Love and Labor.

We die not all ; for our deeds remain To crown with honor, or mar with stain; Through endless sequence of years to come Our Lives shall speak, when our lips are dumb.

What though we perish, unknown to fame, Our tomb forgotten, and lost our name, Bince naught is wasted in heaven or earth, And nothing dies to which God gives birth

Thou life be joyless, and death be cold, And pleasures pail as the world grows old, Yet God has granted our hearts relief, For Love and Labor can conquer grief.

Love sheds a light on the gloomy way, And Labor hurries the weary day; Though death be fearful and life be hard, Yot Love and Labor shall win roward.

If Love can dry up a single tear, If lifelong Labor avail to clear A single web from before the true, Then Love and Labor have wen their due

What though we mourn, we can comfort pain, What if we die, so the tauth be plain A little spark from a high desire Shall kindle others, and grow a fire.

We are not worthy to work the whole We have no strength which may save a soul, Enough for us if our life begin Successful struggle with grief and sin.

Labor is mortal, and fades away, But Love shall triumph in perfect day; bor may withor beneath the sed, But Love lives over, for Love is God.

Why should Tea be Scented?

The remark is frequently made by those who, accustomed habitually to drink an infusion of China tea, commence the use of the Indian variety, that the latter, if stronger than the former, lacks its charming and grateful fragrance. Aware, as the Indian planters must surely be, that their iea labours under this deficiency, it is somewhat surprising that apparently no steps have hitherto been adopted to remedy the defect.

Chinese writers and tea manipulators unanimously consider that the natural fragrance of the mountain-grown leaf is superior to any flotitious scent which art can communicate; nevertheless, we find that some of the costlicat sorts in use among themselves are artificially flavoured, although never coloured. Examples of this are to be seen in the finest specimens this are to be seen in the linest specimens of Chu-lan, or pearl flower, sometimes called cowslip-hyson; and Loongtsing, or hyson-pekoe, used by the wealthy Chinese as presents among each other, both of whom owe their delicious aroma to the flowers of the Chlorinthus inconspicuus. Before answering the question which forms the question of this article, we shall glance at the two systems adopted by the Chinese

for scenting tea.

After the final reasting, a portion of the green tea to be scented is taken hot from green sea to be scented is taken not from the pan and poured into a hyson chest to the depth of about two inches, over which a handful or so of the freshly-plucked flowers of the Chlorinthus inconspictus is nowers of the Untoruntuas inconspictual is strewn. Another layer of tea is added, succeeded by one of flowers, and so on until the box is full, which is then placed aside in a warm corner and left undisturbed for the space of twenty-four hours. At the end of that time the contents are turned out, thoroughly incorporated together, and fired for about two hours, or until the flowers are become crisp and brittle. Their functions being now ended, they are sifted out, and the tea thus scented becomes as it were the leaven, and is used in the proportion of one part in twenty to impart its fragrance to the stock.

The method of scenting black tea differs

from the foregoing, and it in turn varies slightly in the various producing districts, especially as regards the flowers used. Usually the choice lies between the Chlorinthus inconspicuus, Gardenia florida, Olea fragrans, and Jasminum sambax. One or other, or a mixture of these blosone or other, or a mixture of these blossoms, is placed in a sieve under that containing the tea to be scented, and the whole sot over a slow charcoal fire for two hours, when the aroma is generally found to have been imparted. The chief modifications occur in cases where the Chu-lan dayou, is wanted in a can of scenbarg or flavour is wanted in a cup of souchong or caper, or where fragrance is required tor a special quality of tea for native consump-tion, which is subjected to very little heat. In the former the previously dried flowers, reduced to powder, are freely sprinkled over the tea whilst in the roasting pans; and in the latter the heated aromatic and in the latter the heated aromatic flowers in little crape bags are kept in contact with it during the whole process of manipulation. It may also be interesting to note that, with one exception, whatever flowers are chosen they are plucked whilst in full bloom, the exception being the Jasminum sambax, named by the Chineso Moh-li-wah, which is used in the bud, as experience has taught that its fragrance when in that early stage is greatly in-

when in that early stage is greatly increased by heat.

At this point the reader will very naturally ask, "Why should all this trouble be taken and tea he scented at all if its natural aroma, as already stated, is superior to any which we can impart?

The reply will be as short as it is to be hoped it will be convincing. Long attention to the subject has proved that tea possessing the most delicate natural aroma is the produce not only of the more northerly districts, but is grown at a connortherly districts, but is grown at a considerable altitude. Thus the Moyne district, in the province of Hwang-chow, trict, in the province of Hwang-chow, which yields most of the fine green toa of commerce, lies in north latitude 29.56, east longitude 118.16, at a height of nearly 900 feet above the sea level, with a temperature ranging between 24 deg. Fahr. in January to 74 deg. in August; and the climate of Woo-e-shan, in the province of Fo-Kien, where the finest black tea is made, is likewise very temperate. and the shrub is likewise very temperate, and the shrub is successfully cultivated at the height of is successfully cultivated at the height of 1000 feet. It so happens, however, that the gardens which yield this naturally flavoury tea, like the celebrated Johannisberg and Steinberger vineyards, are comparatively limited in extent, but their produce having acquired a name, the farmers in the valley naturally became desirous of emulating their success, which they ultimately accomplished to such purpose that the valley tea, on account of other truth.

its greater strength, is now more in favour among the masses than the other. In short, the rhyming apology put into the mouth of a cattle-lifter of the ciden times by one of our poets might, with a slight change, be applicable here:—

The mountain shoop were sweeter, But the valley sheep were fatter, And so we deemed it meeter To carry off the latter.

There is, however, another most imconting to which may possess little or no aroma of its own. It has been found that newly prepared tea is particularly susceptible of odoriferous influences from without, and is almost as unappeasable a monopoliser of adjacent smells, whether evil or pleasant, as charcoal is of organic foulness, caustic lime of chilorine gas, or raw silk of water; therefore, in order to counteract the contaminating endosmose of objectionable gases, it is garrisoned, so to speak, with an all-pervading perfume. As further precautionary measures, it is well known that China ten is most carefully packed in lead surrounded with soft absorbent paper, protected outside by means of papered and varnished hard wood packages. That such care is far from unneces sary may be inferred from the fact that the coolies who carry tea from the farms to the shipping ports sometimes occupy several weeks on the journey, and they may often be seen dropping their burdens in the fields or on the roads, and squatting or sprawling at full length over them when the mid-day sun has demanded a halt for wearied frames glistening with perspira-tion. Under such circumstances it will readily be understood that unless the con-tents were thoroughly protected by exosmose, or the evolution of perfume from within, the tea would inevitably acquire an earthy taint from the ground on which the packages rest; a repulsive flavour from the strong cookery of the villages where the coolies refresh themselves; and register a sickening memento of the unclean skins of the bearers. Indian tea, not being usually transported any considerable disusually transported any considerable distance by coolie labour, runs less risk of contamination from that source; yet it is constantly threatened by a still more formidable foe, unknown to shipments of the article from China. In anticipation of the season there, a fleet of the fluest steamers and sailing ships are always waiting to load; and as they get full cargoes of toa without the necessity of embarking other produce, contamination to this delicate produce, except from atress of weather or leakage, can scarcely occur. weather or leakage, can scarcely occur. But tea being only one—and at present a comparatively insignificant one—among the numerous products of our Indian Em pire, is of necessity associated on the voyage home with miscellaneous products, such as hides, horns, gums, hemp, jute, lineced, and other strong smelling animal and vegetable substances, which ferment during the passage and often decay. The during the passage and often decay. The fetid gas arising therefrom permeates the ship's hold, and the earliest and chief sufferer is tea, which greedily seizes and retains the objectionable taint. Thus, Indian tea suffers detericration, like human beings, from evil companionship; and not being fortified by a powerful perfume like its Chinese rival, falls an easy victim to feel resures which the other arms with its Chinese rival, falls an easy victim to foul vapours, which the other, armed with its rich perfume and similarly situated, might successfully defy. It must surely be evident from the foregoing that the scenting of tea is due to a wholesome degree of commercial prudence and forethought for its future condition on the part of the Chinese, quite as much as their desire by this means artificially to enhance its value. Seaing, therefore, that Indian tea is ex-Sceing, therefore, that Indian tea is exposed to even greater risks of contamination during transit, extra precautions for its safe keeping becomes necessary, and among them the bestowal of a refreshing fragrance might perhaps be desirable.— English Exchange.

Educational Power of Individual Churches.

While the Church has ever been fore-most in the work of education, and while it is true that the larger part of the higher in-stitutions of learning owe their origin to various Christian denominations, it is also true that individual societies have done little in their own localities and among their own people for the promotion of general knowledge and for mental improve-

ment. That this, however, is a legitimate part That this, nowever, is a legitimate part of the Church work, and one now much needed, probably few would question. There is profound wisdom in many an utterance of Scripture, and we may find it in

terance of scripture, and we may find it in this saying, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."

That there is demand for some vigorous plan of local church culture and education, appears in the fact that in many of our larger societies there have grown up young people's associations devoted to such purposes; and especially in the fact that the Young Men's Christian Association makes Young Men's Christian Association makes not a small part of its work to consist in providing such facilities. It has always seemed to imply a defect in the Churches that there has grown up by their side, and chiefly from their communion, an organization that thus supplies so largely the educational, literary and social wants of young men; and while it is to be commended in its noble work, we question whether the Churches are as wise as thay should be un quietly allowing their they should be in quietly allowing their young people to be segregated from their influence and attached by these bene-fits and privileges to an outside corpora-

If young men or young women are to be brought together for mental improvement, for literary, artistic, or social culture; if they are to be supplied with libraries, with periodicals, with cabinet illustrations of Soriptural and religious topics; if the "varied nature of man" is to be caved for by any professed religious corporation, why not by the individual Church societies, which are the safest judges of what is the best-rad, need by all lawful means bring the first that the characteristic materials to make the characteristic materials.

THE cross of Christ sheds light on every

Exposed and Sheltered Thermometers.

In reference to the surface temperature of the earth and the effect of shelter, Dr. Barham communicates to the Royal Insti-tution of Cornwall an interesting memoir. He says that the very considerable difference between the lowest temperature as indicated by the self-registering thermometer placed within a thermometer screen, and that shown by a similar instrument exposed on the grass, and radiating freely into space, is an illustration of the influence of shelter. The common estimate of the greatest cold of night is derived from the record of the thermometer screened from radiation. This is what passes current as the minimum temperature, and that not only minimum tomperature, and that not only among the public, but also generally with those who pay a good deal of attention to meteorology. Yet, when the sky is clear, the temperature of the grass, and that to which vegetables and men and animals out of doors are exposed, will be from five to ten degrees lower, and sometimes more; and it is just these additional degrees of cold that, when en ordinary sheltered thermometer indicates pretty sharp frost, destroy tender plants, and often more or less seriously affair the health of the deli-cate, the old, and the very young,

HERE is the way Prof. Rybert Douglass, of King's College, London, put the anomalies and paradoxes of China:—"In a country where the reses have no fragrance and the women no petticoats; where the labor er has no Sabbath, where the roads have no vehicles and the ships no keels; where the needle points to the south; where the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of the head; where the place of honor is on the left hand and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning—we ought not to be astonished to find a literature without an alphabet and a language without a grammar."

Indisputable Evidence.

St. Elmo, Ill., July 8, 1874.
R. V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspep sia, liver deranged, and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapidly and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid. sound family physician in the house, and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medioines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only men-tion one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swellen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some soven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had bafiled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and the demand steadily increases, and they give per-

feot satisfaction in every case.

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