

THE WEST SHORE,

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ONE AND TWO.

If you to me be cold, Or I be false to you, The world will go to woe, Just as it used to do...

— Will Carleton.

HONOR YOUR CALLING.

Rubens, the world-honored painter, once being sent to the English court as ambassador, took the occasion to copy a Venus of Titian's...

"I sometimes amuse myself with being an ambassador," was Rubens's noteworthy reply. There was no shrinking from any contempt...

Now there is much talk of the need of inducing our boys to disregard the supposed attractions of city life and to

STICK TO THE FARM.

As one means to this end, let us honor our profession, not use it merely as a means of money-grubbing, but make a pleasure of our toil and take an artistic pride in our products and our fields.

One day, conversing with a lawyer, I had occasion to speak of the action of a mutual acquaintance. The attorney excused some apparent want of courtesy on the part of the man in question by classing him as "only an ignorant farmer."

Of course there may be ignorant men in any profession, even among those "called to the bar," but it struck me the words were spoken as though the lawyer applied the attribute of ignorance to farmers as a class.

IGNORANCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Should be in any way coupled together. There was a time when a man who was too infirm to continue the onerous duties of swineherd was considered "the right man in the right place" as schoolmaster.

The various ignoramus, whitewashed with a smattering of ciphering and book-keeping at some business college, can soon acquire the abstruse art of flourishing pen or yardstick in a passable manner; but, in my experience, a

FARMER'S APPRENTICESHIP IS NEVER ENTERED.

I find almost daily some addition being made to my store of facts and inductions. A habit of continual observation is the sine qua non of a successful farmer's career.

include half the trades of which a farmer is required to understand more or less. Not only does a farmer's life afford scope for the exercise of any young man's energies and abilities, it affords facilities for that constant observation and communion with Nature...

It is the old, old story: God's laws, which are the laws of nature, are self-enforcing, and food, hardly man, be he artist or farmer, venturing to transgress, venturing to think his own wisdom wiser than God's wisdom, ends by falling so utterly as to become a byword and laughing-stock to his fellows.

Honesty of heart and determination of purpose are, thank God, the monopoly of no class; but it seems to me that the farm furnishes a soil more suited to their nurture than the hot-bed of city life affords.

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THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Now that the Russians and Turks are engaged in deadly strife, thus renewing an old feud, it may be worth the thought to recall the horrors which their former wars have brought upon them. In 1811 the opposing Russian and Turkish armies stood facing each other on opposite banks of the Danube.

THE FISH-CROW.

The fish-crow (Corvus nasifrons) is confined almost entirely to the maritime districts of the Southern States, where it abounds at all seasons. This species is gregarious; yet, as flocks of it sail high above the water, they appear to be paired off. These aerial excursions last for hours of a fine morning, after which the whole descend near the surface of the water, and tuck for half an hour, when they alight on trees near the shore, and keep up their gabble, planning themselves for hours.



THE FISH-CROW.

cities. And let me here leave a subject so general to write for a minute on one more special. I want to plead for

MORE MUSIC.

Both in town and country. A farm-house with a piano is quite a rarity. A farm-house with a family that can pass a pleasant evening round a piano, all taking parts in anthem, glee, or madrigal, is a still greater rarity.

Now there are few pleasures more attractive, more innocuous, or better adapted to make family life enjoyable, than the practice of vocal and instrumental music;

"Music, that gentler on the spirit lies, Than trial yields upon livid eyes."

— Edward Berkeley, in Rural Press.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES IN ENGLAND.—The following significant paragraph is from a Birmingham letter in the London Times: "In addition to locks and hardware of various kinds, the Americans are now sending into this district large quantities of machine-made boots and shoes, which find a ready sale, owing to their cheapness and neatness of appearance."

NEW FILE.—A rat-tail file, the teeth of which are cut on spiral ribs, with grooves between to facilitate clearing, is the subject of a recent patent. It is made by twisting a fluted bar of steel, and then cutting teeth on the spiral ribs so formed.

rance because of the Russian force in front of it, unable to retreat because of the flotilla which effectually prevented any bridge being thrown across the river, soon began to run short. The weather became cold; but there was no fuel with which to kindle fires.

Under these circumstances the sufferings of the men were very great. For some time there was horseflesh, but it had to be eaten raw, as even the tent-poles had been cut up and burned. Hundreds died daily, and their comrades had not strength to bury them. Disease was consequently soon added to famine, so that when finally, on the 8th of December, peace was concluded, but 4,000 men, who are described as being but living skeletons with scarce strength to stand upright, were left out of the 30,000 who three months before had crossed the river.

DR. JOHNSON was observed by a musical friend of his to be extremely inattentive at a concert whilst a celebrated solo player was running up the divisions and sub-divisions of notes upon his violin. His friend, to induce him to take greater notice of what was going on, told him the performance was very difficult. "Difficult, sir," replied the doctor, "I wish it were impossible."

ECRORE is now taking surprising quantities of American fruit. The purchases amount to over \$2,500,000 worth since last June, compared with \$600,000 worth in the same period the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country exported over 12,000,000 pounds of them since last June, as compared with \$22,000 pounds the previous year.

In Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, the fish-crow breeds on moderately-sized loblolly pines, (Pinus taeda), making its nest about thirty feet from the ground, and towards the extremities of the branches. In New Jersey, where they are frequently killed in the company of the larger crow, they are more careful, and place their nests in the interior of the deepest and most secluded swamps. The nest is smaller and more neatly finished than that of the common crow, and is composed of sticks, moss and grass, neatly finished or lined with fibrous roots. The eggs are from four to six, resembling those of the crow, but are smaller. It probably raises but one brood of young in a year.

The cry of this species, ha, ha, ha, is like a faint mimicry of the common crow; at other times, it is more like an interrupted or half-stifled expression of pain. During the breeding season, the notes are much varied, and not altogether agreeable. The flight is strong and protracted, and at times very high. They also move gracefully on the ground, frequently expanding and contracting their wings. They may be approached and shot very easily; and when one is brought to the ground in this manner, its companions sail over it in numbers, and may be readily killed.

BARTHOLOMEU'S COLLOSSAL "LIBERTY."—In an article entitled "France to America," in Scribner for June, occurs the following description of Bartholdi's colossal "Liberty," which is to stand in the harbor of New York: "Allowing twenty feet for the height of the island above the water, the pedestal is to be one hundred and ten feet high, and the statue, to the flame of the torch, one hundred and forty-five. This makes the torch at least two hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the bay. It will equal in height the column in the Place Vendôme at Paris, and will be larger than the colossus of Rhodes, so much celebrated by antiquity. Like that statue, it will have to be cast in pieces of manageable size, and built up after the manner of an armored frigate. The construction will be a curious specimen of engineering skill, for which the sculptor and Mr. de Stuckle will be responsible. At night it is proposed that a halo of jets of light shall radiate from the temples of the enormous pediment, and perhaps the flame of the torch may be fashioned in crystal, in order that it may catch the light of the sun by day, and at night form a glowing object illuminated by electricity."

WOMAN'S HEADGEAR.—Joseph Addison says of woman's headgear: "I would desire the fair sex to consider how impossible it is for them to add anything that can be ornamental to what is already the masterpiece of nature. The head has the most beautiful appearance as well as the highest station in the human figure. Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face. She has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, made it the seat of smiles and blushes, lighted it up and enlivened it with the brightness of the eyes, hung it on each side with curious organs of sense, given it airs and graces that cannot be described, and surrounded it with such a flowing shade of hair as sets all its beauties in the most agreeable light. In short, she seems to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works, and when we load it with such a pile of supererogatory ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties to childish gewgaws, ribbons and bonnets."

A RUSSIAN INVESTIGATION.—A party of Russian mining engineers visited Castlemaine recently, for the purpose of investigating and reporting to parties in Russia. The thing was done in great secrecy. They expressed satisfaction at the Town Reef, which employs about two men only, stating that there was, from their experience in the Ural mountains, room for 2,000 or 3,000 men. At other lines they were astonished at the lethargy of the miners leaving such treasures under foot. This party of gentlemen intend to visit, as members of a Russian school of mines, other gold fields, and so far as could be seen, they are reticent as to what they are about.