

water was reached. But we soon came to a part where towing and poling had to take the place of paddling. We were landed to lighten the canoe as much as possible, and walked about four miles mostly over a level plain to the head where, from the summit of a steep hill, we could watch the progress of the men. It was an extremely pretty picture.

EXPENSIVE SETTLERS.

During our passage through the Long Sault we passed a large bay which was literally crammed with logs, about which some law point had been raised, and, in consequence, they were left to rot. There seemed enough timber to supply all Canada for a year or two—all going to waste. But this was nothing compared with the havoc wrought by fire. I only saw the country bordering the river, but persons who have been in the interior say it is really pitiable to see the vast areas of splendid timber land which have been swept by the flames. These fires originate mainly with the bush burnings started by settlers engaged in clearing up land. Of course it is desirable to get the country populated, but it is not pleasant to think that one careless immigrant is apt to destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber in his effort to bring an acre or two of land under cultivation. As far as possible the lumberer should precede the farmer. I heard an experienced man remark that it would have paid the country to have given every settler in a certain lumber section \$5,000 to keep away, so great had been the destruction caused by fires—destruction not only of the crude wealth of the forest, but entailing the loss of a large revenue from the sale of timber limits and the duties connected therewith.

A PRIMITIVE POST OFFICE.

At the head of the Long Sault we found a letter stuck in a split stick placed in the portage path. It was written by the leader of the party ahead, and conveyed the information that they had passed early in the morning and accomplished the journey so far without mishap.

(Concluded next week.)

YELLOW FEVER PHENOMENA.

A MORBID PRINCIPLE SPECIFICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF OTHER MALARIAL DISEASES.

The fever this year has been not more vigorous in its attack upon humanity than upon the theories regarding it that have been based upon the annals of the past. One by one has it overthrown the notions of our forefathers, until it has almost assumed a type unknown to history. So peculiar indeed have been its characteristics this year, there are to-day those who hesitate to pronounce it as the yellow fever known in former epidemics. Only one idiosyncrasy is clear—the marked difference between the course of the pulse and height of the thermal line. This is peculiar to yellow fever alone, and has invariably served to distinguish it from the paludal fevers so common in semi-tropic latitudes. In ordinary fevers the pulse and the temperature keep even pace, or vary but little. In yellow fever, from the commencement the pulse declines to normal figures, or even lower, while the temperature rises. This is the true pathognomonic sign, by which the disease can never be mistaken. When complicated with paludal fevers, this action of the pulse in yellow fever is often irregular, but still adhering clearly enough to the rule as not to render diagnosis difficult. The more virulent the disease, the greater the divergence of the two lines, the pulse line descending and the thermal line ascending. This was clearly illustrated by Dr. Faget, the eminent French pathologist, who observed yellow fever during twenty-five years' residence in New Orleans. The average line of temperature in New Orleans was higher, and longer sustained horizontal than in Memphis, but the period of defervescence was more rapid, the line at Memphis descending strongly, while that of New Orleans dropped with rapidity. The lines of the pulse presented the same difference. To illustrate more clearly, we give comparative tables below, both of thermal and sphygmie lines:

LINE OF THE PULSE—NEW ORLEANS—DAYS.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
113 102 90 84 76 72 67

MEMPHIS—DAYS.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
114 112 107 96 86 74 69 68 64 65 67 71

THERMAL LINE—NEW ORLEANS—DAYS.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
104.8 104.8 102.2 102.8 101.3 100.5 100.2 100.2 100.1

MEMPHIS—DAYS.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
102.6 107.5 102.1 102. 101.6 99.8 99.2 98.
10 11 12 13
93.2 93.2 98.4 98.7

The rise of the pulse toward the end is usually noted in fatal cases, and is the result, not of a terminal fever, as has been supposed, but of visceral congestions, as is shown in the fact that the rising of the sphygmie line is not attended by any change in the temperature, which at this stage is frequently below the normal.

The above clearly shows that the morbid principle of yellow fever is specifically different from that of known malarial fevers, and is specially marked in its effect upon the circulation—distinctive enough to enable the pyretologist to place it under a special head.

The phenomena attending the supervention of a yellow fever epidemic upon a city, are by no means understood. The theory of importation

into a city is well exploded, it being demonstrated that in many instances it is indigenous. Whether filth breeds it, or whether it is not alone dependent upon certain climacteric conditions, has not yet been solved. It is seriously to be questioned if its limitation during non-epidemic years to certain quarters, were not rather owing to the absence of those meteorological conditions which favour its increase, rather than to the use of disinfectants and isolation of patients. Certain it is that efforts to arrest its progress could scarcely have been more vigorous than in this and other afflicted cities during the present year, and that they proved futile is manifest to all.

Quarantine has lost caste, for while we note that several places that refused to quarantine have been exempt so far, we see that others were totally unable to bar the destroyer's approach, even by most rigid restrictions upon commerce and travel. It only remains to collate all possible information upon the subject, and from this most bitter experience to evolve theories more consistent with facts and the march of science, thus better to guard against threatened ravages in the future.

BURLESQUE.

WAITING FOR A WOMAN.—Have you ever waited for a woman to "get ready" to go anywhere? Of course you have, and will be interested in what follows, written by Kate Thorn. The hour was 3:30. Marie is not ready. At 4 she "will be down in just one moment," but even at this hour if you could look into Marie's chamber you would be in despair. Her "crimps" are not taken down, her boots unbuttoned, her pull-back's elastic cords are out of gear, and the maid is fixing them; she can't find her bracelets; one cuff pin is missing; she has put arnica on her handkerchief by mistake, thinking it Jockey Club; there is a button off her basque from hurried buttoning, and oh, dear! dear! where are her lemon kids, and her parasol, and her lace scarf, and that coral neck-chain, and a shawl, and a white lace veil, and a dozen other necessary articles? She has hurried so that her face is all in a blaze, and she is sure she looks like a washerwoman, and she seizes the powder puff and dabs a little chalk on her forehead, and hopes it won't be seen, as she is going out to ride with a man, and not with a woman. All unconscious of the trials which beset your charming Marie, you are striving to do the agreeable to Mrs. B., with the sound of your horses pawing up that sidewalk in your ears, and you know the old man is particular about his grounds; and directly you hear something snap, and rush out to find that one of your spirited nags has broken off a fence picket, and is trying his best on another, by way of dessert. Will she ever get ready? You consult your watch, 5 o'clock! You feel inclined to swear a little, but early piety forbids, and you try to possess your soul in patience. The door opens, she comes, radiant and smiling, in the loveliest of new costumes, pinned back so tight that she creeps toward you like a snail, and you mentally wonder how she is ever going to step high enough to get into the carriage; and her hat is so becoming, and her black lace scarf increases the whiteness of her neck so much, and she tells you so sweetly that you feel infinitely obliged to her for doing it, and feel for the moment as if the highest and most supreme delight of existence could be found only in waiting for her to "get ready."

HE WANTED TO BE A JURYMEN.—Presently the stillness of the court was interrupted by the entrance of a man who came in with a shuffling, uneasy step, with his hat in his hand. He halted and leaned against the railing. Nobody took the least notice of him, however. At last he took courage and said:

"Is the judge in?"
The clerk immediately awoke his honor.

"Well, what do you want?"

"I'm looking for a job, your honor. I've been looking for work over a month."

"There is nothing for you here, sir."

"I thought you occasionally give a jurymen a job. I don't read newspapers any, and bein' a stranger in town, I hain't got no prejudices agin' nobody. A pard of mine wrote down to Reno last week and said that the jury business up here was brisk, and it would pay to come up. As I'm a stranger to ye and a little hard up, I'll stand in and serve for a case or two for half price till you see what I kin do."

"What is your principal qualification, sir?"

"My strong pint is making a jury agree. No juries ever hang if I'm on 'em. I jist lay low till the first ballot, and then join the majority and argue the rest into it. I kin discount any lawyer a—talkin'. I kin show 'em up pints they never tumble to before. Sometimes I have to use force, but that's seldom. Once down at Truckee, in a murder case, there was a couple of fellers standin' out agin' hangin', and after arguin' with 'em as smooth and gentlemanly as I could for over a quarter of an hour, I went for 'em with chairs, and by the time I'd busted a half dozen pieces of furniture on 'em they were glad to come in with a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the feller was hung not long afterwards. In justice's courts you can bet on the jury, and if you'll jist give me a wink as to how you want a case to go I'll guaranty to fetch in the verdict you want or not take a cent."

The judge told him to call around in a day or two and he would try and find a vacancy for him, but in order to do so a regular jurymen would have to be discharged.

THE WATER THAT'S PAST.

(ONE OF LAWRENCE BARRETT'S SONGS IN "THE MAN O' AIRLIE.")

Listen to the water mill
Through the live-long day,
How the clanking of the wheels
Wears the hours away!
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the fields the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves.
And a proverb haunts my mind,
As a spell is cast
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Take the lesson to thyself,
Loving heart and true;
Golden years are fleeting by,
Youth is passing too;
Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day;
Time will never bring thee back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid;
Love while life shall last—
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Work while yet the daylight shines,
Man of strength and will;
Never does the streamlet glide
Useless by the mill.
Wait not till to-morrow's sun
Beams upon the way;
All that thou canst call thy own
Lies in thy path to-day.
Power, intellect and health
May not, can not last;
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Oh, the wasted hours of life,
That have drifted by;
Oh, the good we never have done,
Lost without a sigh,
Love that we might once have saved
By a single word;
Thoughts conceived, but never penned,
Perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart,
Take! oh, hold it fast!—
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Several communications received. Thanks.

Student, Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 195 received.

J. J. B., New Rochelle, N.Y.—Letter and Problems received. Will answer by post.

J. H., Montreal.—Correspondence game received. It shall receive early insertion.

E. H., Montreal.—Correct solutions of Problems for Young Players, Nos. 192 and 193 received.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT.

Continuation of list of games (from June 11th, 1878, to October 11th, 1878).

No.	Players.	Won by
7	Gibson vs. Henderson	Henderson
8	Ryall vs. Saunders	(Drawn)
9	Ryall vs. Shaw	Shaw
10	Boivin vs. Hicks	Hicks
11	Ryall vs. Boivin	Ryall
12	Murphy vs. Narraway	Murphy
13	Narraway vs. Wyld	Narraway
14	Gibson vs. Ryall	Gibson
15	Narraway vs. Foster	(Drawn)
16	Clawson vs. Boivin	Clawson
17	Black vs. Henderson	Henderson
18	Saunders vs. Wyld	Saunders
19	Foster vs. Black	Foster
20	Boivin vs. Braithwaite	Braithwaite
21	Black vs. Shaw	Shaw
22	Boivin vs. Black	(Drawn)
23	Shaw vs. Wyld	Wyld
24	Wyld vs. Foster	Foster
25	Gibson vs. Kittson	(Drawn)
26	Foster vs. Murphy	Murphy
27	Kittson vs. Shaw	(Drawn)

TOTAL OF GAMES PLAYED TO OCTOBER 11TH, 1878.

Name.	Games Played.	Won.
Prof. Hicks	1	1
John Henderson	3	3
A. Saunders	2	1½
J. W. Shaw	5	3½
M. J. Murphy	2	2
C. A. Boivin	6	4
W. Braithwaite	2	2
Dr. J. Ryall	4	1½
H. N. Kittson	2	1
G. Gibson	4	1½
J. E. Narraway	4	2½
J. Clawson	4	2
J. T. Wyld	5	1½
J. G. Foster	4	2½
G. B. Black	6	1

We are informed by *Land and Water* that Miss Rymer was the winner of the prize in a late Tourney of the Chess class at the Birkbeck Literary Institution, London, Eng.

We understand that this class is instituted for the study of chess, and that it consists of students of both sexes. It has been in operation now for about twelve years under the care of a proficient teacher, and is the only existing means of acquiring systematic instruction in chess of which we have any knowledge. It is gratifying to find a lady taking so prominent a position in a contest of this nature, especially as it is stated that the masculine element largely predominated in the class which furnished the competitors.

We see it stated that Mephisto, the mechanical Chess-player, has been on exhibition at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, England.

We presume that after the curiosity of the chess world across the Atlantic has been gratified, the demon player will visit the United States. In that case some of the largest cities in the Dominion may have a chance of seeing the mechanism, which on account of its professed chess skill was recently allowed to become a competitor in the Annual Tourney of the Counties' Chess Association in England.

The competitors in the Canadian Correspondence Tourney will doubtless be glad to read the following in-

telligence concerning one of their number which we take from the *Halifax (N.S.) Reporter* of 10th October, 1878.

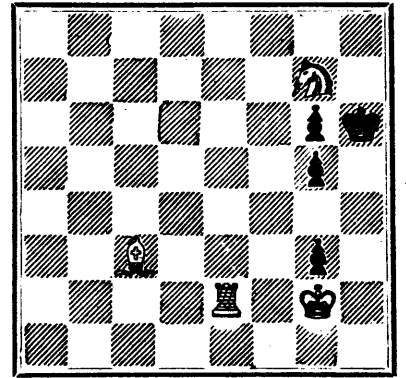
PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are gazetted. "To be Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, James G. Foster, Esq., Halifax, &c., &c."

PROBLEM No. 197.

By G. E. BARBIER.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in four moves.

GAME 305TH.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY GAMES.

(From the *Hartford (Conn.) Weekly Times*.)

Mr. W. J. Berry, of Beverly, Mass., has resigned the following game to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, of Malvern, England.

WHITE.—(Ranken.)

BLACK.—(Berry.)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. P to K B 4 | 2. P takes P |
| 3. B to B 4 | 3. P to Q 4 |
| 4. B takes Q P | 4. Q to R 5 (ch) |
| 5. K to B sq | 5. P to Q B 3 |
| 6. B to Kt 3 | 6. B to K Kt 5 |
| 7. K Kt to B 3 | 7. Q to K R 4 |
| 8. P to Q 4 | 8. P to K Kt 4 |
| 9. Q Kt to B 3 | 9. B to Kt 2 |
| 10. K to B 2 | 10. Kt to Q 2 |

The correct move for Black here is P to K R 3, and probably he can trace his subsequent misfortunes to the move in the text.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 11. P to K R 4 | 11. B takes Kt |
| 12. P takes B | 12. Kt to K 2 |
| 13. P takes P | 13. Q takes P |
| 14. Kt to K 2 | 14. Kt to Kt 3 |
| 15. B to Q 2 | 15. Kt to Kt 3 |

Not good. P to K R 4 looks more promising. If White's Q now moves to Kt's sq, Black Q can retreat to R 3, still defending the P. Besides, with the pieces in this position, the advance of the Rook's Pawn might prove troublesome to White.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 16. Q to K Kt sq | 16. Q to K 2 |
| 17. Q B takes P | 17. B to K B 3 |
| 18. P to K 5 | 18. Kt takes B |
| 19. Kt takes Kt | 19. B to R 5 (ch) |
| 20. K to B sq | 20. B to K Kt 4 |
| 21. Q to Kt 4 | 21. B takes Kt |
| 22. Q takes B | 22. R to Q sq |
| 23. R to R 6 | 23. Kt to Q 4 |
| 24. B takes Kt | 24. R takes B |
| 25. R to K sq | 25. Q to Q Kt 5 |

Simply staving off the inevitable. Mr. Berry does not seem to play up to his usual mark, and is evidently not in good playing trim.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 26. P to K 6 | 26. P to K B 4 |
| 27. P to K 7 | 27. Q to B 5 (ch) |
| 28. R to K 2 | Resigns. |

GAME 306TH.

Played in London (Eng.) a short time ago, between Herr Gunsberg and the Rev. S. W. Earnshaw.

[King's Bishop's Gambit declined.]

WHITE.

BLACK.

(Herr Gunsberg.)

Mr. S. W. Earnshaw.)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. P to K B 4 | 2. P takes P |
| 3. B to B 4 | 3. P to Q 4 |
| 4. B takes P | 4. K Kt to B 3 |
| 5. Q Kt to B 3 | 5. P to B 3 |
| 6. B to Kt 3 | 6. B to Q Kt 5 |
| 7. P to Q 3 | 7. K B to Kt 5 |
| 8. Kt to B 3 | 8. B to Q 3 |
| 9. Castles | 9. Castles |
| 10. Kt to K 2 | 10. Kt to K R 4 |
| 11. P to Q 4 | 11. P to K Kt 4 |
| 12. P to K 5 | 12. B to B 2 |
| 13. P to Q B 3 | 13. P to Q R 4 |
| 14. P to Q R 3 | 14. Kt to Q 2 |
| 15. Q to B 2 | 15. P to Q R 5 |
| 16. B to R 2 | 16. Q to K 2 |
| 17. P to K R 4 | 17. B takes Kt |
| 18. R takes B | 18. P to Kt 5 |
| 19. R to R sq | 19. Q takes R P |
| 20. Kt takes B P | 20. Kt to Kt 6 |
| 21. B to Q sq | 21. Kt takes P |
| 22. P takes Kt | 22. B to Kt 3 (ch) |
| 23. R to Q 4 | 23. P to R 4 |
| 24. Kt to Kt 6 | 24. Q to R 8 (ch) |
| 25. K to B 2 | 25. Q to R 7 |
| 26. Kt to K 7 (ch) | 26. K to R sq |
| 27. B to K Kt 5 | 27. P to K B 3 |
| 28. P takes P | Resigns. |

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 195.

WHITE

BLACK.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Q to K R 7 | 1. B takes P (A) |
| 2. Q to B 7 (ch) | 2. B to Q 3 |
| 3. Q to B 3 (mate) | |

(A)

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 2. Q to K 7 (ch) and mates the next move. | 1. B to Kt sq |
|---|---------------|

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 193.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Kt takes R | 1. Any move |
| 2. Mates acc. | |

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 194.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| K at Q R 5 | K at Q 4 |
| Q at Q R sq | Q at K R sq |
| B at Q Kt 6 | Pawn at Q B 4 |
| B at Q B 8 | |
| Kt at K B 7 | |
| Pawn at K 2 | |

White to play and mate in two moves.