

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

SUNDAY.	Nov. 24.— <i>Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i> John Knox died, 1572. Sterne born, 1713. Battle of Fort Du Quesne, 1758. Grace Darling born, 1815.
MONDAY.	" 25.— <i>St. Catherine, V. &amp; M.</i> Lopez de la Vega born, 1562. Tillotson died, 1694. Dr. Watts died, 1748. Rebels defeated at St. Charles, 1837. Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857. Riel took possession of Fort Garry, 1869.
TUESDAY.	" 26.— <i>St. Andrew, Ap. &amp; M.</i> Marshal Soult died, 1850. Capitulation of Kars, 1855.
WEDNESDAY.	" 27.— <i>St. Thomas, V. &amp; M.</i> Madame de Maintenon born, 1635. Battle of Berezina, 1812. Christ Church, Montreal, opened, 1870.
THURSDAY.	" 28.— <i>St. John, V. &amp; M.</i> Count de Frontenac died, 1688. Victor Cousin born, 1792. Washington Irving died, 1859. Baron Bunsen died, 1860. Rossel shot at Satory, 1871.
FRIDAY.	" 29.— <i>St. Andrew, Ap. &amp; M.</i> Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Sir Philip Sydney born, 1554. Malpighi died, 1694. Hon. George Brown born, 1818.
SATURDAY.	" 30.— <i>St. Andrew, Ap. &amp; M.</i> Swift born, 1667. Marshal Saxe died, 1750. John Sheridan Knowles died, 1862.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 25 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending Nov. 17, 1872.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 9 A. M.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Nov. 11	38	44	31	78	30.05	E N E	Cloudy.
12	44	47	38	75	29.78	Var.	Rain.
13	37	45	28	79	30.04	W	Clear.
14	37	41	24	64	29.74	S E	Snow.
15	31	37	23	73	29.75	W b N	Clear.
16	31	38	23	82	29.88	W	Snow.
17	29	38	23	64	30.25	W b N	Clear.
MEAN	35.3	41.0	30.8	80.7	29.93		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 22.0; of Humidity, 47.0; of Barometer, 0.88 inches. Maximum height of Barometer on the 17th, 30.854; Minimum height on the 15th, 29.516.

Whole amount of rain and melted snow during the week, 1.70 inches, equivalent to 8,479 gallons of water per acre.

NOTE.—The first fall of snow since last winter that fell in appreciable quantities commenced at 7 45 A. M. on the 14th; and the first accompanied with frost, commenced about 4 A. M. on the 15th, with a fresh breeze from the N. W. Barometer unsteady during the week, alternately rising and falling.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain, among other illustrations, a view of the new

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, MONTREAL;

a view of

RAVENSBRAC,

the Residence of Sir Hugh Allan, where H. E. the Governor-General is at present a guest:

A series of sketches, by Alfred Rimmer, of

MONTREAL ANTIQUITIES,

comprising the Old Recollet Church, the Bonsecours Church, the Old Grey Nunnery, and the Seminary Courtyard:

A view of

EUTOPIA LAKE, N. B.,

AND ITS WONDERFUL MONSTER,

being the second of the series of

SKETCHES OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES,

BY E. J. RUSSELL.

The undersigned has much pleasure in acquainting the public that he has entered into arrangements with Mr. Johnston, C.E., of Montreal, for the early publication of his large "Map of the whole Dominion, from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, with the Northern and Western States."

This Map is approved and recommended by the highest Geographical Authorities in Canada as being the most accurate, comprehensive and useful Map yet made. It will be the special care and aim of the undersigned to place this valuable work before the Canadian public in a style commensurate with its great merits, early in the ensuing year.

Geo. E. Desbarats.

[See Prospectus.]

SKETCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Our special artist and correspondent in the Lower Provinces, Mr. E. J. Russell, who has recently been on a sketching tour in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, will shortly contribute to the pages of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS a series of views of scenery in the Maritime Provinces, accompanied by appropriate descriptive papers.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributors are requested to take notice that any MS. sent to the Editor on approval must be accompanied by the name and address, in full, of the author.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps to defray postage.

NOTICE TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

Persons and Clubs sending in their names NOW, accompanied by \$4.00 for each subscription, will receive THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS from the date of their remittance to 31st December, 1873. 16th November, 1872.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

On more than one occasion we have alluded to the facilities offered to fraudulent tradesmen for adulterating and falsifying the wares they offer to their helpless and often unsuspecting customers. The cry against adulteration is so old that the public turn from it wearied of its sameness. And yet it is absolutely necessary, if we would wish to see fraudulent adulteration done away with, that this cry should again and again be repeated, until we obtain such stringent prohibitive measure, as would render this now common practice both difficult and dangerous. With the example of England, where the reiterated complaints against the very prevalent custom of adulterating articles of food and drink has at last, after many years of waiting, produced a satisfactory result, we need not despair of obtaining some day or other a preventative act similar to that passed at the last session of the Imperial Parliament. It is only necessary to ventilate the matter thoroughly and to impress the public with the urgent necessity that exists for such a measure. By the law as it now stands any person convicted of mixing injurious or poisonous ingredients with articles of food or drink, or drugs, is to be fined \$250 for the first offence, and on a second conviction will be condemned to a maximum of six months' imprisonment at hard labour. The vendor of adulterated articles, knowing them to be falsified, although he be not the actual adulterator, is by another clause of the Act punishable with a maximum fine of \$100 for each offence, and on a second conviction the magistrates are to have his name and address with the nature of the offence published in the newspapers of the locality. A third clause establishes that the addition of any substance whatever to food, drink, or drugs, in order fraudulently to increase their weight or bulk, shall be deemed to be adulteration, unless the fact of such addition be distinctly stated. In order to carry the law into effect the Act gives power, in London to the Commissioners of Sewers and the District Boards and Vestries, in the Counties to the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and in the Boroughs to the Town Councils; in Scotland, to the Commissioners of Supply for the counties, and to the Town Councils for burghs to appoint analysts of all articles of food and drugs. In certain cases these bodies are compelled to appoint the analyst when called upon to do so, in England, by the Local Government Board; in Scotland, by the Secretary of State; in Ireland, by the Lord Lieutenant. The analysts having been appointed, the local authorities are to employ the inspectors of nuisances, of weights and measures, or of markets to procure samples of suspected articles and hand them to the analyst to be analyzed. Should the analyst certify that the articles are adulterated, then the inspectors will make a complaint before a magistrate, who will thereupon issue a summons. There is also a provision in the Act that the analysts shall make monthly reports of the adulterations they have detected. They may also give certificates of purity or adulteration of any article of food or drink to private purchasers on the payment of a certain fee. To secure tradesmen against vexatious proceedings at the instance of rivals, it is further enacted that the onus of proving that the article alleged to be adulterated was delivered to the analyst in the same condition as when received from the seller, shall in all cases lie with the Inspectors, who are carefully to seal up and preserve a portion of the sample before analysis takes place. With the provisions of this Act at its back it now lies entirely with the long-suffering British public to defend itself against the horrors of sanded sugar, alumed bread, and over-chicoried coffee.

Any scheme having for its object the diminishing of the number of railroad accidents which occur year by year is worthy of the closest attention and investigation. A Mr. Godfrey Sinclair, of the London Conservative Club, has issued a circular in which he suggests a method of preventing one class of accidents—namely, those arising from people falling between the train and the platform, or off the platform between the carriages. In the first place he suggests that the level of the platform should be made the same as that of the railway carriage, and that the edge of the platform should be hollow below, and should project to within three inches of the side of the carriage, so as to cover the steps completely. This, Mr. Sinclair urges, would completely prevent the possibility of any one falling between the train and the platform, as so frequently happens at present. The next suggestion is that, in order to close up the spaces between the carriages, nets about four feet high should be suspended perpendicularly from hooks, with which each carriage should require to be fitted, the lower part of the net being strengthened with an iron bar which would act as a stretcher, and by its weight keep the net in its place. Mr. Sinclair urges that no delay of any consequence can occur at stations when lengthening or shortening a train, as the act of raising one loop off its hook at the same time raises the lower end of the bar out of the clip, which would be placed below to receive it. An adaptation of this system might easily be made to suit our "cars." The car platforms should be made so as to bring the lowest step on a level with, and to within three inches of the station platform. This, with the

addition of some arrangement to enable the passage from car to car to be made with safety while the train is in motion, would prove an effectual safeguard against accidents of the class above mentioned. The latter is, however, a difficulty that is not easy to get over.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COOL BURGESS MINSTRELS.—This first class *troupe*, under the direction of the inimitable Cool Burgess, the prince of modern minstrels, is about making a tour through the West. In Quebec and Montreal Cool Burgess' Carnival of novelties attracted large crowds of the *élite*. The performances are execratingly funny without being marred by anything coarse or vulgar. In his Black Face Speciality Cool Burgess keeps the house in a continual roar, and his impersonation of the interfering black servant is one of the cleverest and most laughable bits of comic acting it has been our fortune to witness. Fortunately Cool Burgess has an able *troupe* to support him, and from the beginning to the end of the performance the interest of the audience never flags. The Richardson Brothers' songs and dances are capital, invariably eliciting repeated encores, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wood in their Lightning Portraits give some clever impersonations of various characters. Their "Two Children" is a treat. Rob. V. Ferguson, a actor possessing very considerable dramatic powers, is immense in his character sketches. One of the most amusing features of the entertainment, which never fails to bring down the house, are Cool Burgess' imitations of the rant and stagey ways of third-rate actors. A very pleasant evening may be spent with Cool Burgess and his minstrel *troupe*.

THE AGNES WALLACE COMIC OPERA AND COMEDY TROUPE.—Agnes Wallace and her favourite *troupe* has just concluded a very successful engagement at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, where they won golden opinions from all who heard them. On Monday next they commence at Brockville a starring tour through Ontario. A list of the places they visit on their route, with the dates of their appearance at each, will be found in our advertising columns.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE CHARITABLE, BENEVOLENT, AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.—Such is the title of a new work by Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, of the Department of Agriculture, of which the first volume is expected to appear in August next. As indicated by its title the work will aim at giving a full and complete historical, descriptive and statistical account of the many Benevolent and Charitable Institutions which exist in Canada. It will further contain the names, and in many cases the biographies of the Founders, Benefactors, Directors, Governors, Chaplains, Physicians and Managers of the various institutions throughout the country, to the number of some four or five hundred. The work will appear in five volumes, simultaneously in English and French. Two editions, one of which will be profusely illustrated, will appear in each language. The subscription price will be \$1.00 per volume, in paper cover, stitched; \$2.50 per volume for the illustrated edition, elegantly bound in cloth boards. Mr. Drapeau's book cannot but prove immensely useful as a book of reference, and will contain much of interest, not only to the antiquarian and literary man, but to every educated Canadian. We trust the author will meet all the success and support he deserves. His undertaking is both costly and laborious, but we hope to see him repaid to the full for both time and outlay.

IN EXTREMIS. A Novelette. By Mrs. Richard S. Greenough. Author of "Lady Tremys" and "Arabesques." Boston: Roberts Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

The author of this book has already made herself a reputation as a writer by her "Arabesques"—a series of charming stories of Eastern life, of gnomes, sorcerers, and dwarfs. "In Extremis" will, we think, do but little to enhance that reputation, if it does not positively do much to injure it. It is a sad, gloomy story of lost love and death, which few except those afflicted with the most morbid tastes will care to go through with. The book is divided into three parts, entitled respectively "Uncle Mordant," "Robert" and "Helen." In the first of these Uncle Mordant tells his niece the sad story of the life and death of Helen Irving, the daughter of an old pupil of his. Helen Irving, after her father's death, accompanies her mother to Europe where she meets with Robert Hay, a U. S. army officer, to whom she subsequently engages herself. But during Hay's absence on the Western frontier, where he is stationed at one of the forts, she suddenly, without giving any reason, marries a Mr. Alton, a man much older than herself and a millionaire. Henceforth she is utterly changed. From a bright, happy, laughing girl, she is metamorphosed into a frozen, stony matron, immovable even by the wealth of kindness and affection lavished upon her by her husband. After a brief term of married life Mr. Alton and Mr. Eyre—Helen's step-father—are killed by a railroad accident. Now, one would imagine, the charming Helen would, after a suitable term of mourning for the man she hated, turn to the man she loved. Not a bit of it. Hay comes back from the frontier, is coolly received, behaves like a demon, and goes off in a rage to his fort. Helen falls into a decline and dies one day too late to see her old lover, who returns to the frontier to fall in a skirmish with the Apaches. The third part is supposed to be Helen's diary, in which the mystery of her marriage with Mr. Alton is explained. Mr. Eyre, her step-father, had fallen into difficulties—which of course means that he had speculated with other people's money and lost. It is an old story. In order to save himself the disgrace of an exposure threatened by Mr. Alton, he forces Helen to contract a marriage which is utterly distasteful to her. The whole of this part, like Hay's diary, which forms the second part, is a collection of lamentations of the most mournful kind. Such is the substance of "In Extremis," a book without any particular characteristic except its want of interest and repellent overdrawn pathos. It certainly does not deserve to be called a Novelette, a title which promises something more cheerful than is to be found anywhere in the pages of "In Extremis."