

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,  
OCT. 21, 1871.

SUNDAY,	Oct. 22.— <i>Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.</i> Lord Holland died, 1840. Spahr died, 1859.
MONDAY,	" 23.—Lord Monck arrived at Quebec, 1861. Lord Derby died, 1869.
TUESDAY,	" 24.—Tycho Brahe died, 1601. Treaty of Westphalia, 1648. Sir J. H. Craig, Governor-General, 1807. Peace of Pekin, 1860. Capitulation of Scheestadt, 1870.
WEDNESDAY,	" 25.— <i>St. Crispin's.</i> Chaucer died, 1400. Battle of Balaclava, 1854.
THURSDAY,	" 26.—Hogarth died, 1764. Battle of Chateaugay, 1813. Wreck of the "Royal Charter," 1859.
FRIDAY,	" 27.—Michael Servetus burned, 1553. Captain Cook born, 1728. Napoleon I. entered Berlin, 1806. G. T. R. section from Montreal to Toronto opened, 1856. Capitulation of Metz, 1870.
SATURDAY,	" 28.— <i>St. Simon and St. Jude, App.</i> Smeaton died, 1792.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 17th October, 1871, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 Notre Dame Street.

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W.,	Oct. 11.	64°	63°	58°5	30.01	30.11	30.15
Th.,	" 12.	56°	44°	50°	30.09	30.02	30.09
Fri.,	" 13.	58°	42°5	50°2	30.25	30.45	30.42
Sat.,	" 14.	53°	45°	52°	30.30	30.20	30.15
Su.,	" 15.	67°	46°	56°5	30.07	30.20	30.25
Mo.,	" 16.	51°	39°5	44°7	30.17	30.07	30.02
Tu.,	" 17.	51°	45°	48°	30.05	30.06	30.07

## NOTICE.

In the interest of our subscribers we are making arrangements with a News dealer in each city and town to deliver the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS and the HEARTHSTONE at their residences. This will ensure the delivery of every paper in good order. Instead of being folded and creased, the papers will be delivered in folio form, so that the fine steel engravings, published from time to time, will not be spoiled, and the premium plates and other extra publications issued to subscribers, will be delivered as from the press.

We are sure our subscribers will be delighted with this arrangement, and we trust they will assist us and the local agents in extending the circulation of the News.

The subscriptions will be collected by the News dealers who undertake the delivery; and for the convenience of book-keeping, we have made the current accounts end, as far as possible, with the present year. We beg that subscribers will pay as early as possible, and renew their subscriptions for next year at the same time.

After the 31st December next, the subscription to the News will be \$4.00 per annum, if paid in advance, or within the first three months, after which it will be \$5.00. For six months the price will be in proportion. The postage, at the rate of 20 cents per annum, will be collected by the delivering agent to cover his express and delivery charges.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Hearthstone* delivered at the residence of subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

Durie & Son.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Israel Landry.....	St. John, N. B.
R. M. Ballantine.....	Hamilton, Ont.
E. M. Stacey.....	Kingston, Ont.
Henry & Bro.....	Napanee, Ont.
T. B. Meacham.....	Dundas, Ont.
H. B. Slaven.....	Orillia, Ont.
Henry Kirkland.....	Elora, Ont.
A. J. Wiley.....	Bothwell, Ont.
F. A. Barnes.....	Kincardine, Ont.
McCaw & Bros.....	Port Perry, Ont.
D. C. Woodman.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.
P. Byrne.....	Prescott, Ont.
John Hart.....	Perth, Ont.
J. A. Gibson.....	Oshawa, Ont.
N. Reynolds.....	Petrolia, Ont.
J. C. Reynolds.....	Cobourg, Ont.
A. Morton.....	Collingwood, Ont.
Jno. Kelso.....	Paisley, Ont.
A. Hudson.....	Brantford, Ont.
W. L. Copeland & Co.....	St. Catharines, Ont.
S. E. Mitchell.....	Pembroke, Ont.
N. B. Goble.....	Goble's Corners, Ont.
W. S. Law.....	T. Isoburg, Ont.
Perry & Munroe.....	Fergus, Ont.
Yellowlees & Quick.....	Bowmanville, Ont.
R. A. Woodcock.....	Ingersoll, Ont.
Theo. J. Moorehouse.....	Goderich, Ont.
Wm. Bryce.....	London, Ont.
F. L. Kincaid.....	Brookville, Ont.
J. Rollo.....	Sherbrooke, Quebec.
W. F. Barclay.....	Wardsville, Ont.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

THE summer season has not passed without a recurrence of those terrible scourges, the prairie or bush fires, which almost annually desolate immense tracts of country. Last year it was the country round Ottawa which was victimised. This year the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota have suffered with unexampled severity, many thousands of square miles having been laid waste, and not a few pleasant homesteads reduced to ashes. In the cities, too, the fire fiend has held unlicensed riot. Chicago has suffered to an extraordinary degree; the little town of Windsor, in Canada, has suffered in about the same proportion, and Cincinnati was but recently excited by an alarm, the occasion of which happily proved insignificant.

It is not hard to lecture corporations or individuals upon the folly of permitting or being the occasion of the causes which lead to the rapid spread of the flames when they are once kindled. But it would be hard indeed to devise means which could effectively guarantee their prevention. Who can overtake the hunters that carelessly leave their camp fires a-blaze? Or the settler who, in clearing his land, fires the stumps and brushwood which

encumber its surface? Yet these are the parties responsible for the terrible desolation caused by the tremendous fires in the open country, with which so many districts in America are visited year after year. It is impossible, with our immense tracts of forest and wide expanses of prairie range, to have "foresters," or caretakers of the open country in sufficient force to prevent the occasion of the recurrence of these terrible calamities; but nevertheless it might have some salutary influence were statutory regulations framed with respect to the extinction of camp fires, and the means generally that ought to be adopted by sportsmen and bushrangers for the prevention of the spread of fires. To know that stringent laws existed in these respects and that their disregard involved liability to punishment would create a sense of responsibility which seemingly does not now exist. It is not to be supposed that these fires which devastate whole districts of country are the result of design. On the contrary they arise in almost every instance from carelessness; sometimes, indeed, from an unexpected shifting of the wind when the logs and branches on a new clearing are being consumed, but far more generally from the camp fires carelessly left by hunters or others traversing the woods and plains of the country. Wherever Township government is organised there ought to be the most stringent regulations enforced regarding the burning of clearances, and throughout the whole country there should certainly be a law for the management and extinction of camp fires.

The terrible fire in Newfoundland, the burning of the Saguenay district, and the Ottawa fire of last year, ought to teach us the importance of taking prompt measures to prevent like recurrences; while the tremendous fires that have been raging during the past few weeks in some of the Western States, add additional emphasis to the many warnings that Canada has received on its own soil.

As for city fires, such as those of Chicago and Windsor, (coupling great things with small), though they suggest the need of more careful municipal administration, they yet partake so much of the nature of unforeseen calamities that but little reproach can be attached to any corporate body on account of their occurrence. It is to be remarked, however, that a very great remissness prevails in most cities regarding the enforcement of the by-laws forbidding the erection of extra inflammable buildings within the Corporation limits. This, added to the prevailing deficiency of water supply, sometimes supplemented by incapable fire brigades, exposes many of the cities of the world to the mercy of the fire fiend—a fiend who has no mercy when his appetite has once been fairly whetted. In Chicago many so called "fire-proof" buildings yielded to the flames, though we are glad to learn that the safes and vaults of the banks and other monetary institutions nearly all passed scatheless through the terrible ordeal. But that fire is a warning that practical science has yet much to teach us before we can safely aver that our cities are beyond the danger of destruction by the flames. There is a manifest deficiency in "fire-proof" architecture. There is also a looseness in the enforcement of corporation laws which ought to be remedied without delay. The *Montreal Gazette* of Tuesday last says:—"There is, we believe, such an officer as a Building Inspector, but it is evident that his only conception of "official duty is drawing a salary." The *Gazette* is generally guarded in its criticisms, and if in this matter the Building Inspector has been unfairly criticised we hope he will vindicate himself. We cannot, however, agree with the *Gazette*, that the by-law relating to buildings is sufficient. On the contrary, we believe that the wooden structures, brick lined exteriorly, which the by-law authorises, are infamous impostures, and, so far from being "ample for the protection of the city," are a constant invitation to the flames; nothing can be more delusive as a preventive against fire than a two-inch wooden wall, protected by a single row of brick, laid lengthways, with chimnies, doors, and windows to supply the necessary draft to the flames within. Were we to apply the epithet they deserve to those who framed such a by-law, we fear they would not be inclined to thank us; and it astonishes us not a little to find the *Gazette* endorsing a system of building so manifestly imperfect, which ought to be absolutely forbidden in every city pretending to civilization. These brick-lined wooden structures ought to be at once and peremptorily forbidden in Montreal. As the city stands at the present day, with its wood and coal yards and its inflammable material in its very centre, what is to prevent it, in case a fire breaks out, from sharing the fate of Chicago?

THEATRE ROYAL.—Miss Ranoe has commenced a season at the Montreal theatre this week with very great success. She has been assisted by the Holman Sisters. "Kenilworth" has had a popular run during the last days of the present week; and on Monday next something new and attractive will be placed upon the boards.

## MEMORY.

The memory of languages is quite a distinct faculty, so far as can be judged from recorded instances. Mithridates, we are told, could converse, in their own languages, to the natives of twenty-three countries which were under his sway. Cardinal Mezzofanti appears to have had this faculty in a stronger degree than any other person that ever lived. While educating for the priesthood, he learned Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Spanish, French, German, and Swedish. As a professor at some of the Italian universities, he constantly added to his store, until at the age of forty-three he could read in twenty languages, and converse in eighteen. In 1841, when he was sixty-seven years old, he was as well acquainted with Portuguese, English, Dutch, Danish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, Magyar, Turkish, Irish, Welsh, Wallachian, Albanian, Lappish, as with the languages which he had first learned; while to Arabic he added Persian, Sanscrit, Koordish, Georgian, Syriac, Chaldean, Samaritan, Coptic, Chinese, Ethiopic, Abyssinian, and other Asiatic and African tongues. At the time of his death, in 1848, Mezzofanti could write eloquently, and converse fluently, in more than seventy languages. All the other accounts of memory for words are poor compared with this, nevertheless many of them are sufficiently remarkable. John Kemble used to say that he could learn a whole number of the *Morning Post* in four days; and a Gen. Christie made a similar assertion; but it is not known how far either of them verified this statement. Robert Dilloa could repeat in the morning six columns of a newspaper which he had read overnight. During the Repeal debates in the House of Commons, thirty-seven years ago, one of the members wrote out his speech, sent it to the newspapers, and repeated it to the House in the evening; it was found to be the same verbatim as that which he had written out. John Fuller, a land agent in Norfolk, could remember every word of a sermon and write it out correctly after going home; this was tested by comparing his written account with the clergyman's manuscript. Scaliger could repeat a hundred verses or more after having read them a single time. Seneca could repeat two thousand words on hearing them once. Magliabecchi, who had a prodigious memory, was once put to a severe test. A gentleman lent him a manuscript, which was read and returned; the owner some time afterwards, pretending he had lost it, begged Magliabecchi to write out as much as he could remember; whereupon the latter, appealing to his memory, wrote out the whole essay. Cyrus, if some of the old historians are to be credited, could remember the name of every soldier in his immense army. There was a Corsican boy who could rehearse forty thousand words, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated, and then repeat them in the reversed order without making a single mistake. A physician of Massachusetts, about half a century ago, could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost" without mistake, although he had not read it for twenty years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind, could repeat the whole of Virgil's *Æneid*, and could remember the first line and the last line in every page of the particular edition which he had been accustomed to read before he became blind.—*All the Year Round*.

## PEOPLE WHO SHOULD NOT SMOKE.

In an article on the medical aspect of smoking tobacco, Dr. E. B. Gray asks, in the *Food Journal*:

"Is smoking injurious?" This is an every day question apt to be put by patients to their doctors. Like most broad questions of the kind, it involves far too many considerations to admit of being answered by a plain yes or no. A medical man, who has long been a moderate smoker and watched the effect of the habit on himself and others, here offers what he believes to be the true answer to the question.

First of all, there must be an understanding about the quality of the tobacco to be smoked. Bad—namely, rank, quickly intoxicating, and prostrating tobacco (certain kinds of shag and cavendish, for instance) must always be injurious. Few can smoke them at all—none, habitually at least—with impunity. So too with regard to quantity, even good tobacco smoked to excess will to a certainty be injurious to the smoker, sooner or later, in some way or other. Of the various evil effects of excessive smoking, more will be said presently.

Next, as to the smokers. There are people to whom any tobacco, however smoked, is simply poison, causing, even in small doses, vomiting, pallor, and alarming prostration. Such people never get seasoned to its effects, even after repeated trials; and if they are wise, they will forever let it alone. They will display still further wisdom by not presuming to make laws for others who have not the same idiosyncrasy.

No one can enjoy smoking, or smoke with impunity, when out of health. The phrase "out of health," though it may sound vague, is definite enough to frame a general rule. At the same time, it is useful to know what, if any, are the particular disorders and conditions of health in which tobacco does special harm. As far as the writer's knowledge goes, these have never been specified by medical writers as clearly as is desirable.

To begin, a man with a bad appetite will, if he smoke, most assuredly eat still less—a noteworthy fact for smokers or others recovering from wasting illness or "off their feed" from whatever cause. This effect of tobacco, by the way, while an evil to the sick man who cannot eat enough, becomes a boon to the starved man who cannot get enough to eat; and ample illustration of this was furnished among the French and German soldiers in the recent war. Again no man should smoke who has a dirty tongue, a bad taste in his mouth, or a weak or disordered digestion. In any such case, he cannot relish his tobacco. It should be a golden rule with smokers that the pipe or cigar which is not smoked with relish had better not be smoked at all. Indigestion in every shape is aggravated by smoking, but most especially that form of it commonly known as atonic and accompanied with flatulence. Diarrhoea, as a rule, is made worse by smoking.

One of the commonest and earliest effects of excessive or untimely smoking is to make the hand shake. This gives the clue to another class of persons who ought not to smoke—persons, namely, who have weak, unsteady nerves, and suffer from giddiness, confusion of sight, tremulous hands, tendency to stammer, or any such symptoms. And if tobacco does harm in mere functional weakness, still less allowable is it in actual organic disease of the system; as, for instance, where there exists any degree of paralysis or other sign of degenerative change in the brain or spinal cord. The improper use of tobacco does beyond question somehow interfere