

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 26 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by
Thos. D. King, for the week ending Feb. 17, 1873.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M. 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M. 9 P. M.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direc- tion of Wind.	State of Weather.
Feb. 12	9.3	19.0	6.5	76	30.08	N. E.	Clear.
13	5.2	16.0	-6.0	80	30.24	N. E.	Clear.
14	6.3	11.5	-4.5	75	30.38	N. E.	Clear.
15	16.0	24.0	1.0	78	30.47	N. E.	Clear.
16	17.0	23.0	3.5	81	30.14	N. E.	Cloudy.
17	23.5	39.0	14.5	80	30.10	Vari.	Clear.

ALMANAC OR KALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1873.

Toronto. Montreal. Quebec. Halifax. St. John's.

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Halifax.	St. John's.
Sun Rises	6.55	7.00	7.00	6.58	7.06
Sun Sets	5.21	5.28	5.28	5.31	5.21
Third Quarter of the Moon on the 19th.	6.5 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	7.09 a.m.	7.06 a.m.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.
MARCH 8th, 1873.

SUNDAY, March 2.	—First Sunday in Lent. Wesley died, 1791. Horace Walpole died, 1797. Rabini died, 1854.
MONDAY, " 3.	—Waller born, 1835. Otway born, 1631. W. C. Macready born, 1793. Battle of Point au Pelee, 1838.
TUESDAY, " 4.	—First American Congress, 1788. Lincoln elected President U. S., 1861. Scott murdered at Fort Garry, 1870.
WEDNESDAY, " 5.	—Correggio died, 1534. Dr. Arne died, 1778. Volta died, 1827.
THURSDAY, " 6.	—Michael Angelo born, 1474. Guiccardini born, 1481. Bishop Atterbury born, 1651. York changed to Toronto, 1841. Catholic Eccle-siastical Council at Quebec, 1868.
FRIDAY, " 7.	—De Monts sailed for Canada, 1604. Smith O'Brien pardoned, 1854.
SATURDAY, March 8.	—Layard born, 1817. Jekyll died, 1837.

OUR CHROMO.

Owing to the large number of copies of the Chromo now being
printed the delivery to subscribers has been unavoidably de-
layed. We are printing in three times more than we originally
intended, and are thus necessarily somewhat behind. The work
is being proceeded with with the utmost diligence, and our sub-
scribers may expect the delivery at an early date.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Busi-
ness Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed
to The Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and marked
"Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for
return postage have been forwarded.

THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND
MECHANICS MAGAZINE.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned has the honour to announce that he has been
entrusted by the Honourable Commissioner of Patents for the
Dominion of Canada, with the publication of the OFFICIAL RE-
CORD OF THE PATENT OFFICE, to be illustrated by diagrams of
all the patents susceptible of illustration. This Official Record
will be published Monthly, and will be combined with letter-
press and illustrations selected from the best English and foreign
scientific papers, thus not only placing before the public of the
Dominion the products of native genius and industry, but also
keeping them posted on the progress of Science and Mechanics
in other countries. Inventors will thus know in what direction
to apply their ideas. Mechanics will note the advance in labour-
saving appliances, and the improvement in tools. Manufac-
turers will be prevented from employing obsolete methods,
while new machinery and modes of operation are in use else-
where. Builders and contractors will know where to apply for
all the latest productions in their line combining economy,
beauty, and utility. Chemists and Druggists will be saved use-
less search for compounds already invented by others, and be
told where to get the most recently discovered curative reme-
dies and toilet perquisites. Farmers will see every new agri-
cultural implement illustrated and described. In a word there
is not a scientific, industrial, mechanical, or commercial pursuit
that will not be benefited by this publication. It is therefore
expected that a very large circulation will take place among all
classes, and the price is fixed correspondingly low.

THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND
MECHANICS MAGAZINE will be published once a month.
The official portion will cover from 16 to 32 pages, comprising
from 100 to 240 patent claims, specifications and diagrams. As
the publication will commence with the patents issued under
the new Act, which came into operation September 1st, 1872, the
first four issues will contain 240 patents each, and each succe-
ssive number will contain the patents issued during the preceding
month.

The unofficial portion, or *MECHANICS MAGAZINE*, will
give in each number 32 pages of carefully selected articles and
items, gleaned from the very best foreign technical papers.
Every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Manufactures
will be treated, especially such as have a practical application
in Canada. For instance, Railways, Shipbuilding, Lumbering,
Mining, Architecture, Machinery, Cabinet-making, and the
manufacture of Cloth, Lnen, Cotton, Paper, Tobacco, and other
articles of Home Industry. Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy,
and Natural Philosophy, will also receive attention. Original
articles will be contributed by distinguished Canadian scientists,
engineers and manufacturers, and the whole will be profusely
illustrated.

The subscription price of the *CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE
RECORD AND MECHANICS MAGAZINE* is fixed at ONE
DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum, invariably in advance.
Single numbers will be sold at 15 cents. Appropriate advertise-
ments will be inserted at 10 cents per line for each insertion.

The first issue will be dated 1st March, 1873, and will be dis-
tributed about the 25th instant.

Address: GEORGE E. DESBARATS,
PUBLISHER, MONTREAL.

OUR NEXT NUMBER.

The next number of the *News* will contain a double-page copy of a
steel engraving entitled

ANDROMACHE.

after the painting by Guérin.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

WEDNESDAY next is the day appointed for the reassembling
of the Dominion Legislature, and the inauguration of a session
which has been looked forward to ever since the general elec-
tion of last year with much interest and not a little curiosity
as to its results. The situation is very much such as has
been portrayed by our artist in this week's cartoon. There
can be no doubt that a battle royal is in preparation, and that
a very few days will elapse after the opening when the con-
flict will commence in good earnest. Ministerialists and Op-
positionists are alike hopeful of the success of their party. The
elections in Ontario have resulted entirely in favour of the
latter, and the consequence is a cherished and widely-
boasted expectation on their part of the defeat of the
present Government, and the assumption by the Reform
Party of the reins of the State. On the other side the
supporters of the Ministry are equally confident of the success
of their own party. As matters now stand Rumour may well
be doubtful as to whether Macdonald will defeat Mackenzie,
or Mackenzie overturn Macdonald. Whichever way the vic-
tory goes one thing is certain, the majority obtained by the
victorious side will be but a small one. An additional feature
of interest is given to the coming session by the recent changes
in the personnel of the Ministry. Sir Francis Hincks has re-
signed, and his position as Finance Minister has been assumed
by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, who is in turn succeeded as Minister
of Customs by Dr. Tupper, while Mr. O'Connor takes the In-
land Revenue, and Mr. Robitaille the Receiver-Generalship.
The greatest regret is on all sides expressed at the retire-
ment of Sir Francis Hincks. As an old and experienced
Canadian statesman he has in great measure identified himself
with the history of the country. Since his return to Canada
and to office he has had in his position as Finance Minister
many difficult problems to deal with. But he has triumphed
over all the obstacles in his path, and the management of the
department under his charge has been characterized through-
out by boldness, vigour, and well-merited success. He has
left the Treasury in a most prosperous condition, and there is
every reason to believe that under the new administration it
will flourish as under the old. Mr. Tilley has enjoyed long
financial experience in his own Province, New Brunswick,
where he held for some years the position of Financial Secre-
tary, and in Dr. Tupper he has a coadjutor of the highest
ability.

A recent article in the *Times*, in which that "leader of
public opinion in England" reiterates its advice to Canada to
sever its connection with Great Britain, and affectionately
urges us to take up our freedom as our days of apprentice-
ship are over, has, we learn, "been met in England by a
storm of indignant remarks." The *Morning Post*, the *Standard*,
the *Telegraph*, and the other leading daily journals, have been
administering to their greater brother a sound scolding on the
impropriety of constituting itself the exponent of the feeling
of the nation in this matter; while the *Saturday Review*, in
its usually happy style, has held up to the brightest glare of
ridicule the absurd pretensions of the *Times*. In this country
the remarks of the Thunderer have decidedly created a stir,
and given rise to much indignant protest, and not a little
complaint. Hardly a day passes but we come across an
editorial in one paper or another in which the writer either
vehemently repudiates the gratuitous advice of the *Times*, or
bemoans the falling off in the British spirit which prompts
such a suggestion as that of the breaking up of the colonial
connection. For our part we fail to see that there exists so
much ground for either complaint or protest as some of our
writers either do, or affect to, believe. We are convinced
that the large majority, if not the whole body, of Englishmen,
firmly believe in Canadian loyalty. Of its existence they
have had sufficient proof. We know that the desire for the
severance of colonial connection is not generally shared in
the old country. And in this matter—and not in this alone—
we must respectfully decline to admit that the *Times* repre-
sents the will of the people. Believing this, we fail to see
any reason for the outcry that has been made. England
wishes to retain Canada; Canada wishes to be retained by
England. While this is the case, the *Times* may cry out for
separation as loud as it will, without altering to any percep-
tible degree the public wish. And as for us, we can afford to
look upon its outcries and its advice with the same good-
humoured contempt which inspired the labourer in the story
who, on being consoled with on his wife's ill-temper, philo-
sophically replied, "Oh, it amuses her, and it don't hurt I!"
There is one feature, however, in the *Times* article which can-
not be allowed to pass without remark. The charming sim-
plicity, not to say ignorance, displayed as to matters respect-

ing Canada, is, to say the least, decidedly unworthy of a
journal that pretends to be the leader of public thought. We
should like to know where the *Times* got the information im-
parted in the following lines: "There are in Canada elements
"to form a great people, and the danger is that compara-
"tively nothing will be made of them. Look at the French
"Canadians, and consider the energy their ancestors had
"when they swarmed out of Normandy and Brittany to settle
"along the St. Lawrence. What are they now? They are
"the most amiable people on the American Continent, but a
"state of pupillage has reduced their higher capacities to some-
"thing little removed from the standard of a native Indian."
Where on earth did the writer get his idea of the standard of
the French Canadian? It looks suspiciously as though it had
been evolved from his own inner consciousness. Is the *Times*
aware that much of the prosperity of Canada is due to these
same French Canadians whose higher capacities have been
reduced to something little removed from the standard of a
native Indian? that they occupy high and honoured places
in our legislative halls? that they swell in no small degree the
ranks of our Canadian authors? that our learned professions
are proud of them as members? It would be well for the
Times writer and his fellows, before attempting to lay down
the law, to get up a little information on this subject. *Disce
qui didicet* is a motto decidedly applicable to their case.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, one of the
most celebrated divines and pulpit-orators of the Presbyterian
Church in the United Kingdom. The deceased was born in
1806 at Brechin, Forfarshire, where his father was an influen-
tial merchant and banker. He studied at Edinburgh for the
Church of Scotland, and having received his license to preach
proceeded to Paris, where for some time he followed the medi-
cal course, his object being to acquire sufficient therapeutic
knowledge to enable him to assist the sick poor in his future
parish. On his return he spent some time in his father's
banking house, and finally in 1839 was ordained and received
the charge of the parish of Arbikie, in his native county. He
was subsequently called to Edinburgh and was attached to
the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars. Here he attained such
popularity that a church was built especially for him and a
new parish constituted, of which he took charge in 1849. It
was here, as the pastor of St. John's, that Dr. Guthrie con-
nected his name with the Ragged School movement, and won
by his fervent appeals and his strenuous exertions on behalf
of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital
his highest title to the esteem of his fellow-men. To him was
in great measure due the establishment of the Edinburgh
Original Ragged or Industrial School. In church matters Dr.
Guthrie took a prominent part, and his name is connected
with those of Chalmers, Candlish, and Cunningham in the
Non-intrusion Controversy and the other questions which led
to the establishment, in 1843, of the Free Church. In litera-
ture he also achieved honourable distinction, and for some
years past has been well-known as the editor of the *Sunday
Magazine*. His fame as a pulpit-orator is widely spread abroad.
Wherever he preached the church was invariably crowded to
overflowing. Of late years, however, owing to the bad state
of his health he had been compelled to give up regular pulpit
duty, and when last heard from he was recruiting his failing
forces at an English watering-place.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Atlantic* opens with another of James Parton's papers
on Jefferson—a series of wide interest beyond the mere coun-
try of which Jefferson was a citizen. We trust to see these
papers reproduced at some future day in more enduring form.
This is followed by a story of art at Florence, of a poor, half-
crazed, American painter, who fancies he is to reproduce the
Madonna of the future, which shall be worthy to rank side by
side with "the most tenderly fair of Raphael's Virgins, the
Madonna in the Chair." Of course the poor fellow's hopes
are never realized, and he dies on awakening from the cher-
ished dream. Another instalment of the Robert Owen series
is given retelling further of the experiences of the writer's
father at New Lanark. Perhaps the most remarkable paper
in this number is that by Edward Spencer, entitled "A Good
Word for Quacks," in which the writer argues that imagina-
tion is of more effect in healing than the mere exhibition of
drugs. Without agreeing with him to any great extent, we
admit that he makes one or two excellent points, and he has
certainly succeeded in investing his subject with consider-
able interest. Of course we expect to see the matter taken up
by the medical journals. While speaking of medical matters
we must notice the article on Life Under Glass, advocating
the establishment of sanatoria on the hot-house system for
the accommodation and treatment of invalids during the
winter months. The idea is not a new one, and has, we be-
lieve, been already experimented on, though with but indif-
ferent success, in England. Celia Thaxter's "Heartbreak
Hill," and Bayard Taylor's "John Reed's Thoughts," are es-
pecially deserving of mention. The latter is a real gem. Its
burden is briefly given in the fifth stanza, on the "something"
that "comes in the spring."

It's the hankering after a life that you never have learned to
know;
It's the discontent with a life that is always thus and so;
It's the wondering what we are, and where we are going to go.