

we understand, a good circulation, not only in the Dominion, but also throughout the United States. It is the intention of the spirited proprietor to start a daily illustrated paper in the city of New York on the same basis, in which we wish him every success. No doubt this new method of illustrating is destined in time to make important changes in pictorial art, the chief of which will be to give a cheap and good illustrated newspaper by lithography.

THE FINE ARTS IN MONTREAL.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

France has shown that she was not indifferent to the sympathies manifested towards her by Canada during the war. Some time ago, the Abbé Chabert, one of the Professors in the School of Design in connection with the Board of Arts and Manufactures, went to Paris to see his former Professors, men most distinguished in the world of art. He had during his visit an opportunity of meeting the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and to speak advantageously of the natural talent of the Canadians for those studies. His Excellency, on being thus informed, gave the Abbé Chabert to understand that he would be happy to place at the disposal of his school some treasures which the French Government possesses in its museums and libraries for instruction in design and sculpture.

The Abbé had to return in haste to Montreal, and some days after his arrival he received the following letter which speaks for itself.

MINISTRE DE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DE WORSHIP AND THE FINE ARTS.

PARIS, Oct. 5, 1871.

MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ:

"I have the honour to announce to you that the Minister has just granted to your School of Design, founded at Montreal, Canada:

1st. A collection of plaster models, moulded from the originals, belonging to the Museum of the Louvre.

2. Ten copies of the work of M. Leroy, "Fac Similies of Drawings of Great Masters" 1st, 2nd and 3rd parts.

3. One copy composed of six *livrations* of the work of M. Ravaissou, "Models for Teaching Drawing."

4. Four copies of the work of M. Chabal-Dussurgey, a work composed of 26 lithographs representing flowers and fruits.

5. Four copies of the elementary course of drawing by M. Chabal-Dussurgey.

6. Four copies of the treatise on engraving with *aquatinta*, by M. Maxime Galame.

7. Four copies of the "Letter on the Elements of Engraving in *Aquatinta*," by M. Potemont.

M. Dugue, moulder of the Museum at the Louvre, has been invited to hold himself at your disposal for the choice of models granted to the School of Design of Montreal.

Receive, Monsieur l'Abbé, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

The Director of the Fine Arts,

Member of the Institute,

CHARLES BLANC.

This letter announces in other terms that the French Government puts at the disposal of the Abbé Chabert for the artists and artisans of Montreal objects of art worth from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The collection of models comprises models of colossal dimensions and others of natural proportions, groups and busts—all objects of very great value.—*Monroe*.

THE REPROOF.

(From the Art Journal.)

Within the last very few years a field of subjects, new in modern annals of painting, has been taken possession of by several artists both here and abroad. We allude to the representation of Greek and Roman scenes, both historical and domestic; and a most agreeable variety do subjects of this class present in companionship with others depicting incidents of far later times, or of our own life.

Two Belgian artists have, among foreigners, especially distinguished themselves by works of this kind, Alma Tadema and Joseph Coomans. Our readers who remember the series of illustrated papers on the modern painters of Belgium will doubtless recollect that Coomans appeared in the list; and that we then engraved, in 1866, two of his pictures delineating scenes of old Roman domestic life; both of them very elegant and attractive compositions. "The Reproof," which we now engrave, is equally meritorious, though more circumscribed in subject. A young Greek boy, who may possibly grow up to be a Leonidas, a Miltiades, a Pausanias, or, it may be, a Pindar or a Thucydides, has been guilty of some misconduct—perhaps broken his mother's distaff, which lies on the ground—and the lady calls the delinquent to her side to read him a lecture; but the "reproof" is given with true matronly gentleness, the smile on her face almost contradicting her words, while the little fellow looks upwards to his mother as if half ashamed of himself, yet assured of pardon. The group, with its surroundings, has somewhat of a stanesque character, yet it is unconstrained and perfectly natural; while the *reglye* arrangement of the masses of drapery gives great richness to the composition, and affords the artist opportunity for brilliant colour.

The administration of parental justice takes place on the vine-covered terrace of a villa overlooking the sea; perhaps, on one of the "glorious isles of Greece," which to this day are the delight of travellers.

FACTS ABOUT BUTTER.—HOW IT IS MADE AT THE EAST.

To the Editor of the *Scientific American*:

Our English word, butter, is derived from the Latin *butrum*; while this Latin word is of exceedingly doubtful origin, but has most probably come from the Greek language.

It is not known positively whether butter was ever made previous to the Christian era, but in our translation of the Bible, the word "butter" frequently appears. In Genesis chap. XVIII., verse 8, we read: "And he took butter and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them," etc. And in Deuteronomy, chap. XXXII., verse 14, the phrase "butter of kine" is made use of. Also, in the Book of Proverbs, chap. XXV., verse 33, we read: "Surely the churning of milk bringeth forth butter." The word appears in other passages. But in all these cases, the word refers to something of a fluid nature, and whenever the word "butter" appears in

the Bible it should read, according to most biblical critics, "thick milk" or "cream." The original words *meets heleb* (translated churning) signify to squeeze or press, and therefore the latter quotation above should read, "the pressing of the milk bringeth forth milk," and this agrees better with what follows in the same passage, "and the wringing of the nose bringeth forth blood."

It is not until about the birth of Christ—probably before—that we may have any definite mention of butter, as we understand the word. But it appears that at this time, and indeed for several centuries thereafter, that it was only used instead of oil, as an ointment or as a medicine. The ancient Burgundians were accustomed to besmear their hair with butter, and the ancient Christians of Egypt burned butter in their lamps at their altars instead of oil, a practice also accredited to the Abyssinians. Butter used to be allowed to be burned instead of oil in the Catholic churches during Christmas time, and this accounts for the name "butter tower" which we find at Rouen, in Notre Dame, and elsewhere. "In A. D. 1500, George d'Amboise, Archbishop of Rouen, finding the oil foul in his diocese during Lent, permitted the use of butter in the lamps, on condition that each person should pay six deniers for the indulgence, with which sum this tower was erected."

It is a very difficult matter to find out among what nation the practice of making butter originated. Some writers affirm that the ancient Scythians were acquainted with the art 100 years B. C.; and it appears also that the Ethiopians used the article as early as thirty years B. C., as also did the Indians (inhabitants of India). Plutarch speaks of a visit, paid by a Lacedemonian lady, to Berenice, the wife of Delotamus, and says that the one smelled so much of butter and the other of perfume, that neither of them could endure the other. But this must surely have been bad butter. Pliny says that the ancient Germans and Britons (barbarians in his time) made butter and used it as food, and ascribes the invention to these nations. And it is generally believed that the Greeks obtained their knowledge of butter from the Thracians or the Scythians, and the Romans from the Germans.

But whether the ancients knew how to make butter or not, it is quite certain that they did not know how to give it the firmness or consistency of the butter made at the present day. "With them it was poured out like oil; with us it is cut and spread." Their butter, too, must have been very inferior to ours in quality.

We are all well acquainted with our present mode of churning; other nations have some really funny ways of making butter.

In northern Africa, in Egypt, and Arabia, the cream is put into a goat's skin, turned inside out, and pressed to and fro like kneading bread. And sometimes they place it on an inclined plane and let it roll to the bottom, and then replace it to run the same course. This method, it is said, produces butter in a short time. Sometimes the skins are kneaded with the feet, as observed by Dr. Chandler while travelling in Greece.

In Bengal they churn every morning that they may have fresh butter for breakfast. They simply stir the milk rapidly with a stick. In some parts of the East they make butter of the milk of the buffalo; but this is in every way inferior to that made from cow's milk.

W. R. S.

LABUAN COAL TRIALS.

Trials have recently been carried on with Labuan coal on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "China," the results of which prove conclusively the great value of that fuel for steam purposes. Compared with English (Newcastle) coal, the same rate of speed was obtained for the same rate of consumption, whilst compared with Lancashire and North Wales coal, a higher rate of speed by half a knot was obtained for the same rate of consumption. Compared with South Wales coal, to obtain the same rate of speed—8 knots—10 per cent. less fuel was used, and by mixing in equal quantities with the small South Wales coal, the 8-knot speed was maintained. The small South Wales coal was then tried by itself, but it only gave a speed of 6 knots. These highly satisfactory results are entirely in accord with elaborate investigations undertaken by order of the Italian Government, and which led to orders being given that the Italian navy in the China Sea should only consume Labuan coal. Since the beginning of the present year, the Spanish mail steamer calls regularly at Labuan on her way from Singapore to Manila. The moment the vessel is fastened to the wharf, convicts run on board with baskets of coal, and the captain has frequently stated that there is no part in the East where he is now coaled with greater facility than in Labuan. There are 200 millions of tons of workable coal in the island, midway between the great centres of commerce in the East; and good coal is sold at the wharf in Victoria harbour for 5 dollars a ton, whereas coal of inferior quality is sent from England to Singapore, Hong Kong, and Manila, where it is sold at from 10 to 14 dollars a ton.

More than fifteen years ago a Chinaman graduated at Yale College. Now we are told that he is about to return, bringing with him thirty other Chinamen, who will enter the same college. This is a new form of Chinese immigration. The solitary Chinaman who has at rare intervals entered an American college has been welcomed by his fellow-students as an interesting novelty. Thirty Chinamen, however, who will form a little colony of their own, and will keep up the customs of dining and dress, will be a new element in collegiate life. The Chinese freshman flying his leisure kite upon the college grounds instead of carrying off midnight gates and nailing up obnoxious tutors; the Chinese sophomore feasting upon the frugal rat instead of lavishing his money in bad champagne; the Chinese junior making his own clothing instead of making the fortunes of designing tailors; and the Chinese senior preferring to translate Confucius into English rather than to flirt with the traditional belle of New Haven, will utterly confound the traditions of Yale and provoke undergraduate hostility to cheap Chinese study.—*A. F. World*.

During the past week a cat belonging to Mr. Parry, of the Coach Inn, Cefn Brylan, kitteden. Five was the number of kittens brought into the world, but after the style of the Siamese twins, the whole of the five were joined together, and are still joined together, in the sides, the connection being by flesh the same as on the other part of the body or bodies. It appears that the same cat had three kittens joined in a similar way, but the owner drowned them. Apparently this is an age of wonders.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

OH! GIVE ME A HOME!

Oh! give me a home by a stream,
Where the wild waving forest trees grow.
Where the stars twinkle down with a crystalline gleam.
Like the Fairy-land torches in Infancy's dream.
On the tremulous waters below.
Oh! give me the music of birds
And the beautiful scent-breathing flower.
That speak to the soul in the mystical word—
Of a language more mighty than ours.

Oh! fair be the morn to my sight.
When the dawn opens the eyelids of day.
And the evergreen shade, when the sun, in his might,
Has gathered the dew-drops that sparkled so bright
And silently borne them away.
Oh! give me that stillness serene.
When the twilight has mantled the deep.
And the rivulet sings, on its pathway of green,
To hush the day's echoes to sleep.

Oh! give me the blissful repose
That such hallowed scenes must unfold.
Where the spirit, unburdened by sorrows or woes,
All peaceful and free as the zephyr that blows,
Glad converse with Nature may hold.
Yes, give me tranquility sweet,
With the maid to my bosom most dear.
And give me—this last little boon, I entreat,
Oh! give me a thousand a year!!!

Quint.

VARIETIES.

An unfortunate broker would like to be a missionary, for the purpose of "converting" a few United States aventuriers.

A Tennessee editor named Figures has subtracted himself from the staff of his paper, and his late patrons cipher his departure from the town.

Under the head of "How we Assist the Devil," a religious paper says:—"We consume millions of gallons of distilled spirit yearly." The editor must be making money.

T. D. Boardman, of Hartford, Conn., who discovered the process of making britannia ware, is still working in the same establishment where he made the discovery sixty-seven years ago.

Great is the American interviewer! Twenty-five reporters were waiting at one time, recently, to interview Mayor Hall. He escaped by a door in the rear. [And the Bohemians reported that fact.]

POOR INK.—William Ink is dead. For 193 years he survived. Now that he has departed the paragraphists have him. Some have said he should have been called "Indelible," and other jokes have passed and will pass upon his devoted—now dead—head. They will say that he is linked with immortality, though ink-origible when a youth. They will say that though ink-redulous as to his right age, people will yet believe in—copying ink, especially in his power of living. That his friends had no ink-ling of the event, and that he has left no ink-lings behind him. They will ask about his ink-west, and make ink-ury as to his religion, they will be ink-quisitive about his life and habits, and then pursuing the point ink-uestion will ask why did not ink-stand. So the puns will go the rounds, and this will be the last of a man whose only crime was, that he bore the name of William Ink.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA No. 15.

White.	Black.
1. Q. to K. R. 3rd. ch.	K. moves.
2. Q. to Q. 3rd. ch.	Q. takes Q. (best.)

And the game is drawn.

CHARADES, &c.

ANSWER TO REBUS, No. 23.

Thus:—1. Trench. 2. Hegira. 3. EIL. 4. Wearall. 5. OF. 6. Redentia. 7. Larynx. 8. Devastation. 9. Solerint. 10. Bokho. 11. Ottawa. 12. Amadeus. 13. Trop. 14. Rome. 15. Arnicourt. 16. Coapax. 17. Elba.

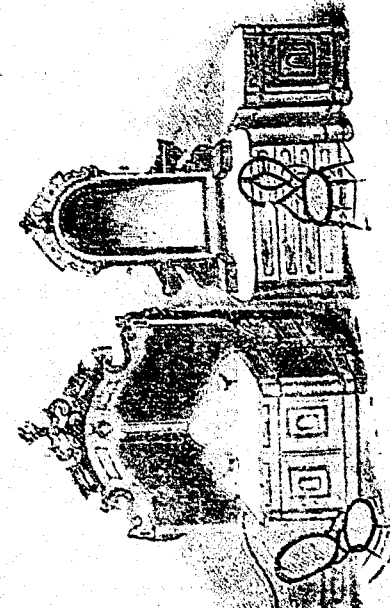
The World's Boat Race.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 15th instant, Mr. J. B. Bureau, aged 84 years.

The funeral took place yesterday (Friday) morning from his late residence, St. Martin street, to the Côte-des-Neiges Cemetery.

S. R. PARSONS,



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 603 and 605, CRAIG STREET, in rear of ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL.

A large assortment of FURNITURE in all its varieties and of the latest styles. MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, FANCY BRACKETS, &c., &c. 1-13th