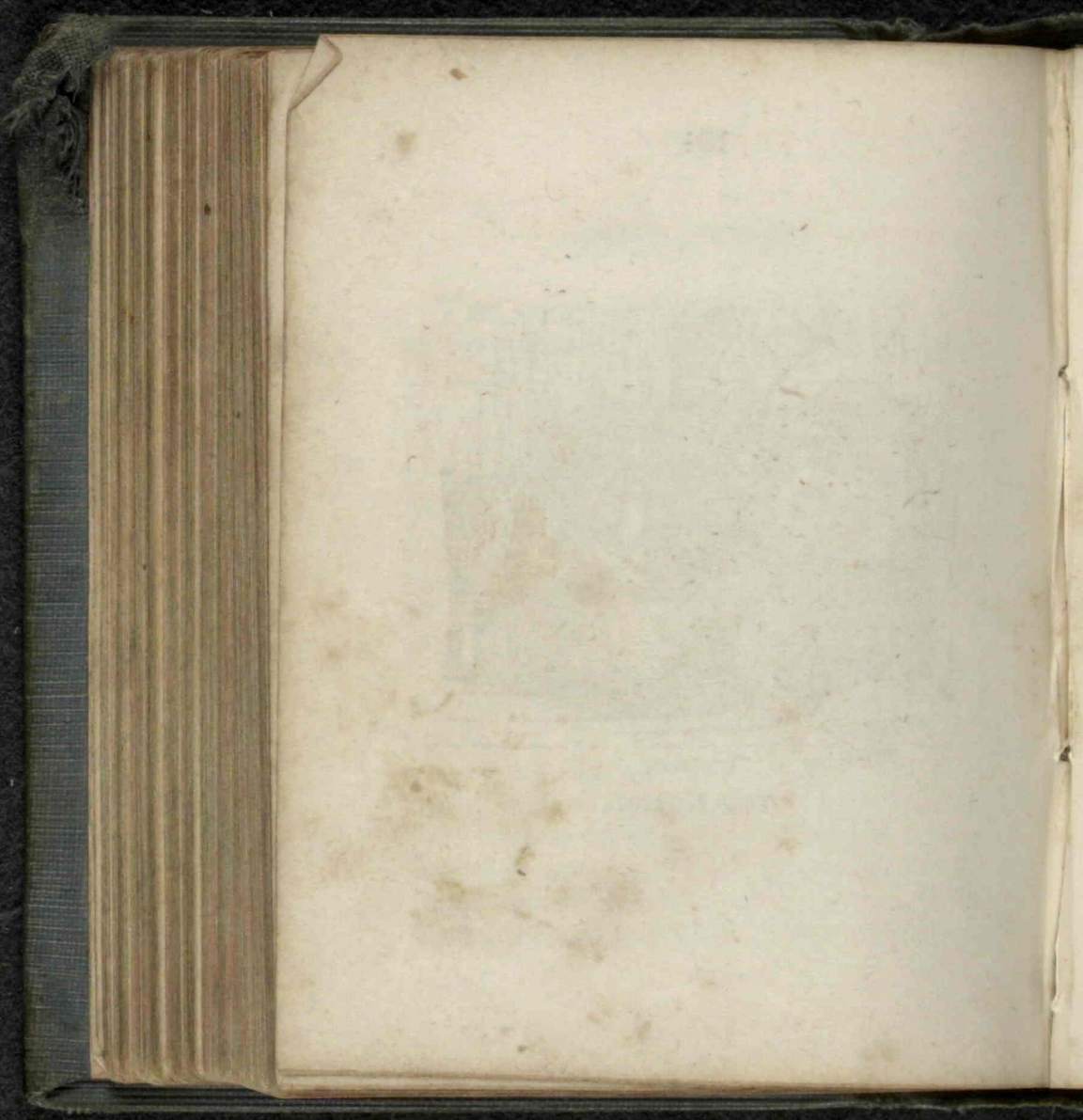
THE NURSE.

THE poor nurse in the picture looks as though her occupation was not a very pleasant one. She has been dressing the sore foot of the old gentleman, and by accident gave it a small pull, so as to hurt him considerably. One would think that he is not a very good-natured individual, for he is on the point of striking her with his stick, which will probably make it necessary for some one to nurse her.

The business of the nurse and that of the physician are closely related. One could not do without the other. The physician, for instance, cannot stay all night with a sick person, administer his food and medicine, nor supply his other wants; and, on the other hand, all these would not be of any consequence, if the doctor were not near to give di-



The Nurse.



rections, and tell what kind of a disease it was, and what kind of medicine would be likely to remove it.

Nurses are often employed in hospitals, and other large public buildings, where they live, and have nothing to do except to wait upon the sick, and prepare the food. In such places they are frequently exposed to fevers and other diseases, so that sometimes, while nursing others, they are themselves taken ill, and finally die. Their duties are very laborious. Sometimes they sit up all night, even after a hard day's work, and their eyes are all the time pained by sights of sorrow, and suffering, and wretchedness.

THE HOUSE-SERVANT.

HOUSE-SERVANTS are engaged by the rich to take care of the furniture and other things, and to keep the whole in order. They are generally women or girls, though sometimes men are employed, and they always live in the same house with their employers.

The custom of employing servants to wait upon great people has existed for thousands of years. We read of it in the Bible, and in many other old books; and at the present day there are servants to almost every rich man in the world. It is well that it is so, for it affords hundreds of honest people opportunities of getting a good living, who would perhaps otherwise be poor and destitute.

Sometimes servants are treated very harshly by their employers. This is



The House-servant.

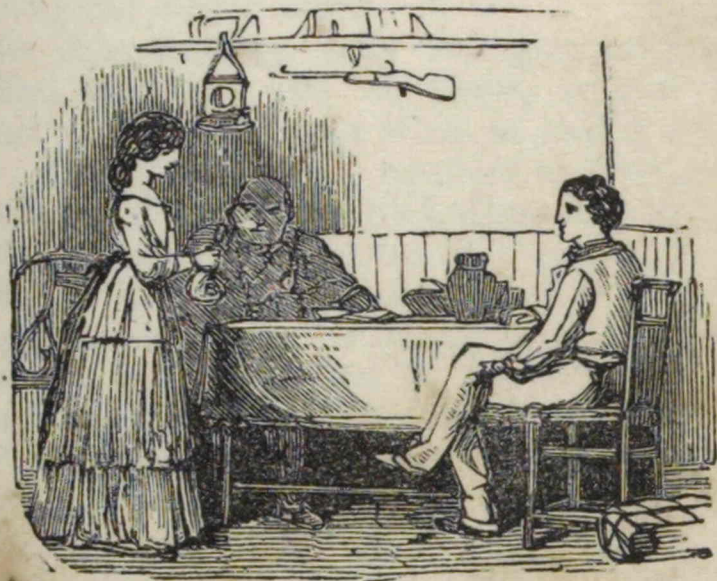


more the case in foreign countries than in the United States; but wherever it is so, the practice is cruel and wicked. Wealth may put a difference between individuals, but the wealthy man has no right to oppress one whom it has pleased Providence to make poorer than himself; neither should we despise a servant because he is one. Every occupation is honourable that has some good object in view; the highest office, that of a king on his throne might be made bad, by being filled by a bad man; and the man who looks with contempt upon his servant, deserves to be despised by the farmer or mechanic, because he is dependent upon both for even his bread; and he should also consider that if his servants should leave him, and he could obtain no others, he would be obliged to turn servant himself.

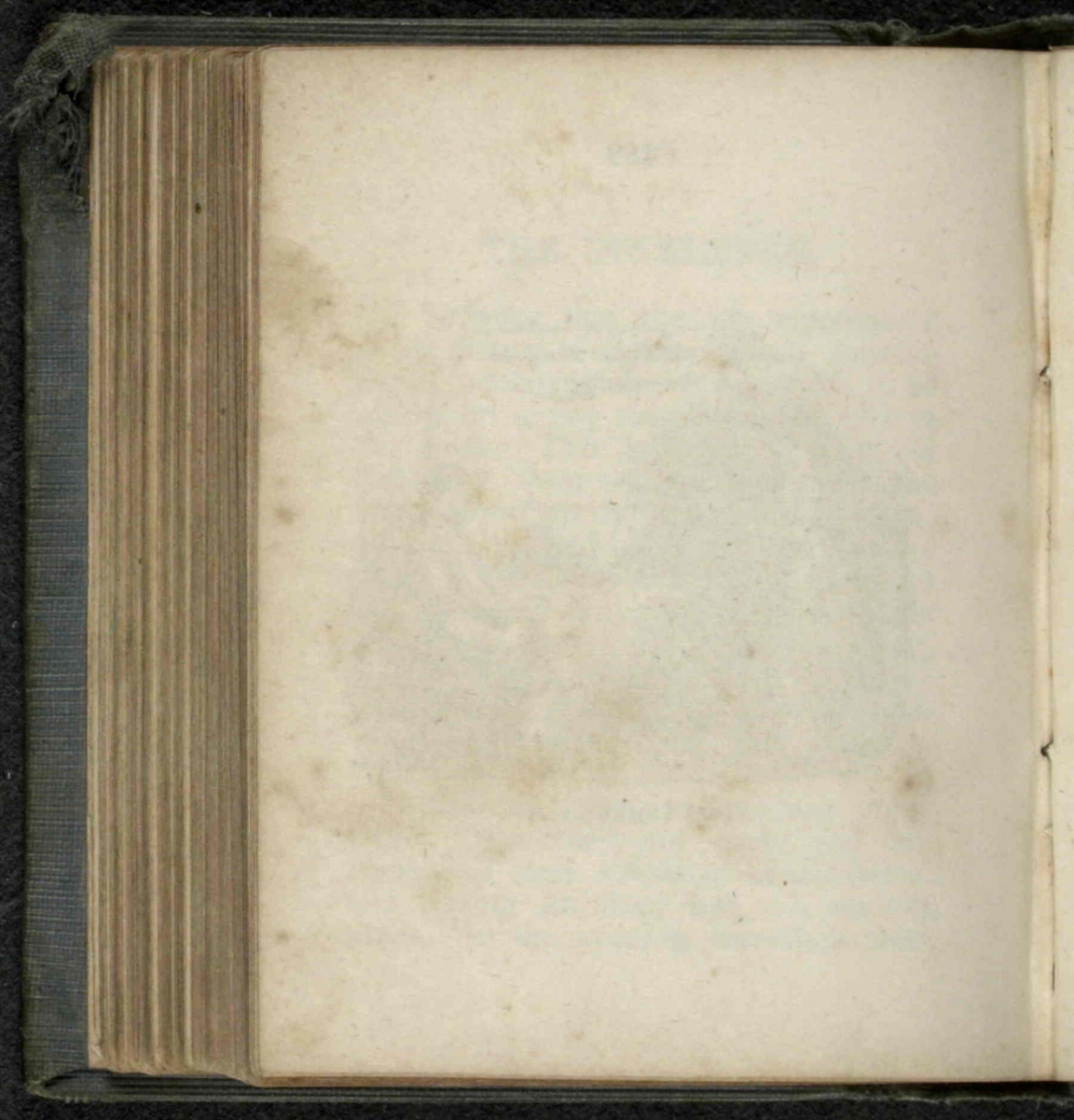
THE INNKEEPER.

I SUPPOSE that the inn represented in the picture is in the country, because a gun is hanging against the wall, to be picked up at any moment for a frolic in the fields. The furniture is very old fashioned, there are few guests, and the baggage is left lying upon the floor, which is rarely done in a city inn, where there is generally a separate room for it. The man in the picture is no doubt weary and hungry through travelling, and the wife of the landlord has been preparing him dinner, while the landlord is entertaining him with conversation.

In eastern countries inns are much larger than they are here, and are formed of tents stretched across poles, and having no floor but the smooth grass. In the evening travellers meet



The Innkeeper.



here to sip their coffee, and relate stories, and often under the beautiful skies of those warm countries, these parties remain in social conversation during the whole night.

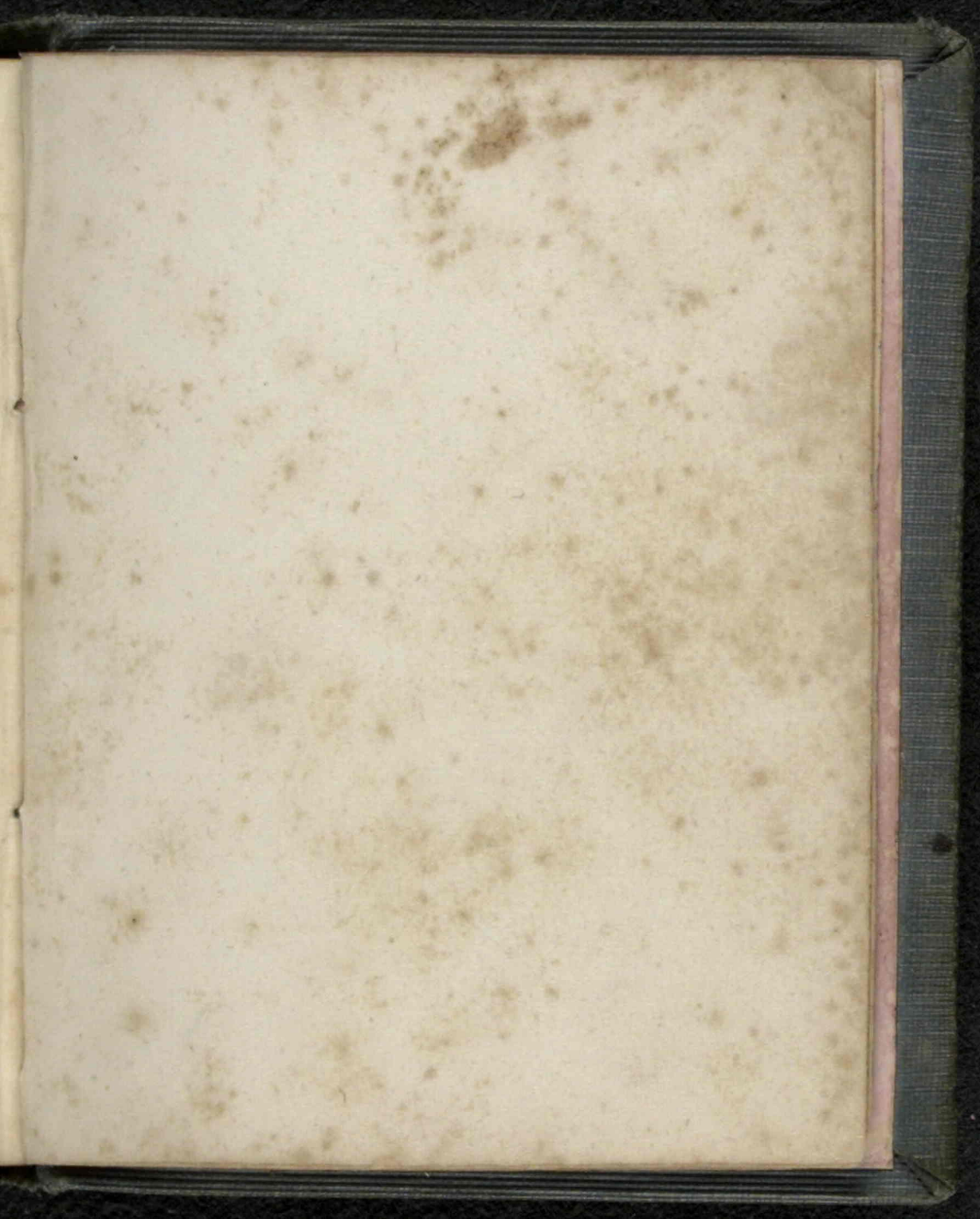
In this country inns are generally called taverns, and if large, hotels. Most of them contain what is called a *bar*, which is a small counter or desk, behind which the tavern-keeper stands, and sells brandy or wine to those who ask for it. This practice has made inns places where all kinds of wicked men collect in order to waste their time and money, rather than houses of accomodation for travellers, which they were originally intended for.

Every boy and every young man should shun a tavern if he has any respect for his morals or character.

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