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Union Congregational Church



Pictures and Knowledge.

Pretty Pages, to make all good Little Folks as wise
as Sages.

SHOWING THEM ALL ABOUT EVERY THING,

Their Food,—their Clothing,—and their Homes.

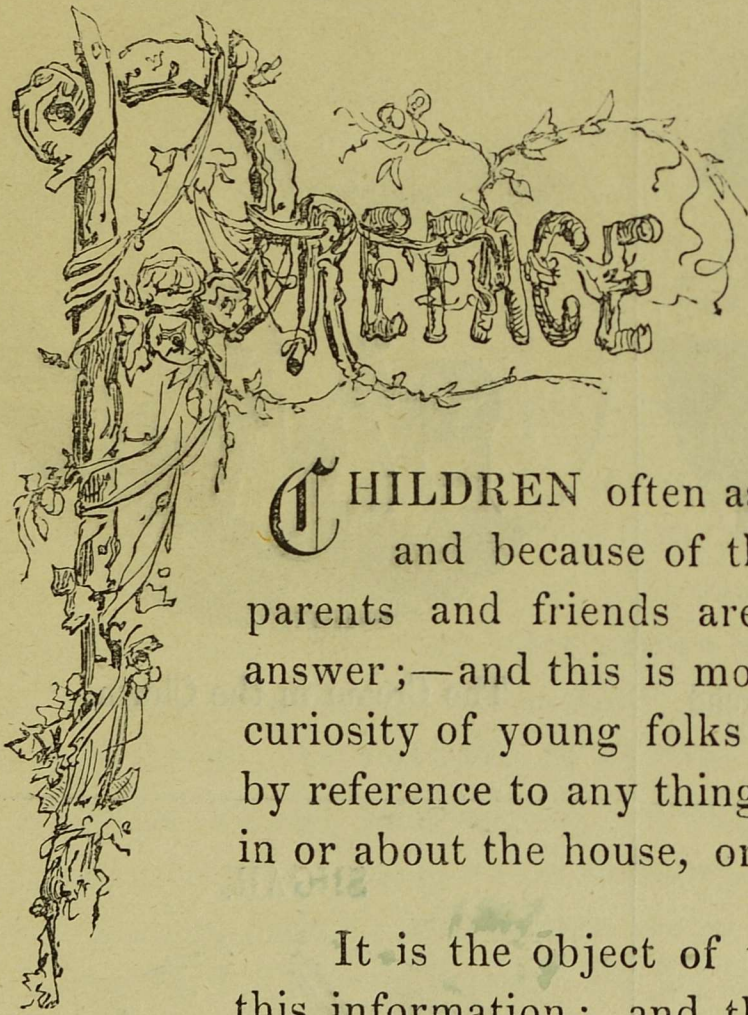
BY
UNCLE
KNOW-ALL.



WITH ABOVE
FIFTY
ILLUSTRATIONS.

L O N D O N ;

DEAN & SON, 11, LUDGATE HILL, E. C.



CHILDREN often ask questions as to the why and because of this and that,—which their parents and friends are sometimes at a loss to answer;—and this is more often the case when the curiosity of young folks happens to be awakened by reference to any thing they see on the table, or in or about the house, or about their clothes.

It is the object of this little work to supply this information; and this is done in a plain and simple way, such as Children can understand, and as mamma and papa may be supposed to say.

The engravings are numerous, and illustrate every subject; they thus make the explanations easily understood, and at the same time assist in engaging the attention of Children; for pictures are a ready means of conveying to the eye of young folks a knowledge which it takes some time and many words to make their minds comprehend and properly understand.

J. BISHOP.

BREAD.



Shaping Loaves, and Baking Bread.

BUTTER.



The Cream in the Churn.

MILK.



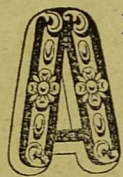
Milking the Cow.

SUGAR.



Negroes at work.

PICTURES AND KNOWLEDGE.



FAMILY of little folks were seated round the tea-table, when one of the children, taking a slice of bread-and-butter, said, "Mamma, what is bread made of?" "I will tell you," said mamma; "and I will tell you also about milk, and butter, and tea, and sugar, and the other things you see on the table and about the house; of which, I dare say, you wish to know something. And I have some pretty pictures to show you." "Oh, do so, mamma," cried the children. Now read what mamma told them.

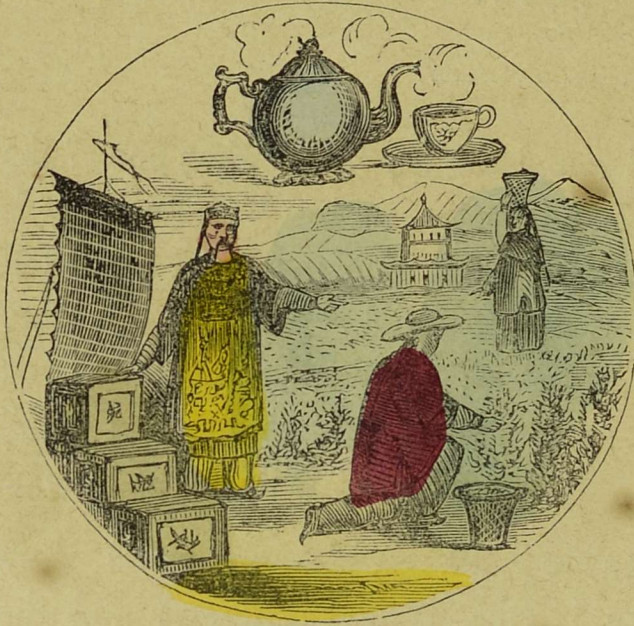
BREAD is made from flour, and so are puddings, pies, and cakes. You have seen a corn-field. When the corn is ripe, it is cut down; and the wheat, when cleared from the stalk, or straw, as it is called, is sent to the mill, and ground into flour. The baker mixes water with the flour, and adding a little yeast, to lighten it, makes it into dough, which he divides into pieces, to form loaves. These he bakes in an oven, and they are then Bread.

MILK we have from the cow, and very nice country Milk is, for there cows feed on grass, among which buttercups and cowslips grow; but when, as in London, cows are kept in close sheds, the Milk is not so good. In the picture, a girl is milking a cow. The jug is to put the Milk in, for tea.

BUTTER is made from cream. Milk is put into wide, open pans, and, in a few hours, the cream rises to the top; this is skimmed off, and put into a churn. You see two churns in the picture. By turning the handle of the churn, the cream is stirred about till it thickens and becomes Butter. There is a lump of Butter in a dish above the churns. Skimmed-milk is usually given to pigs. What is left in the churn is called Butter-milk.

SUGAR is the juice of a cane that grows in the West Indies, and other hot countries. When ripe, the canes are cut down, and taken to a mill, where they pass through rollers, like clothes in a mangle, to press out the juice. This is slowly boiled, and, when cool, the treacle (from which rum is made), is drawn off, and the Sugar, now fit for use, is packed in casks, for sale.

TEA.



Picking the Leaves of the Tea-plant.

LUMP SUGAR.



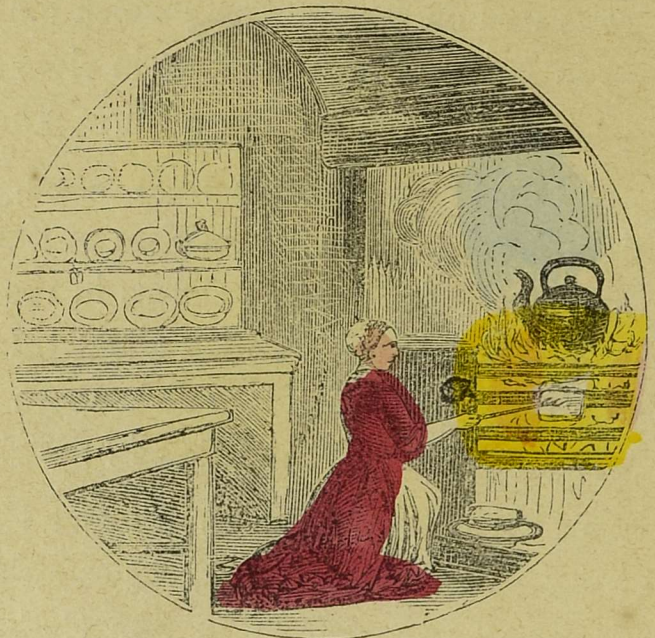
Sugar Refiner filling the Pans.

COFFEE.



Picking the Berries.

TOAST.



Making Toast.

Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Toast.

TEA comes from China. A row of Tea-plants appears very like a row of myrtles; like them, too, they have pretty green leaves, and white flowers. The leaves are fit to pick when the plants are about three years old, and are gathered three times in each year. The first gathering is in March or April; the second, early in May; and the third in June. The leaves are dried in the open air, rolled up, and roasted on hot iron plates. They are then ready for use, and are packed in chests lined with lead, and sent away in ships, to England and other places. Look at the picture, and you will see a Chinaman picking the leaves. There is also a tea-pot, to make the Tea in, and a tea-cup, to drink it out of.

COFFEE is the berry of a plant which grows in the East and West Indies, and also in Arabia; the best Coffee growing in Mocha, in that country. The berries, when dry, are roasted, and then ground. Boiling water is poured on the powder, and the drink thus made is called Coffee. The picture is a West-Indian scene; in it you see the Negroes gathering the berries; you also see the kind of bags in which the Coffee is tied up previous to sending it away. Coffee was first introduced into England in the year 1652.

LOAF or LUMP SUGAR is moist Sugar purified, that is, cleansed from all impurities. This is done by re-boiling it, and then pouring it into pans, as you see the man doing in the picture. When the loaves are dry and hard, they are of the shape you see them in the grocers' shops. The syrup that runs out at the bottom of the pans, is called treacle. Moist Sugar is used for fruit pies and puddings; and Lump Sugar to sweeten tea, coffee, &c.

TOAST is bread held before a clear fire till it becomes nicely browned; it is then turned and toasted in the same manner on the other side. It is sometimes buttered while hot, and eaten at breakfast or tea. Some persons prefer dry toast, that is, toast left to get cold by standing it up on edge. A very nice drink is made by putting a piece of toast in a mug of clean hot water, and keeping it covered up till it is quite cool. You see the maid, in the picture, holding a slice of bread before the fire, to toast.

EGGS.



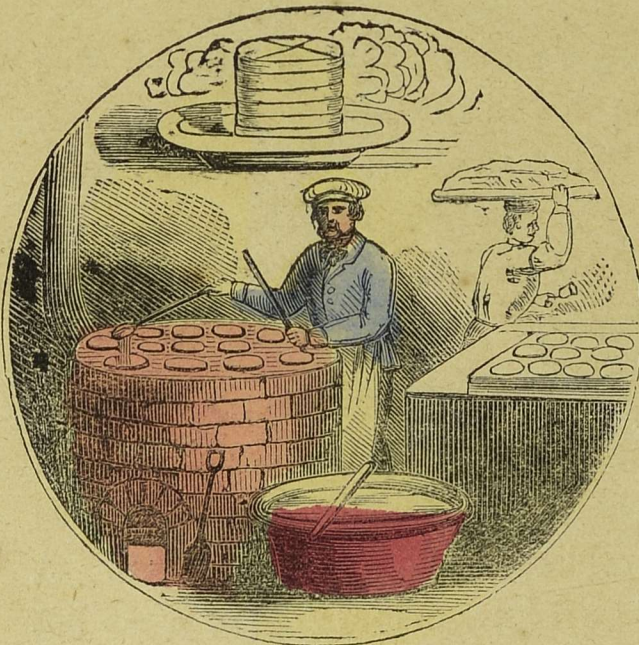
Feeding the Chickens.

WATER-CRESSES.



Gathering Water-Cresses.

CRUMPETS.



Baking the Crumpets.

SHRIMPS.



Catching Shrimps.

Eggs, Crumpets, Water-Cresses, Shrimps.

EGGS.—Those that we like best for eating at breakfast are laid by the fowls. A good hen, if well fed, will lay nearly two hundred in the year. Eggs are also used in making light puddings, and custards; and are very nice when fried with rashers of fat bacon. Turkeys' Eggs are quite as good for eating; but Ducks' Eggs are best for puddings. The farmer's wife, in the picture, is giving some barley to the fowls, which they like very much.

CRUMPETS are made of batter, which is flour, water, and milk, with a little yeast, mixed up together, and left awhile to rise; it is then poured on a hot iron plate fixed over a stove built something in the shape of a copper, as you see in the picture. When baked on one side, they are turned by means of a flat broad knife, and baked on the other side. They are then usually toasted, and buttered; and are eaten, like toast, for tea. They are very nice, but not so good and wholesome for children as bread.

WATER-CRESSES grow in rivers, brooks, and other running streams. They are also grown in trenches cut in the shape of garden beds, with walks between, and so arranged that a stream of spring water is made to run into and through all the beds. A plank is put across the beds, and on this a man lies down, to gather the Cresses. Water-Cresses are good to eat at breakfast or tea time; and so wholesome, that those who eat them often rarely require any physic to keep them in good health.

SHRIMPS are eaten as a relish, and Shrimp-sauce is very nice with cod and other fish. They are caught in salt-water, at low tide, by means of hand-nets, as you see in the picture, by men who wade some distance in the water before they find any: sometimes they fish for them from boats, when they dip their nets, fixed to long poles, into the river or sea, and so catch them. They are boiled in salt-and-water, and, when so done, are ready for the table. PRAWNS are a larger and finer kind of Shrimp, and, for that reason, are more prized. LOBSTERS and CRAYFISH are larger still, but somewhat similar in shape and appearance. They all change colour while boiling.

MEAT.



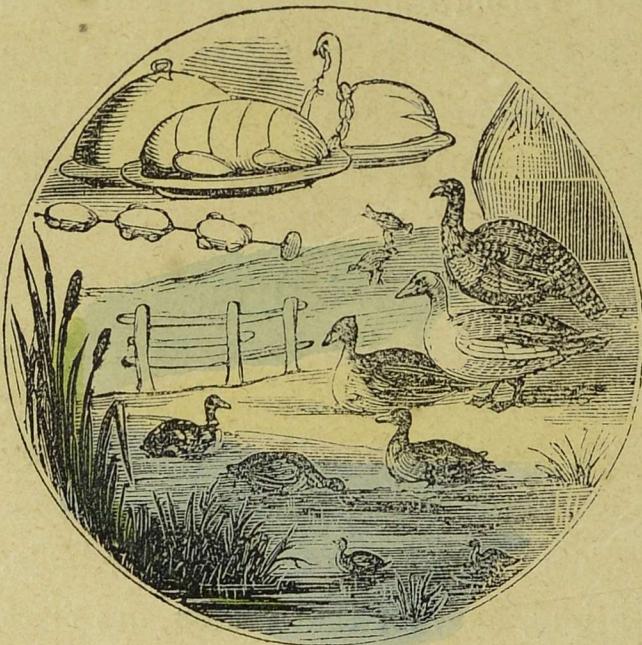
Animals eaten as Food.

FISH.



Fishermen and Fishing Boat.

POULTRY.



Birds eaten as Food.

SALMON.



Spearing Salmon.

Meat, Poultry, Fish, Salmon.

MEAT. If you look at the picture, you will see some fine ribs of beef, a leg of mutton, and the head of a calf; and below them, you will see the animals from which we obtain those and the other joints of Meat, that appear so nice when cooked and put on table at dinner-time. The flesh of oxen is called beef; that of calves, veal; of sheep, mutton; of very young sheep, lamb; of pigs, pork; and of deer, or stags, venison. The flesh of all these is called Meat, and is good to eat. It is God who created these and other animals, and who gave us leave to use their flesh as food. How thankful, then, we all ought to be for His goodness! and never ought we to sit down to table, to partake of these or other of His mercies, without feeling "truly thankful," nor without first asking His blessing upon "what we are about to receive."

POULTRY. God has not only given to us for food the animals we have just been talking about, but He also permits us to take for our use the birds that He has said are fit for food. Of these, what we call Poultry are the best known to children; they are turkeys, geese, chickens, ducks, and the other fowls that we see running about the farm-yard, the cottage, or the open common, picking up what they can find. Nor must we forget the pretty pigeons, that fly over our heads, or peck about inn-yards and farm-houses.

FISH. There are many kinds of Fish that are good for food, and very grateful we ought to feel to the fishermen who often risk their lives by going in sailing boats, to catch them for us. Fishes are taken in nets, which sink by means of pieces of lead tied to the bottom, with pieces of cork to the upper parts, to keep them floating. After a time, the nets are drawn up again, and the Fish taken into the boats: when the men return with the Fish, to the beach, the Fish are put into baskets, and in them taken on shore.

SALMON is much liked by many persons, and usually fetches a high price. It is found in rivers that run into the sea, and is often taken by men in boats, with three-pronged spears, or forks, which they dart at the Fish as it swims along, as shown in the engraving. It is also caught by anglers.

VEGETABLES.



Digging up Potatoes.

PEPPER.



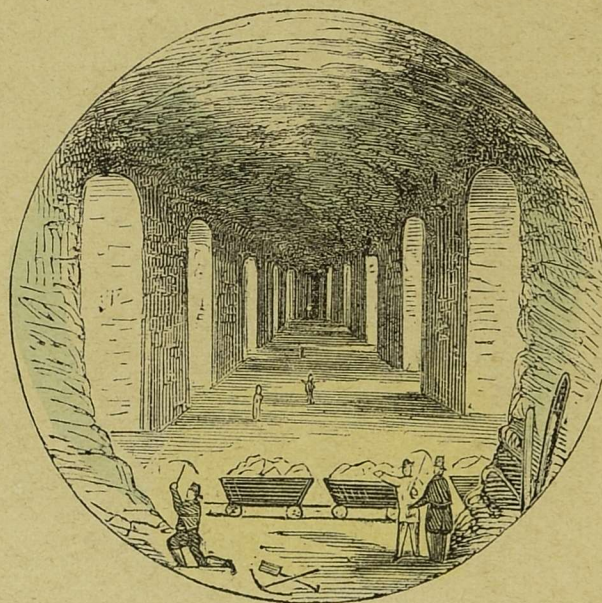
Gathering Pepper-berries.

CHEESE.



The Cheese Press.

SALT.



The Salt Mine.

Vegetables, Cheese, Pepper, Salt.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, cabbages, savoys, turnips, carrots, brocoli, cauliflowers, beans, peas, and many other articles grown in gardens, and eaten at our tables, are called **VEGETABLES**, and are good for food. They are grown in very large gardens, as you see in the picture, and when fit for eating, are gathered, and sent to market. They are all good, but those grown in your own garden, and fresh gathered as you want them, are the nicest.

CHEESE is made from milk in which a kind of acid, called rennet, has been mixed, which turns the milk into curds; the whey that remains is then strained off, and given to the pigs. The curds are dried, salted, and put into moulds of the shape the Cheese is intended to be; it is then put into a press, and screwed down, to press out all the whey, as you see in the picture.

PEPPER is the berry of a plant which is grown in the East Indies; when ripe, the berries are picked off, as shown in the engraving, and after being well dried, are put into bags, and sent away in ships. The berries, or Pepper-corns, as they are called, are ground to a fine powder, and used as a spice, in sauces, and to give a flavour to seasoning for veal, pork, fowls, and other food. **CAYENNE PEPPER** is a much hotter spice, and is the powder of the small seeds of a plant grown in Chili, finely ground.

SALT is in very general use for preserving and flavouring almost every article of food; without it, indeed, our soldiers and sailors would be badly off for provisions, when on long voyages, or in foreign countries. The coarser kind of Salt is obtained by exposing sea-water in shallow troughs to the heat of the sun; by which the water is dried up, and the Salt remains in the pans. Fine Salt is found in pits and mines; the largest and most noted mine is in Poland; there are some large Salt-mines in Cheshire, in our own country, where great quantities are dug by the miners, in the manner shown in the engraving. In some parts of Africa it is so scarce and so much prized, as to be sold at a very high price. How thankful, then, ought we be to our merciful Creator for giving us such an ample supply of this useful article!

OYSTERS.



Oysters as seen in their Beds.

CUCUMBERS.



Hot-Bed, or Cucumber-Frame.

SALADS.



Tying Lettuces.—Growing Salad.

WINES.



A Vineyard.—Gathering Grapes.

Oysters, Salads, Cucumbers, Wines.

OYSTERS are, as you know, shell-fish, and are very nice to eat. They are found in great plenty, in beds, as they are termed, about the sea-coast, and are taken by dredging, that is by men who go out in small sailing boats, with strong nets, with which they scoop up the Oysters. The finest are called Natives, and are found about the Essex and Kentish coasts. The PEARLS, so much prized for necklaces, and to set in rings, and other articles of jewellery, are taken out of the heads of Oysters found in the South American and Indian seas, that are obtained by divers, who are employed for that purpose. The inner shell of this Oyster furnishes what is known as Mother-of-pearl.

SALADS. You know what a Salad is; it is made by cutting up lettuce with the young leaves of mustard, cress, and radish, or rape seed; a mixture of pepper, salt, mustard, and salad-oil, is added,—and, sometimes, a hard-boiled egg, chopped up,—and the whole, brought to table in a bowl, is called Salad. It is very nice to eat, in summer-time, with cold meat. Look at the picture, and you will see a man tying up lettuces, to make the hearts white.

CUCUMBERS grow on plants so tender as usually to require a hot-bed, made of stable manure, with a thin coating of earth over it, and sheltered by a glass cover. Cucumbers are eaten, like salad, with cold meat or salmon; they are thinly sliced, and salted and peppered, to which, vinegar, and, sometimes, oil, and a sliced onion, are added. They are not so wholesome, as an article of food, as the salad, which we have noticed above.

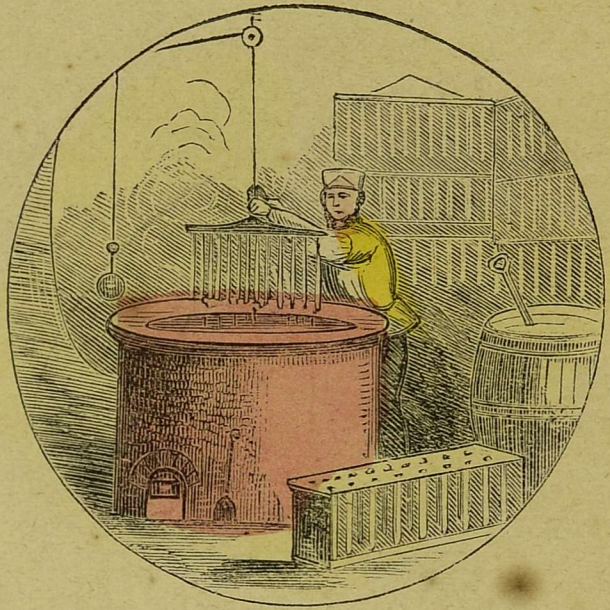
WINES.—Foreign Wines are made of the juice of the grape. Port is made from the red grape of Portugal; Sherry, from the white-water grape of Spain. Claret, Burgundy, and Champagne, are French; other Wines come from Germany, the Cape of Good Hope, and Madeira. The British Wines are made of gooseberries, currants, elder-berries, and other fruits. CIDER is a nice drink, and is made from the juice of apples; Perry, from that of pears. Wine is taken at luncheon, dinner, and other meals; and is recommended by medical men for sick persons, and those who are weak.

WATER.



Cottage Children dipping for Water..

CANDLES.



Making Tallow Candles.

COALS.



Miners at Work in a Coal-pit.

GAS.



Gas Works. and Lamps.

Water, Coals, Candles, Gas.

WATER is essential to our existence. It enables us to be cleanly, by which we preserve health; it helps us to cook part of our food; with it we make tea and coffee, and prepare those nice dishes that often give us a good dinner. By means of the Sea, our ships reach foreign countries, and take to them articles we have to spare, and bring, in return, things useful, or necessary to our comfort. Water also provides us the fishes, which we eat as food. The heat of the sun draws a kind of mist from the Sea, that forms clouds, and falls in rain, to make the earth fruitful. Rivers, brooks, and ponds, are thus caused; and Water provided for our daily use, and for drink for all.

COALS. In winter, when the weather is cold, the wind blows keenly, frost sets in, and snow is on the ground, what is more cheering than a warm room and a blazing fire! For this we have to thank the miners, who dig the Coals out of the earth, often at the depth of several hundred feet, and at the risk of their lives; as the foul air sometimes takes fire, and kills them on the spot! We cannot be too grateful that we can enjoy the benefit of a nice warm Coal-fire, and ought to feel for those who are too often in want of it.

CANDLES are made of melted tallow, into which the cotton to form the wicks is dipped,—as you see in the picture. Candles thus made, are called **Dips**. Mould Candles are formed by pouring the tallow into moulds of the required shape. For Wax Candles, wax is used instead of tallow.

GAS. Many persons still living recollect when the street lamps, with small cotton wicks, gave so little light, that, unless the moon shone, people, at night, had to find their way about as well as they could. Gas lamps were a vast improvement; and by them the streets and roads are now well lit up. The Gas thus used is made from coals: the coals are put into a strong iron receiver, around which a fire burns, and the Gas, driven out by heat, is led by pipes into an immense tank, the open bottom of which stands in water. The Gas, being made to pass through the water, is purified, and then conveyed from the tank, through other pipes, to where it is wanted for use.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.



Brush-makers as work.

SOAP.



Packing the Soap in bars.

BASKETS.



Making small Baskets.

POTTERY.



Potter shaping Jugs.

Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Soap, Pottery.

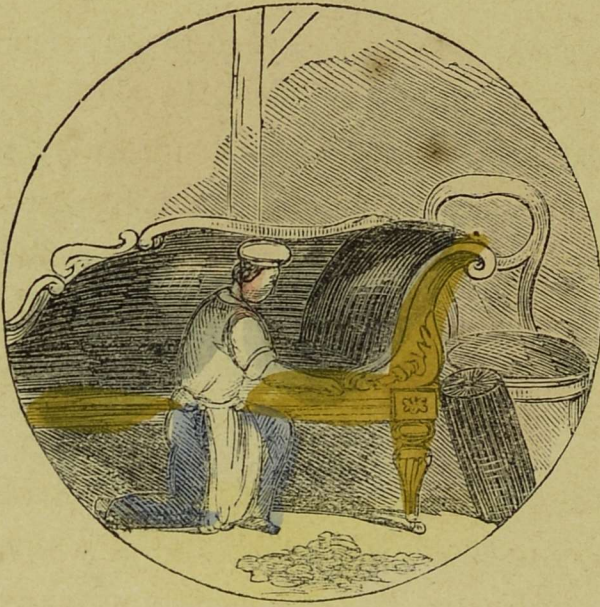
BRUSHES AND BBOOMS are very useful articles in every house; the Brooms enable us to keep our rooms well swept and clean; and by the help of Brushes we keep our clothes and boots and shoes in good order; and with their assistance the painter and paper-hanger make our houses look respectable, and add to our comfort. We are indebted to the pig and the horse for the hairs of which Brushes and Brooms are made. Whalebone and cocoa-nut fibres are also used for this purpose.—In the picture you will see the men at work making up Brooms for our use.

BASKETS are useful for many purposes, and help us to convey various articles from one place to another. Blind people can make them, and it is a pleasing sight to see them so usefully engaged. Baskets are mostly made of osiers, or shoots of the willow-tree, that bear, in spring, what we call palm. These are planted in wet, boggy places, and cut when of sufficient length. Then they are soaked in water, to make them bend easily, and worked up into shape, in the manner you see the man and boy doing in the picture.

SOAP. When your hands or your clothes are dirty, how easily you wash the one and cleanse the other by the help of Soap! It is made of a mixture of melted tallow with barilla, which is, like soda, the ashes of a plant that grows on the sea-coast; these are slowly boiled till they well mix together; and, when cold, cut into long pieces, called bars. Fancy Soaps are made with more care, and coloured, and scented with the oil or perfume of which they bear the name, as rose, musk, bergamot, &c.

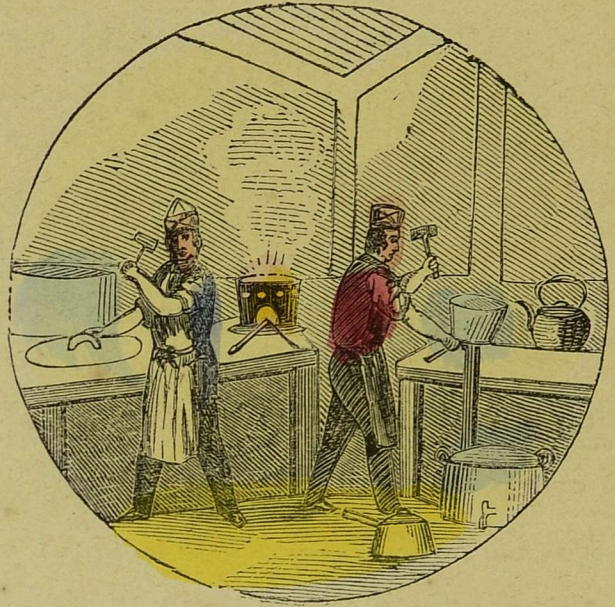
POTTERY. The mugs and jugs we drink out of, the cups and saucers we have our tea and coffee in, the dishes and plates we use at dinner-time, and the pans and pitchers we put water or milk in, are all called Pottery, or Earthen-ware; and are made of a fine kind of clay, glazed over, and baked. The ornaments on them are printed on thin paper, and rubbed on before they are baked. China is made of a superior clay, mixed with finely-ground flint. In the picture, a Potter is shaping the articles by the help of a turn-wheel.

SOFA AND CHAIRS.



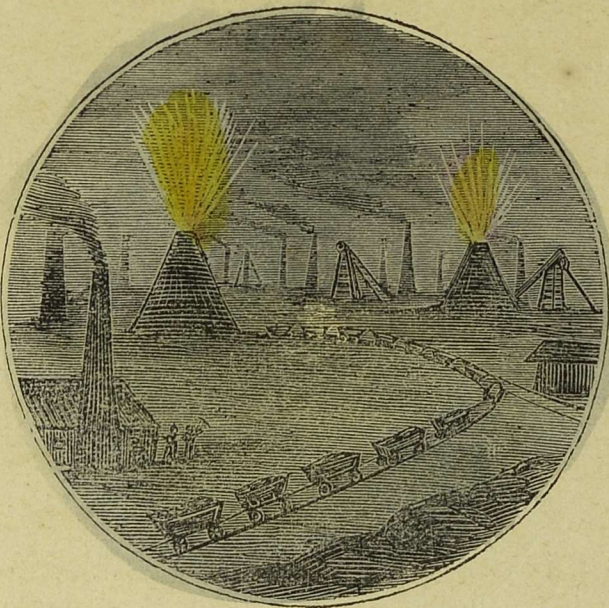
Cabinet-Maker finishing a Sofa.

TIN.



Workmen making Kettles, &c.

IRON.



Iron Furnaces, as seen at Night.

GLASS.



Glass-blowers making Bottles.

Cabinet-maker, Tin-man, Ironware, Glass.

THE CABINET-MAKER.—How pleasant it is at meal-time to see the table well spread, and the chairs set ready for us to sit in while we partake of the food which our Heavenly Father has kindly given for our use! The tables and chairs, and many other articles made for our use and comfort, are the work of the Cabinet-maker, whose skill and industry enable him to make out of plain wood so many of the articles that furnish our houses, and the rooms in which we pass our leisure hours.

TIN.—Tin is a metal dug out of mines, and, when melted, is used to coat or cover the thin sheets of iron, which are then called Tin, and of which the Tinman makes kettles to boil water, saucepans to cook food, and many other articles for use. The English Tin-mines were known to many foreign nations more than a thousand years ago, and still continue to yield us their useful produce. In the picture we see two Tinmen at work, making some of the articles we find so useful in our kitchens.

IRON—is a most useful metal, and very many articles are made of it. Iron is found in mines, and melted by great heat. Cast-iron is melted iron run into moulds of the shape of the article required; wrought-iron is hammered into plates, bars, or rods, of various thickness, in which state it is ready for the smith to work up into the many useful articles he makes of it. The rails upon which the trains run are made of Iron. Steel, of which knives, scissors, razors, needles, and most working tools, are made, is hardened Iron. In the picture you see how the furnaces appear in which Iron is melted.

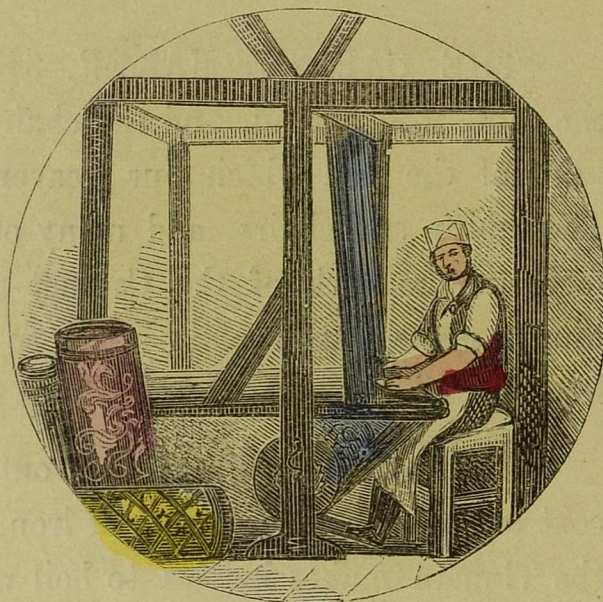
GLASS—is also very useful; our windows give us light, and protect us from changes of weather, which would cause colds; and the bottles, tumblers, and glasses, we so often use, are all made of Glass. To make Glass, sand, flint, and the ashes of burnt sea-weed, are melted together. The Glass-blower dips the bowl of a long iron pipe into the hot liquid, and then by blowing through the pipe, as you see in the picture, forms the bottle or other article to the shape required, in the same way that boys blow soap-bubbles.

WOOL.



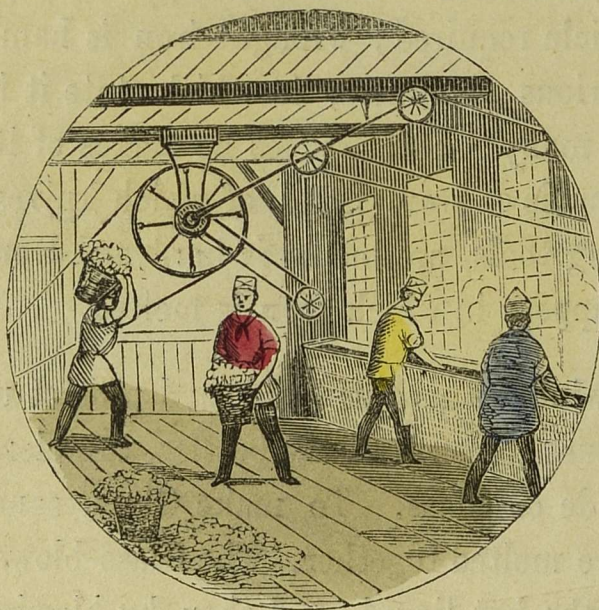
Shearing the Sheep.

CARPETS.



Weaving Kidderminster Carpets.

FLAX.



The Linen Factory.

FEATHERS.



Picking the fine Goose Feathers.

Wool, Flax, Carpets, Feathers.

WOOL.—God, who is good and kind to all, has so ordered it that as the weather becomes warm, the Wool on the back of the sheep has to be cut off. The Wool thus taken from the sheep is carded, that is, combed, and then spun, dyed, and wove into cloth, and made up into articles of clothing, or into blankets, flannel, shawls, and other useful things. **COTTON** is made from a plant that grows in America, and, after being spun into thread, is woven into a fabric, of which many useful articles of clothing are made.

CARPETS—are made of worsted or woollen, and woven in a loom, as you see in the picture. Those called **Kidderminster**. are made in England; the **Brussels Carpets** are made both here and in Belgium; and **Turkey and Persian Carpets** are made at the places from which they are named. Carpets are now in general use; in times long gone by, they were put only in the best rooms, on great occasions; and before that, the floors, even of the houses of great folks, were strewed with rushes!

LINEN.—Flax is a plant of which great quantities are grown in Ireland. When ripe, it is cut down and thrown into water, to remain to soak, when the stalks readily separate into fine threads; these, when dressed and spun, are woven or made into table-cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, shirts, and other articles of under-clothing, which are called **Linen**. **CAMBRIC** is woven from the finest fibres of the Flax, the seeds of which are termed **LINSEED**, from which **LINSEED OIL** is pressed; and the **CAKE** which remains is used as food for cattle. In the picture you see the interior of a **Linen Factory**.

FEATHERS.—The beds on which we sleep, as well as the bolsters and pillows on which we lay our heads, we obtain mostly from the geese, the feathers of which are picked off, and stuffed into prepared cases, for beds, and for bolsters and pillows. The fine soft feathers of poultry and other fowls are also used for the same purposes, and are cheaper than those of geese. In former times, a few rushes, or dried leaves, formed the sleeping places of the people, and dried skins of beasts, their best covering.

FLOWERS.



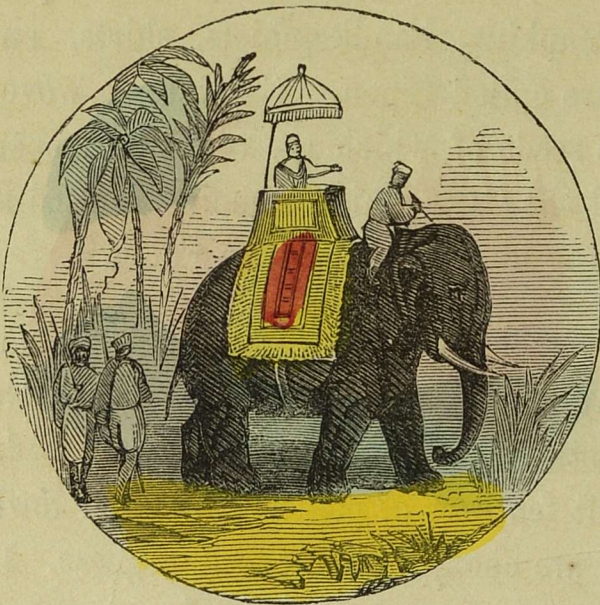
The Conservatory.

LOOKING-GLASSES.



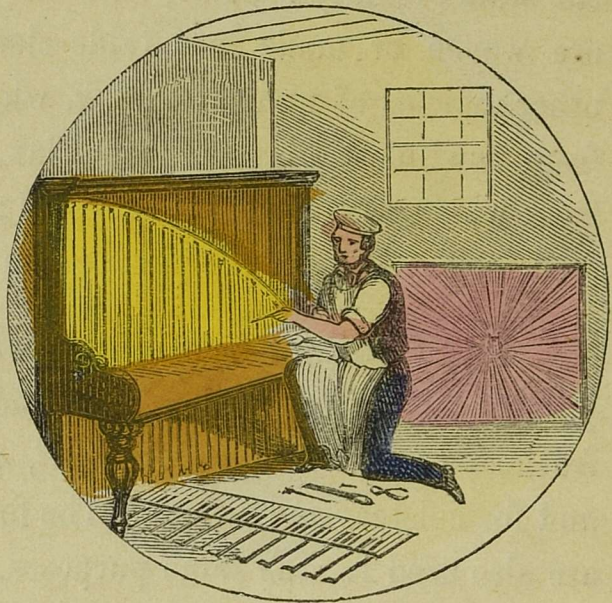
Workman silvering the Glass.

IVORY.



The Elephant.

THE PIANO-FORTE.



Workman finishing a Piano-Forte.

Flowers, Ivory, Looking-Glass, Piano-Forte.

FLOWERS,—We are all fond of Flowers. They smell so sweet, and look so gay, it is no wonder we are pleased at the sight of them. It is a pretty amusement for the elder children to grow Flowers, which they can easily do if they try; and then how pleasing it is, when a birth-day, or other joyful time, comes round, to gather a nice nosegay, or bouquet, and present it to papa or mamma, or other relative. It would indeed give a great pleasure both to the child who offered it, and to the parent or friend who received it.

IVORY.—Look at the picture, and you will see an Elephant, one of the most useful, as well as the most patient of animals. It is a native of India and Africa, and when gaily dressed, with a splendid seat strapped like a saddle on its back, it conveys the great folks in their grand processions, and looks very stately indeed. The long teeth or tusks of the Elephant furnish us with the Ivory, of which so many elegant articles are made. The tusks of some other animals, as the Sea-horse, and the Sperm whale, are also used as Ivory.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—In former times, bright metal mirrors were in use among the great and the grand, for the same purpose as Looking-glasses are now. But when glass was invented, it was soon found that by coating the back of it with quicksilver, it would reflect whatever was before it. It is on this plan that all Looking-glasses and Mirrors are made. But the process is very unhealthy, as the vapour of quicksilver is injurious to the lungs.

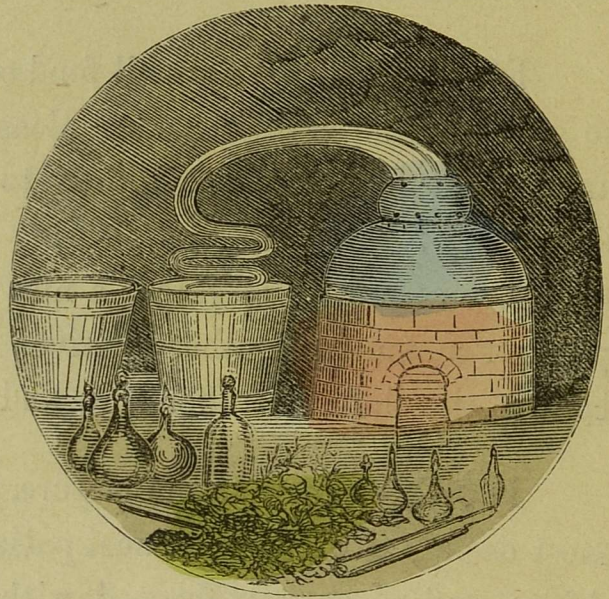
PIANO-FORTE.—But a few years since, Piano-fortes were to be found only in the houses of the noble and the great; now, they are seen in almost every house; and much pleasure a Piano affords to all who are fond of music. What can be more delightful, when the toil of the day is over, than for the family to sit round the social table, and listen to the sweet strains of music, or the pretty words of a pleasing song? and when, on a Sunday evening, wet weather keeps us from a place of worship, how can we pass the time better than in singing together pious hymns to our Creator's praise?

SCULPTURE.



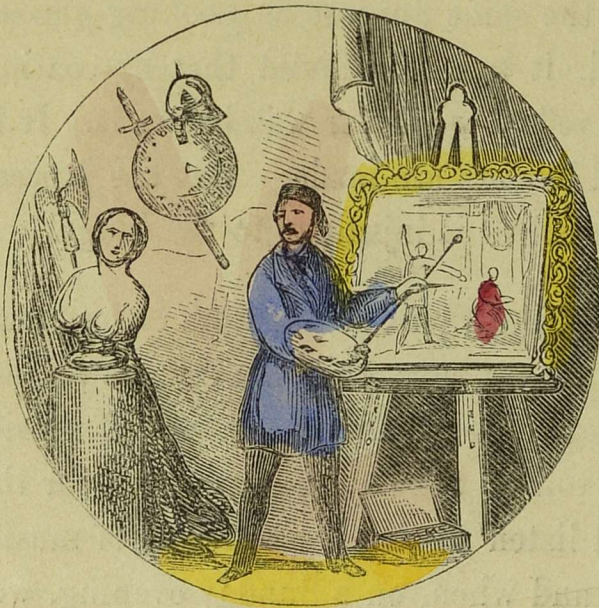
The Sculptor at work.

DISTILLING.



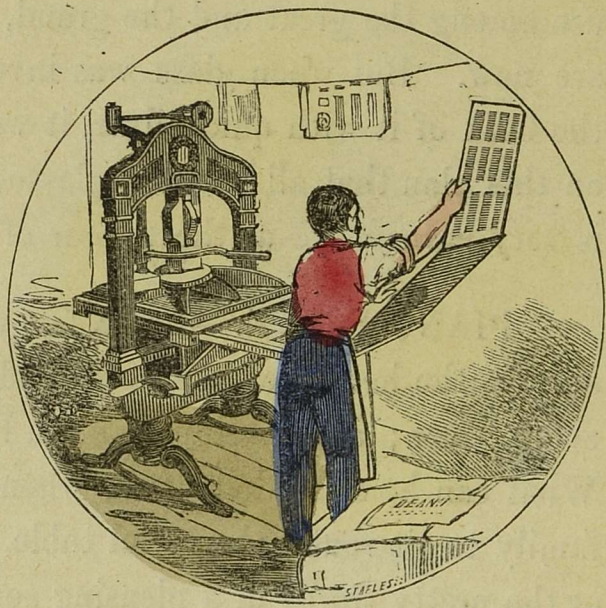
Interior of a Distillery.

PAINTING.



The Painter in his Studio.

PRINTING.



Printing-press.—Printers at work.

Sculpture, Painting, Distilling, Printing.

SCULPTURE.—The statues of great men, and the marble and stone figures and tombs, to be seen in cathedrals, churches, and other public places, are the work of clever men, called Sculptors. When they have to make a statue or figure of a great man, or an animal, as a lion, or a stag, they first make a model of clay, or the like; then having a block of stone or marble cut to the size wanted, they, with chisel and mallet, and a pair of compasses to guide them, carve out the limbs and features, and produce a likeness.

PAINTING.—When any grand or great event happens, the Painter is set to work to make a picture of it. You see him in his studio, sketching out a drawing, which he finishes off with colours. It is a pleasing art, and good pictures are highly valued; they are seen in the palace, and also in the cottage; and when you see many of them together, in a large room, or a public building, they are then called a picture gallery. The National Gallery, near Charing Cross, London, is open to the public, and is well worth a visit.

DISTILLING.—You have read that rum is made from treacle, drawn from the sugar pans; I will now tell you how this is done. Look at the picture, and you will see a Still.—This contains the fire, with the copper above, in which the treacle mixed with water is put. When this boils, the steam goes up the worm or pipe which leads from the copper to the receiver at the side, and the distilled spirit, which is the rum, falls into the receiver. Other spirits, lavender-water, and many scents, are distilled in a similar manner.

PRINTING.—To the Printer we are indebted for all the pretty books, which please us so much, as well as instruct and amuse. The types, which are in single letters, are put into words, to form lines, and made into pages. As many of the pages as come into a sheet of paper, are fastened in an iron frame, and printed from by means of the printing-press. The sheets when so printed, are dried and pressed, and sent to the book-binder, who folds them, and binds them into books in the pretty manner we find them for sale.

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BISHOP, JAMES
PICTURES ...
[1862?]



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