# PEOPLE'S AND WEEKLY JOURNAL. 

CLEAR THE WAS.
Men of thought: Ise up and sturring, Night and day;
Sow the seed-whidraw the curtainClear the way:

Sten of action : Aid and checr them, As ye may;
There's a lount about to stieam,
'There's a light about to nleam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a midnight blachness changing Inlo gray;
Men of thought, and men of action, Clear the way !
Once the welcome light has broken, Who shall say,
What the unimagined glones Of the day ?
What the evil that shall perish In its ray?
Add the dawnurg, tongue and pen;
Ald at, hopes ot honest men;
Aid i', paper; add it, type;
Aid it, for the hour is rupe;
And our carnest must not siacken Into play:
Men of thought, and men ol action, Clear the way :

Lo! a cloud 's about to ranish From the day;
And a brazen urong to ciumble Into clay.
Lo! the ragh's about to conquer : Clear the way!
With that uight shall many more
Enter smang at the door:
With the giant wroms sha! fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have bebl us For their yrey.
Men of thought, atid men of action, Clear the way :

## KEEP AT WORK.

Docs a mountan on you frown? Keep at wo:k:
You may undermine it \}et, If you stand and chump its base,
Sorry bruses you may get.
Keep at work.
Does Miss Fortune's face look saur ?
Keep at work:
She may smile again some day;
If you pull your hair and fret, Rest assured she'll have her way. Keep at work.

Are jou censured by your friends? Heep at work:
Whether they are wrong or right,
May be you must bide your time.
If for victory you fight,
Leep at work.
lf the devil growls at you, Keep at work :
That's the best way to resist :
If you hold an argument, You may feel his iron fist. Keep at work.

Are your talents villified? Kecp at work :
Greater men than you are hated;
If you're right, then go aheallGrit will be appreciated.

Keep at word.
Everything is done by labour:
Keep at work,
If you would amprove your station;
They have help from Providence
Who work out their own salvation.
Keen et work.
-Cironotype.

## THE GUM.ELASTIC,-ITSS INGENIOUS USES.

Among the wonders of the day may be justly classed the re. cent adaptation of the "gum caqutchouc," or India rubber, to the very many purposes, to which, within the last few years, it bas been applied with success.
'The gum itself is the coagulated juice of a slass of tropical trees, of which the "havea guianensis, the jauropha elastica, and the urceoln elastica," are the principal, and which are found in India and Scuth America, though the chief supplies come to Europe and the United States from the latter quarter. It has been called India rubber, from its rubbing out the marks of the lead pencil upon paper. In South America, the Indians who procure it for exportation, do so by making an incision in the bark of the tree, smaller, but after the fashion of the "box," cut in the turpentine tree of North Carolina, from which the fluid exudes. It is first of the colour of milk, and quickly hardens, or rather becomes tough and clastic on exposure to the action of the sum. They endeavour as far as possible to keep their method of preparing it a secret, and give it the black colour characterising most of the importations, by smoking it over a fire made of a peculiar kind of wood-that which has the light colour, and which is considered best to be worked up, being sun-dried. They, however, fancy that their manuer of smoking it, which really injures the material for factory uses, gives it well nigh all its commercial value. They also smear it in thin layers over balls of clay, to make the bottle which they use for houschold purposes, and overclay shoe moulds, \&c. It first found its way into Europe, in quantities, in 1736; but, we believe, no attempts to work it up upon an extensive seale were made carlier than some fourteen or fifteen years ago. This was undertaken in this country, and on the other side of the Atlantic, at about the same time.

In 1834-5, New England was the scene of an India rubber stock speculation mania, hardly second for the rage for specula. tion in the "castern lands" of Maino, which prevniled about the same time, and which was scarcely more disastrous in its conseguences. It is said that perhaps a million and a half of doilars were sunk in fruittess experiments in preparing and applying the gum. It was at that time dissolved in spirits of turpentine, and being mixed with lamphlack, was spread between two cloths, by way of making a water-proof article. It was, however, found that when the thermometer was at sixty in the shade, the temperature of the atmosphero alone was well nigh as perfect a selvent for tho manufacturedarticle, as turpon-

