

Artists' Corner.

COMPOUND COLOURS OR COLOURS ARISING FROM MIXTURE.

The various colours that may be obtained by the mixture of other colours, are innumerable. I only propose here to give the best and simplest modes of preparing those most frequently required.

Compound colours, formed by the union of only two colours are called by painters *virgin tints*.

The smaller the number of colours of which any compound colour is composed, the purer and the richer it will be.

Light Gray is made by mixing white lead with lamp black, using more or less of each material, as you wish to obtain a lighter or a darker colour.

Buff is made from yellow ochre and white lead.

Silver, or Pearl Gray.—Mix white lead, indigo, and a very slight portion of black, regulating the quantities by the shade you wish to obtain.

Flaten Gray is obtained by a mixture of white lead and Prussian blue, with a small quantity of lake.

Drift colour.—Yellow ochre and red lead, and one-fourth part amber and yellow ochre, the proportions of the last two ingredients being determined by the required tint.

Walnut-tree colour.—Two-thirds white lead, and one third red ochre, yellow ochre, and amber, mixed according to the shade sought. (Veining is required, use different shades of the same mixture, and for the deepest places, black.)

Songul.—Yellow, pink, and white lead. This colour is only proper for distemper.

Lemon Yellow.—Realgar and orpiment. Some object to this mixture, on account of the poisonous nature of the ingredients. The same colour can be obtained by mixing yellow-pink with Naples yellow; but it is then only fit for distemper.

Orange colour.—Red lead and yellow ochre.

Violet colour.—Vermillion, or red lead, mixed with black or blue, and a small portion of white. Vermillion is far preferable to red lead, in mixing this colour.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—D. MACDOUGALL, TORONTO.—This is the happy designation of a small weekly miscellaneous literary paper, printed by Mr. Stephen, (King-Street East,) for the proprietor, Mr. D. Macdougall, of this city. The appearance of the first number is highly creditable, both to printer and editor; and there is little doubt that, if conducted in the same spirit with which it has commenced, it will be successful. The editor seems so far to have chosen as its model, *The Family Herald*, one of the most interesting and most extensively circulated literary papers in London, and, as a necessary consequence, has introduced one great feature in that serial—*Answers to correspondents*. This will undoubtedly give the *Herald* a considerable degree of interest amongst a numerous class of enquirers that are to be found in every city. The prospectus is brief, but it is perhaps ample enough for a paper that has no political theories to unfold, and no denominational peculiarities to contend for. In its commencement he says:

"Our simple aim, courteous reader, in appearing before you in the columns of the *Canadian Family Herald*, is to fill up a vacant niche in the social literary circle, to gather into one focus, a few of the rays of genius that are every day darted across our path, and become the medium by which their concentrated coruscations shall again be transmitted to enlighten the general family circle."

We wish him all success in the prosecution of his simple aim, confident that society will be no loser thereby.—*Globe*.

the exertions of a man's, is as irrational as would be to hazard the same sort of experiment on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted to the education of the heart—to the formation of principles, rather than to the acquirement of what is usually termed knowledge. Nature herself points out such a course for the emotions as they are the liveliest and most easily moulded; being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source that the mass of men are hither to show their aim of happiness or misery. The actions of the immense majority are, under all circumstances determined much more by feeling than reflection; in truth life presents a happiness that we should feel rightly very few instances occur where it is necessary that we should think profoundly.

Up to the seventh year of life, very great changes are going on in the structure of the brain, and demand, therefore, the utmost attention, not to interrupt them by improper or over-excitement. Just that degree of exercise should be given to the brain at this period that is necessary to its health; and the best is moral instruction, exemplified by objects which strike the senses.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that at this period of life special attention should be given, both by parents and teachers, to the physical development of the child. Pure air and exercise is indispensable; and, wherever they are withheld, the consequences will be certain to extend themselves over the whole future life. The seeds of protracted and hopeless suffering have, in innumerable instances been shown in the constitution of the child; simply through ignorance of this great fundamental physical law; and, the time has come when the united voices of those innocent victims should ascend, "trumpet-tongued" to the ears of every parent and every teacher in the land. Give us fresh air and wholesome exercise; leave our expanding energies to be developed in accordance with the laws of our being, and full scope, for the elastic and bounding impulses of our young blood.—*Quarterly Review*.

THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

Of more than twice the size of the Mississippi valley, the valley of the Amazon is entirely inter-tropical. An everlasting summer reigns here. Up to the very base of the Andes, the river itself is navigable for vessels of the largest class. A natural canal through the Caciquari, connects it with the Orinoco. Giving draining and fertility to immense plains that cover two millions square miles, it receives from the north and south innumerable tributaries, which it is said, afford an inland navigation up and down, of not less than 70 or 80 thousand miles in extent. Stretched out in a continuous line, the navigable streams of that great water-course would more than encircle the earth around at its largest girth. All the climates of India are there. Indeed, we may say, that from the mouth of the sources of the Amazon, piled up one above another, and spread out, Andean like, over steppe after steppe, in beautiful unbroken succession, are all the climates, and all the soils, with the capacities of production that are to be found between the regions of everlasting summer and eternal snow. The valley of the Amazon is the place of production of India rubber—an article of commerce which has no parallel as to the increase of demand for it, save and except in the history of our own great staple since the invention of the cotton gin. We all recollect when the only uses to which India rubber was applied, were to rub out pencil marks and make trap-balls for boys. But it is made into shoes and hats, caps and cloaks, foot balls and purses, ribbons and cushions, boats, beds, tents and bags, into pontoons for pushing armies across rivers, and into camels for lifting ships over shoals. It is also applied to a variety of other uses and purposes, the mere enumeration of which would make us tedious. New applications are being

continually made. Boundless forests of the Saratiga tree are found upon the banks of this stream, and the exportation of this gum from the mouth of that river, is daily becoming a business of more and more value, extent and importance. In 1816-7 pontoons for the British armies in India, and tents for the American army in Mexico were made in New England from the India rubber of the Amazon. It is the best in the world. The sugar cane is found here in its most luxuriant growth, and of the richest saccharine development. It requires to be planted but once in 20 years. There are produced of excellent quality, and in great profusion, coffee and tobacco, rice and Indigo, cocoa and cotton, with drugs of virtues the most rare, dyes of hues the most brilliant, and spices of aroma the most exquisite. Soils of the richest loams and the finest alluvions are there. And there too, lying dormant, are the boundless agricultural and mineral capacities of the East and West, all clustered together. If commerce were but once to spread its wings over that valley, the shadow of it would be like the touch of a Magician's wand, those immense resources would spring at once into life and activity. In the fine imagery of their language, the Indians call the Amazon the "King of Rivers." It empties into the Ocean under the Line.

Varieties.

They who rule safely, must rule with love, not arms.

As Love is the surest evidence of faith; so obedience is the truest test of love.

DR. FRANKLIN, in summing up the domestic evils of drunkenness, says, "Houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, morals, or manners."

ADVANTAGE DERIVED FROM ENEMIES.—As to friends and enemies, I have hitherto, thanks to God, had plenty of the former; they have been my treasure; and it has, perhaps, been of no disadvantage to me that I have had a few of the latter. They serve to put us upon correcting the faults we have, and avoiding those we are in danger of having. They counteract the mischief slavery might do us, and their malicious attacks make our friends more zealous in serving us.—*Franklin*.

THE TENTH GOOD OF LIFE.—In looking over Dean Swift's works, we met with the following paragraph in one of his letters to Vanessa:—"Remember that riches are nine parts of ten of all that is good in life, and health is the tenth. Drinking coffee comes along after, and yet it is the eleventh, but without the two you cannot drink it right. The best maxim I ever knew is to drink your coffee when you can, and when you cannot to be easy without it."

Dr. Coopers of the South Carolina College, was one of the best natured old gentlemen that ever lectured to mischievous boys. On one occasion, when he entered the lecture room, he found the class all seated with unwonted punctuality, and looking wondrous grave. Mischief, it was the cause, and it was apparent that they were prepared for a burst of laughter as the old doctor waded along to the professor's chair, for there sat an old goat, bolt upright, lashed to a chair. But they were disappointed of their fun, for instead of getting angry and storming at them, he mildly remarked, "Aha young gentlemen! quite republican I see, in your tendencies: fond of a representative government? Well, well, it is all right. I dare say the present incumbent can fill it as well as any of you. You may listen to his lecture to-day, Good bye! Don't feel sheepish about it!" And he went away without leaving a smile behind him.