

Some extra bits went from the supper-table to the swill-barrel that night and the next day, and the next. But when I rushed from school straight to the barrel the fifth time, my heart sank within me. The prize was gone, and with its going went visions of "big shooter marbles" and new paper kites, gay with blue moons and green stars, and ships sailing on red seas. With it, too, had waddled off a possible partnership with Bob in a peddler's box full of tiny thimbles and shoe-strings, and balls of cotton, and slate pencils, and paper puzzles.

I went to the table with little appetite and a long face.

"How do you think it got out?" mother asked.

"I guess it must have crawled up to the top and jumped off," I answered with a sob.

"Didn't you cover the barrel?" asked father.

"I never thought of that," I whimpered, still more forlornly.

"What a pity!" said he, "What a pity. You should try to think of that another time. Remember that *making money* is only half the battle, and by far the easiest half; *keeping it* is of far greater importance. Hereafter, whatever speculation you go into, my child, do not let your fortune slip away! BE SURE YOU COVER THE BARREL."

Toy-Land.

In a romantic and beautiful district of the Southern Tyrol, at no great distance from the town of Botzen, stands the flourishing village of St. Ulrich. It is indeed more a small town than a village, and extends itself widely along the right bank of one of those rushing streams that dash through nearly every valley, and are fed by the melting of the snow on the lofty mountain-ranges of the neighborhood. Wood-carving is the chief occupation of many a mountain village both in the Tyrol and in Switzerland; but in no place has it been carried to greater perfection or been entered into more thoroughly by the inhabitants than in St. Ulrich. One branch of it indeed, the manufacture of wooden toys, particularly dolls, may be considered almost a specialty of the district; for the little town of St. Ulrich is the great storehouse from which the chief toy-traders of Europe, we might almost say of the world, draw those rich and inexhaustible supplies which brighten so many nurseries and gladden the hearts of so many little ones. The art is said to have been introduced into the valley about the beginning of the last century, since which time it has been the principal employment of the inhabitants, male and female, young and old alike; for ancient grandfathers and grandmothers may be seen steadily pursuing the vocation that has been theirs from their earliest years; and so soon as the little boys or girls can be safely trusted with knives, they begin their rude endeavors to carve the form of some animal or toy which is the peculiar line of their family. This is one of the odd things in connection with the trade, that, as a general rule, each family or group of families has its own special department, from which they do not deviate. Some carve, some paint, some gild; the painters often working only in one particular color; while the carvers constantly stick to the

manufacture of one or two, or at the most of half a dozen animals, of certain toys or certain portions of toys and dolls, and so on through all the endless ramifications of their Lilliputian industry.

It is a most curious sight to watch them at work. They use no models, and work entirely by rule of thumb; long practice having made them so perfect that they turn out the tiny articles without the slightest hesitation, every one as precisely alike as if they had been cast in a mould. In this way are manufactured the varied collection of animals found in a Noah's ark. Some families will cut out lions, tigers, camels, and elephants; others, sheep, oxen, and deer; others chiefly birds; while another group will produce the wonderfully dressed little men and women popularly supposed to represent Noah and his seven human companions. The coloring of these productions is quite another branch of the trade; and while the carving goes on at all times with unabating regularity, the painting of the various articles is only added as they are required; that is, when orders come from the toy-dealers; and this frequently varies according to circumstances; so that the coloring and gilding business is not on the whole so steady and profitable as the carving.

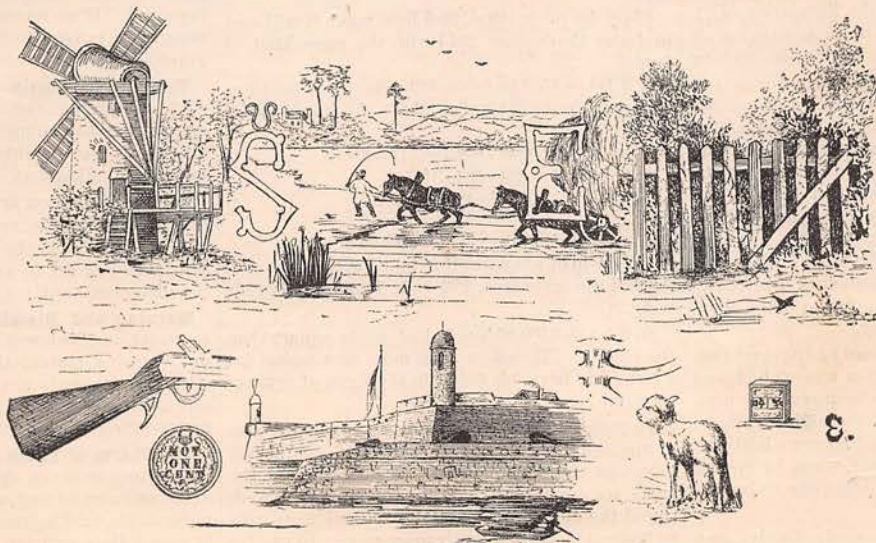
There are several shops and warehouses where the articles thus manufactured are sold; but there are two leading merchants who act as wholesale exporters, buying the carved work either from the people themselves, or from minor agents, who realize a small profit by acting as middlemen. Permission can readily be obtained to visit those establishments; and it is a curious and amusing sight to walk through their vast repositories, and inspect the extraordinary collection of dolls and toys gathered together under one roof. The dolls are in themselves a very wonderful exhibition. There are rooms upon rooms quite filled with them, of every size and style, small and large, painted and unpainted; their size varying from tiny atoms scarcely an inch long, to huge figures nearly a yard in length, most of them jointed, and the greater part uncolored, and just as they came from the hands of the carver. They are carefully sorted according to their various sizes; and great shelves and cases in every direction are crammed with them. Some sizes are more popular than others, a very favorite length being about two inches; of this size one of the great doll-merchants of St. Ulrich buys thirty thousand every week during the whole year! The makers of this kind can turn out about twenty dozen a day, each skillful worker; the painting being quite an after

concern, with which the carvers have nothing to do. Here also are bins filled with wooden animals, also of different sizes and different degrees of excellence; for while some are merely roughly shaped, and the production often of very young children, others are carved with very great care and dexterity, and are faithful representations of the creatures they are intended to imitate. All the numerous toys with which we are familiar in the shops, or which we have played with in childhood, here first spring into being. Noah's arks, empty and full; armies of wooden soldiers, on horseback and on foot; farmyards of various dimensions, stored with every article needful for the juvenile agriculturist; dolls' furniture of every shape and pattern; sets of tea-cups and saucers, and all kinds of domestic utensils; little wooden horses, little wooden carts. In short, it is toys, toys everywhere; and even with all our experience of the capacity of children for acquiring such possessions, it is really difficult to credit the fact that this enormous manufacture and unceasing distribution go on, like the poet's brook, "forever."

Quitting the premises, the visitor is still pursued by the prevailing occupation. Carts are coming and going, all carrying the one universal load—toys; while at every cottage door are seated some of the inmates, busily engaged with their own special branch of the trade; mothers singing to the children on their knee, while they yet deftly carve a sow or a goat; old men and women whittling away, the ground at their feet strewn with the chips and shavings; and quite little boys and girls gravely cutting the portions intrusted to them, and soon acquiring a skill which enables them to add materially to the family gains. The men are usually employed on carving of a higher class, chairs, boxes, brackets, or on the superior quality of toys; as well as on that special branch which has attained very great perfection in St. Ulrich, the cutting out and ornamentation of crucifixes, figures of Christ, and of numerous other articles employed for the decoration of churches and sacred buildings.

The trees from which the different articles are made are a soft kind of pine, very easily cut and worked. They grow in abundance in the district, and are the main source of its prosperity. But with this prosperity the steady and industrious habits of the people themselves have also much to do. The youngest members of a family begin to work as soon as they are able to do so; and this regular occupation is continued through life till the trembling fingers can no longer hold the carving-tools.

As a rule, the inhabitants of St. Ulrich are simple and domestic in their tastes; they are fond of flowers, and their little gardens are carefully cultivated, and gay with bright coloring. As yet their isolated position, remote from the track of the ordinary tourist, has preserved them from many of the hurtful follies and vices too often found in more frequented districts, and but few of the villagers have ever passed beyond the bounds of their own secluded valley. And yet this little hamlet has a world-wide reputation. The toys of St. Ulrich have delighted generations long passed away; they are to be found in palace, hall, and



ILLUSTRATED REBUS NO. 4.

cottage; in the populous cities and quiet country homes of Europe, in nurseries of America; and in all probability they will continue to be poured forth in inexhaustible profusion when this and many a succeeding generation have gone from the whirl and bustle produced by the less innocent toys and amusements of maturity, to that silent land whose shadows are still deeper than those of the dark and majestic pine-trees that close in round the little valley of St. Ulrich.

—Chambers' Journal.

Number Twelve.

BY MARY B. LEE.

NUMBER twelve plays an important part in the Bible, in history, and in arithmetic, as well as in every-day life and business.

What so common as a dozen handkerchiefs or napkins, or whatever the article may be? It comes natural to think of various articles in dozens. Of course dozen is another way of saying twelve: twelve units make one dozen, twelve dozen one gross, twelve gross one great gross.

Then, although the moon travels round the earth thirteen times in one year, making thirteen lunar months, the year is divided into twelve calendar months, and the sun appears to pass through one constellation each month. So we have the twelve constellations of the ecliptic or zodiac, or twelve signs in a circle.

Then we have twelve pence in a shilling, English money, which has only gone out of use in this country of late years. We used to hear of shillings and pennies, and buy goods at a shilling or two shillings a yard as if we lived under the British flag.

We have also twelve inches in a foot; twelve ounces in a pound Troy and apothecaries' weight.

Twelve is the least common denominator of several numbers—halves, thirds, fourths, sixths and twelfths—so that it is very much used in working fractions.

From Jacob's twelve sons came the twelve tribes of Israel, about which so much has been written.

Our Lord chose twelve disciples to establish his church, and the number must have been considered important, because Matthias was chosen to take the place of Judas. In the Revelation of St. John we read of the number of them which were sealed—twelve thousand from each tribe, making 144,000 from all the tribes of Israel.

In the description of the heavenly Jerusalem, we read that the wall had twelve gates, and at the gates twelve angels, and names written thereon, which are the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel. And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles. The measure of the city was twelve thousand furlongs. The tree of life is represented as bearing twelve manner of fruits, and yielding her fruit every month. In the Bible, then, twelve is an important number.

Long ago, in England, a woman had several husbands in succession till suspicion was excited, and a man married her on purpose to unravel the mystery. He watched closely till one night, while he pretended to be asleep, she melted some lead and came over to pour it into his ear, when he sprang up and prevented her from adding him to her list of departed husbands.

An investigation was commenced. Twelve men were chosen to look into the matter. The bodies of

the buried husbands were taken up and examined. She had poured lead into their ears, and the metal was found in their heads. Of course the twelve men decided that she had killed them all. That was the first trial by jury. Ever since when a crime has been committed and some one is suspected and arrested, he is tried before twelve of his fellow countrymen, and they decide upon his guilt or innocence. So twelve figures in every trial, and no one is condemned to prison or death except by a verdict from twelve of his countrymen.

So we find twelve an interesting number in many ways.

What Will It Cost.

If it cost \$504 to inclose a field 192 rods long and 48 rods wide, what will it cost to inclose a square field of equal area with the same kind of fence?

Would it not take the same length of fence, no matter what the shape of the field?

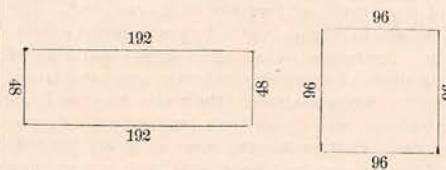
No, as a square the field will be more compact, and the distance around it will be less.

First find the area of the field. The length, 192 rods, multiplied by the width, 48 rods gives the area, 9216 square rods.

$$\sqrt{9216} \text{ sq. rods} = 96 \text{ rods.}$$

Therefore one side of the square equals 96 rods.

Next make a drawing of the oblong field, and of the square field containing the same surface. One has two sides of 192 rods, and two sides of 48 rods. The other has four equal sides of 96 rods.



Now the oblong field will take $2 \times 192 \text{ rods} + 2 \times 48 \text{ rods}$.

$$2 \times 192 = 384$$

$$2 \times 48 = 96$$

$$384 + 96 = 480 \text{ rds.}$$

The square field will take $4 \times 96 \text{ rods}$.

$$4 \times 96 = 384 \text{ rods.}$$

The square field takes 96 rods less than the oblong field.

Then, by proportion, find how much it will cost to fence the square field with the same kind of fence.

If it takes \$504 to fence 480 rods it will take less money to fence 384 rods. Make the statement.

$$480 \text{ rods} : 384 \text{ rods} :: \$504 : x$$

$$384 \times 504 = 193536$$

$$193536 \div 480 = \$403.20$$

Therefore it will cost \$403.20 to inclose a field in the form of a square, if it take \$504 to inclose a field of the same area, 192 rods long and 48 rods wide.

So it takes \$100.80 less to inclose the square than the oblong. Therefore it is more economical for a farmer to have his fields in the form of squares than oblongs.

To prove the area of the oblong equals the area of the square, multiply $192 \times 48 = 9216$, and see if it equals the square of 96. $96 \times 96 = 9216$, so the areas are equal, but it will take longer to walk round the oblong than the square, and more rails to fence it in, consequently more money to pay for the rails. Make your field square.

DIAMONDS OF THOUGHT

Learning.—Learning, like a river, beginneth in a little stream.

We do not know what is really good or bad fortune.—Rousseau.

Fortune a Flirt.—When fortune caresses a man too much, she is apt to make a fool of him.

The Saddest.—No one is more profoundly sad than he who is obliged to laugh.—Richter.

A Wise Saying.—A Chinese proverb says, "Great souls have strong wills; others only feeble wishes."

Free Countries.—Countries are well cultivated, not as they are fertile, but as they are free.—Goethe.

Self-delusion.—The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat oneself. All sin is easy after that.—Bailey.

Human Grooves.—A man can no more escape from his ordinary grooves of thought than he can from his habitual grooves of action.

Friends in Adversity.—Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

The Science of Life.—The science of life may be thus epitomized—to know well the price of time, the value of things, and the worth of people.

False to Duty.—He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled.

Love.—Love teaches cunning even to innocence; and, when he gets possession, his first work is to dig deep within a heart, and there lie hid, and, like a miser in the dark, to feast alone.

Truth.—The triumphs of truth are the most glorious, chiefly because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of the saved, not of the slain.

Life of Man.—Men's lives should be like day—more beautiful in the evening; or like summer—aglow with promise; and like autumn—rich with golden sheaves, where good deeds have ripened in the field.

The Truest Happiness.—He that sympathizes in all the happiness of others perhaps himself enjoys the safest happiness; and he that is warned by all the folly of others has perhaps attained the soundest wisdom.

The Value of Moral Education.—Moral education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—Everett.

The Cure for Gossip.—What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good people talk about their neighbors because they have nothing else to talk about.

Be Great.—If thou art rich, then show the greatness of thy fortune, or what is better, the greatness of thy soul, in the meekness of thy conversation: condescend to men of low estate, support the distressed, and patronize the neglected.

Scorning and Blaming.—We should keep our scorn for our own weakness, and our blame for our own sins, certain that we shall gain more instruction, though not amusement, by hunting out the good which is in anything than by hunting out the evil.

The Charm of Youth.—There is an inexpressible charm to care-worn age in the hopes which can never more be its own, and the illusions which can never again lend a grace to the beaten path of existence. It is memory that makes the old indulgent to the young.