

and as the strong yeomen their wives and sweethearts

Kissing them to the war

march out, they sing (we have only 10 lines for a verse).

O hark to the voice from the lips of the free  
O hark to the cry from the lakes to the sea!  
Arm! Arm! the invader is wasting our coasts  
And tainting the air of our land with his hosts.  
Arise, then arise, let us rally and form,  
And rush like the torrent and sweep like the storm,  
On the foes of our King, of our country adored,  
Of the flag that was lost, but in exile restored!

Brock and Tecumseh met as soldiers meet, and trust each the other as men of honour do. Their short lived friendship, was undimmed by any differences.

The ignoble surrender of Detroit, by General Hull, the subsequent campaign ending in Brock's death, leaves Col. Proctor in command, he is thus described by the brave Baby,

You speak of Proctor; hum! a prudent man,  
Who loves his life, and will maintain his love  
'Tis a safe temper.

What else than disaster could be looked for under such a commander.

We close with Harrison's appreciative remarks of his gallant foe—the last of the drama.

Sleep well Tecumseh, in thy unknown grave,  
Thou mighty savage, resolute and brave!  
Thou, master and strong spirit of the woods,  
Unsheltered traveller in sad solitudes,  
Yearner o'er Wyandot and Cherokee,  
Couldst tell us now what hath been, and shall be!

We have treated this work simply in its military aspect, believing that the author's great aim has been to infuse the spirit of loyalty to our dear country—our Empire one and indivisible—and respect and admiration for the great dead.

In selecting passages we have done so almost at random. There are exquisite touches of the finer feelings that we have altogether ignored—as for example. Brock parting at night with his friend Lefroy,

How still the night!

Here peace has let her silvery tresses down,  
And falls asleep beside the lapping wave.

or Lefroy's answer,

Give me the open sleep, whose bed is earth,  
With airy ceiling primed by golden stars,  
Or vaultage more confined plastered with clouds!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**JAPANESE STAMPED LEATHER.**—One of the specialties of leather manufacture in Osaka, Japan, is stamped leather. And although made in large quantities in Osaka, it is chiefly sent to Trieste, Austria, to be made up, as also to Vienna, where it is made into pocket books, portfolios, cigar cases and other articles which sell at such high prices in American jewellery and stationery stores. At Toyonos is the largest leather manufacturer in Osaka. These squares of stamped leather are brought out in more than a hun-

dred designs of bugs, birds and fishes, covering the ground closely, each piece of leather being about 24 inches square, and worth 4s. 6d. each. The larger pieces, which are stamped with elaborate designs in gold or colors, and designed for the foreign trade, are much higher, being worth from £2 to £3 each, according to size and quality. These are used for wall decorations, and make very handsome panels. The used in making these stamps are quite costly, and the work is all done by hand. The stamping is done on hand presses, and the colouring and gilding is all done by hand.—*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

**MOROCCO LEATHER.**—Morocco leather is made from goat skins, tanned in sumach, dyed in the ordinary way, having been previously immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid; and the grain or stamping upon it is done either by hand or by machinery, similar to that for the purpose of dicing or graininz. Very fine small skins for gloves are often prepared by immersion in a solution of alum and salt, instead of tanning, flour and the yoke of eggs being afterwards applied to soften and whiten. Buff leather, not now quite so much in request as in former days, was at first made from the skin of an animal called the buffe, or urus, which was then common in Western Europe. When new the leather was always a tawny yellow, and the skins gave the name to the colour. Cordovan leather was first made at Cordova, in Spain, from hides dressed to be used with the grain side outward. It was from this leather that the title cordwainer came. Russia leather is tanned in a infusion of willow or birch bark, and derives its peculiar and long enduring odour from birch oil with which it is dressed. Levant leather is first "struck out" in warm water on a mahogany table, "blacked" with logwood and iron liquor, then polished by revolving rollers, and "grained up" by the workman with a corking board on a table. The grain is set into the leather in a hot stove, and after this it is oiled with cod oil. In finishing japanned leather the japanned mixture is worked by the hand alone. This mixture consists simply of linseed oil and Prussian blue, the last coat being of linseed oil and lampblack, put evenly over the surface as it lies spread out on a table. No machine has as yet been made to supersede the hand in this part of the work. In the blacking of skins a mixture of ox blood acetate of iron is now very often used.—*Good Words.*

**RESURRECTION OF ANTIQUES.**—Antique household gods are now resurrected from the lumber-room and transformed by the decorator's art into things of ornament and use. For example, a spinning-wheel and an old-time mirror are combined to form a picturesque dressing-table. The wheel projects beyond the right side of the mirror and is furnished with ornamental hooks for the reception of various articles. At the left side is a dressing-case with cabinet top, upon which bric-a-brac may be placed. Underneath this, and separated from the centre of the wheel to the end of the dressing-case, is an alcove in which is the receptacle for the toilet service. A capacious drawer is beneath this. A cupboard or commode is arranged under the mirror. An old English clock is made the centre of an ornamental bookcase. The effect is novel and pleasing.—*Chicago Tribune.*