

POETRY.

EARLY TO BED, AND EARLY TO RISE.

"Early to bed, and early to rise"—
 Aye, note it down in your brain,
 For it helpeth to make the foolish wise,
 And uproots the weeds of pain.
 Ye who are walking on thorns of care,
 Who sigh for a softer bower,
 Try what can be done in the morning sun,
 And make use of the early hour.

Full many a day for ever is lost
 By delaying its work till tomorrow;
 The minutes of sloth have often cost
 Long years of bootless sorrow.
 And ye who would win the lasting wealth
 Of content and peaceful power—
 Ye who would couple labour and health—
 Must begin at the early hour.

We make bold promises to old Time,
 Yet alas! too often break them;
 We mock at the wings of the King of Kings,
 And think we can overtake them.
 But why loiter away the prime of the day,
 Knowing that clouds may lour;
 Is it not safer to make life's hay,
 In the beam of the early hour?

Nature herself ever shows her best
 Of gems to the gaze of the lark,
 When the spangles of light on Earth's green breast
 Put out the stars of the dark.
 If we love the purest pearl of the dew,
 And the richest breath of the flower—
 If our spirits would greet the fresh and the sweet,
 Go forth in the early hour.

Oh! pleasure and rest are more easily found
 When we start through Morning's gate,
 To sun up our figures, or plough up our ground,
 And weave out the threads of Fate.
 The eye looketh bright, and the heart looketh light,
 And man holdeth the conqueror's power,
 When, ready and brave, he chains Time as his slave
 By the help of the early hour.

ELIZA COOK.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN VENTILATION.—At a time when cholera, with an appalling voice, calls the most earnest attention to house ventilation, and dreadful explosions and loss of life in mines demand no less anxious efforts to devise means for the prevention of these calamities, we have much satisfaction in anticipating that human residences may easily be supplied with a conti-

nuous circulation of wholesome air, and the most dangerous subterranean works be preserved against accidents from foul currents or fire-damps. Dr. Chowne has enrolled a patent for improvements in ventilating rooms and apartments, of the perfect efficacy of which, we believe, there cannot be a doubt, and on a principle at once most simple and unexpected. Without going into details at present, we may state that the improvements are based upon an action in the syphon which had not previously attracted the notice of any experimenter, viz., that if fixed with legs of unequal length, the air rushes into the shorter leg, and circulates up, and discharges itself from the longer leg. It is easy to see how readily this can be applied to any chamber, in order to purify its atmosphere. Let the orifice of the shorter leg be disposed where it can receive the current, and lead it into the chimney (in mines, into the shaft), so as to convert that chimney or shaft into the longer leg, and you have at once the circulation complete. A similar air syphon can be employed in ships; and the lower holds, where disease is generated in the close berths of the crowded seamen, be rendered as fresh as the upper decks. The curiosity of this discovery is, that air in a syphon reverses the action of water, or other liquid, which enters and descends or moves down in the longer leg, and rises up in the shorter leg. This is now a demonstrable fact; but how is the principle to be accounted for? It puzzles our philosophy. That air in the bent tube is not to the surrounding atmosphere as water, or any heavier body, is evident; and it must be from this relation that the updraft in the longer leg is caused, and the constant circulation and withdrawal of polluted gas carried on. But be this as it may, one thing is certain, that a more useful and important discovery has never been made for the comfort and health of civilised man. We see no end to its application. There is not a sanitary measure suggested to which it may not form a most beautiful adjunct. There is not a hovel, a cellar, a crypt, or a black, closehole anywhere, that it may not cleanse and disinfect. We trust that no time will be lost in bringing it to the public test on a large scale, and we foresee no impediment to its being immediately and universally adopted for the public weal. We ought to remark that fires or heating apparatus are not at all necessary; and that, as the specification expresses it, "this action is not prevented by making the shorter leg hot whilst the longer leg remains cold, and no artificial heat is necessary to the longer leg of the air-syphon to cause the action to take place." Extraordinary as this may appear, we have witnessed the experiments made in various ways, from tubes from less than an inch to nearly a foot in diameter, and we can vouch for the fact being perfectly demonstrated. Light gas does descend the shorter leg when heated, and ascend the longer leg where the column of air is much colder and heavier.—*Literary Gazette.*