## SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

LEAD soil pipes are unsafe, as they are so readily acted upon by the sewer gases.

PHOSPHOROUS bronze is recommended to be used for cartridge cases. It is one-fifth lighter than brass; and after being fired for forty or fifty times, the phosphorus bronze remains undestroyed.

THE irritating fumes that arise from burning sulphur may be readily absorbed by peroxide of manganese: persons working in these vapors, however diluted, should wear respirators containing this substance.

ARSENIC IN CARPETS.—It has been found that not only green but also the red coloured carpetings frequently contain arsenic. It is particularly asserted that the brilliant dark red colours, now so greatly in demand, contain enormous quantities of this poisonous substance. The goods burned with the blue flame of arsenic, and gave its characteristic garlic odour.

NEW AIR BALLOON.—M. Dupuy de Lôme has recently made an aerial journey, in company with fifteen others, in a newly constructed air balloon. The machine somewhat resembles an egg in shape, and by mechanical means can be made, it is reported, to be able to travel in any direction, irrespective of the wind: a speed of 30 miles an hour can be readily obtained.

LARD.—It is stated that the white hue on apparently good lard is perfectly fallacious: for it is said to be a common practice among dealers to mix from 2 to 5 per cent. of milk of lime with the melted lard. A saponaceous compound results, which has the double advantage of being beautifully white and allowing 25 per cent. of water to be stirred in, during cooling. A good test of the suspected article is to mix with it an ointment of nitrate of mercury, which will turn the white into a slate colour.

ARTIFICIALLY PREPARED FRUIT-SYRUPS.—It appears that a considerable trade is carried on in so-called fruit-syrups, which contain no fruit whatever, but are artificially prepared from solutions of sugar flavored with ether and colored with aniline dye. There are fortunately various tests for this disgraceful imposture—such as nitric acid, which, when mixed in equal volume with the real fruit-syrup, causes no change, but turns the imitation yellow. With solution of carbonate of soda, the artificial remains unchanged, and the real becomes lilac or green.

STEAM TOWING.—A scheme is mooted for the adoption of steam towing, on the Larmanjat system, on the continuous lines of canals and rivers lying between the Straits of Dover and the Gulf of Lyons, so as to unite the Mediterranean and the English Channel by a navigable route of medium speed. A single line of rail, weighing 90lb. per foot lineal, is to be laid, says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, along the banks, with four wheeled traction engines running thereon, each engine weighing four tons, and towing a single boat of 150 to 160 tons' weight (with cargo), at a speed of about three miles per hour, working in relays and exchanging boats: the return journey, when empty, being made at double speed. Successful trials are said to have been made of this system on the Marne Canal.

LEATHER BELTS AND MACHINERY.—Experiments made in the United States with a view to discover the best way of transmitting power by means of leather belts have led to the conclusion that the most effectual way to prevent the slipping of the belts is to cover the pulleys with leather. From that it would appear that leather on leather offers a certain steadiness, and with a further advantage that the belt does not fly off, and wears out less rapidly than when it runs on iron or wood. It is found in practice, in a spinning factory, that a belt running on leather will produce a thread free from knots and of much greater length, within a given time, than when running, and slipping, on an iron pulley. And we learn that in a steam mill, with five run of millstones, each set ground twenty-seven bushels a day after they were covered with leather, being from three to four bushels more each than before. In paper mills and sugar mills equally satisfactory results have been obtained: and we may conclude that pulleys covered with leather are best under all circumstances, even where ropes of wire are used.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A writer in our scientific contemporary *Nature* calls attention to the fact, but very little known to the multitude of both sexes who use the "prime old Brown Windsor Soap" of the perfumers' shops, that by far the largest proportion of it is manufactured from "home-grease." This grease is of a dark, tarry-brown colour, and of an abominable odour. By various processes it is more or less defecated, bleached, and deodorised, and is separated into two or three different qualities, the most inferior of which goes to the formation of railway machinery and grease. The latter is saponified, and becomes, when well manufactured, a hard, brown soap, still, however, retaining an unpleasant smell. To hide this—for it would appear that the smell is never thoroughly removed—the soap is remelted and strongly perfumed. Like all other things, there are cheap and dear Windsor soaps: in the cheapest sorts boiling and saponifying do not apparently render the hitherto putrescent grease innocuous. Skin specialists frequently ask patients whether they have been using any new sort of soap, but no one seems hitherto to have traced any distinct communication between soap and this troublesome complaint, which, with those of bad constitution or lowered health, often degenerates into severe or intractable skin disorder.

HINTS RESPECTING HOUSES.—First, in building, or buying, or hiring a house, choose always a site where there is abundance of light. Avoid dark lanes, neighborhoods where there are high walls, or thick groves, or any obstruction which shuts out the sun. A cottage with three rooms and light in them is better than a palace with thirty halls and chambers, where the light must be made by artificial aids. Then, secondly, live in those rooms of the house in which the light has freest entrance: sit in them, eat in them, sleep in them. If any are to be shut up and kept for state occasions, or for the reception of rare visitors, let them be the darkest rooms of the house, the north and east rooms, rather than the south and west. Let the sunny rooms be those which are the most constantly used. In the third place, have such finish of the house in walls, ceiling, furniture, drapery, decorations, as shall assist and multiply, not absorb and destroy the light. As far as possible, let the brightness that comes into the house be met and repeated by the brightness that stays in the house. Have colors in the furniture that will be brought out and not ruined by the light falling upon them. In the fourth place, give the light plenty of room to come in at the windows. When a bay window is built, with its treble surface of glass, do not neutralise its excellent gift by a treble fold of damask, and so destroy its beauty and use. It is bad when two bay windows on the same side of the house hinder each other's freedom; but it is worse when, within the house, the heavy folds of curtains make the projecting window a useless excrescence.

THE CORPSES OF THE GREAT.—The embalming of Mazzini's body recalls the singular fate which has attended the remains of so many distinguished men. In fact, an extremely interesting volume might be made of the posthumous adventures of the bodies of those whose memory the world has sought to keep alive. There is but little doubt that the tombs in the Pantheon at Paris which are shown as containing the remains of Voltaire and Rousseau are in fact empty, having been rifled during one of the periods of conservative reaction in France. Milton's head is said to be in the possession of a private collector in London. So is Cromwell's. Jeremy Bentham's body, by his direction, was stuffed, and, dressed in his usual suit of clothes, with his hat on, his stick in his hand, and seated in his chair, is now preserved in a glass case. A few years ago there was sold at auction in London what was said to be the head of Confucius, the Chinese sage. It was a skull mounted in gold, and was said to have been taken by an English sailor from the Summer Palace in Pekin when that building was sacked. In *Le Chemin des Ecoliers* by Saintine there is an illustration by Doré, drawn with the imaginative realism of that artist, representing the skeleton of Charlemagne seated in his tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle, with a crown upon his skeleton head and his bones wrapped in the imperial robes. This tomb was built by Charlemagne for himself, and he was buried there. In 997, Otho III. had the tomb opened, and found the skeleton as Doré has depicted it, seated upon the marble chair which is still shown to the curious. Otho found the body and the imperial robes much decayed, but, bowing respectfully before the remains of the great king, retired and had the doors sealed again. In 1165, however, they were opened again by Frederick Barbarossa, more for plunder than for curiosity. Having possessed himself of the treasures the tomb contained, he removed the skeleton and distributed the fragments as relics, and the skull and some of the bones can still be seen in Aix-la-Chapelle, where, with other curiosities, they are shown for five francs a head.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

THE richer a man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite.

LET him who regrets the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come.

IGNORANCE bridles the tongue of the wise, but gives perpetual motion to that of the fool.

THERE is nothing honourable that is not innocent, and nothing mean but what attaches guilt.

To the brave man, good and evil fortune are as his right and left hand: he makes use of both.

AIM at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable: for those who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

THE noblest part of a friend is an honest boldness in the notifying of errors. He that tells me of a fault, aiming at my good, I must think him wise and faithful—wise in spying that which I see not, faithful in a plain admonishment not tainted with flattery.

THE cure for the most maladies is employment. "Be not solitary: be not idle." Rely upon it, life was not given to us to be spent in dreams and reveries, but for active, useful exertion—exertion that turns to some account to yourselves or to others, not laborious idleness.

FORBEAR to offer an opinion on a subject of which you are ignorant, especially in the presence of those to whom it is familiar. If it be not always in your power to speak to the purpose, it certainly is to be silent; and though thousands have remembered with pain their garrulity, few have had reason to repent their silence.

THE great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from without and within, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces, and whose reliance on truth, virtue, and God is most unfaltering.

HUMILITY is the most natural cure for anger in the world: for he that by daily considering his own infirmities makes the errors of his neighbours to be his own case, and remembers that he daily needs God's and his brother's charity, will not be apt to rage at the faults of another, as being greater than those which he feels that he is frequently and inexcusably guilty of.

A SERMON CONDENSED.—"When my mother says 'No,' there is no 'Yes' in it." Here is a sermon in a nutshell. Multitudes of parents say "No," but after a deal of teasing and debate it finally becomes "Yes." Love and kindness are essential elements in the successful management of children: but firmness, decision, inflexibility, and uniformity of treatment are no less important.

FRIENDSHIP.—All attachments subside after a time but such as are founded on the solid basis of congenial tastes, dispositions, and pursuits. We look back with anguish on many things, but on none with such bitterness of heart as on the unkindness of those who were once kind. Real friendship is no common blessing. Love is but a more agreeable modification of selfishness. When its object ceases to give pleasurable sensations, love takes its *rapid flight*; but friendship, outlives deformity, age, and disease,

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CALEB BURT.—M.S.S. received; will receive attention in due course of time.

OLD SOLDIER.—The first cannon was cast in the year 1535 at Sussex, England.

A. READER.—Robin Hood and Little John lived in the year of 1189.

J. A. CROSS.—The cost of St. Paul's Cathedral in London was £736,752.2.3.

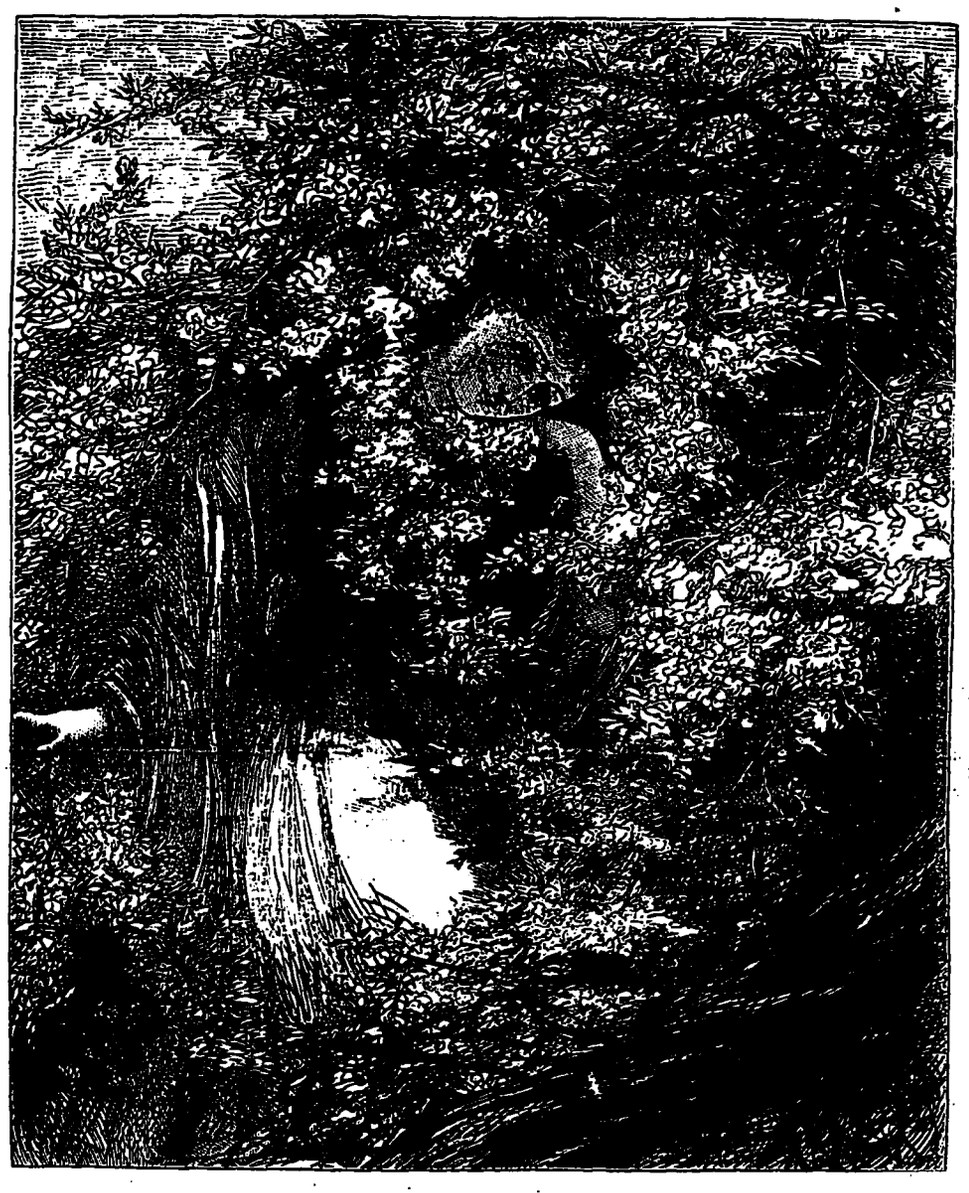
JANET MYERS.—There are 2,728,100 letters in the Old Testament and 838,380 in the New Testament.

SETH THORPE.—It is difficult to give an opinion—unless we hear both sides: you have a strong argument in your favor. Write again.

ADA TELLY.—The custom is, that the bride's-maid stand on the bride's side of the altar. The best man and bridegroom's men stand on the other. Black clothes and dark colors should be avoided. Morning costume is most suitable.

A. TUSSIER.—No it is not a new and original idea, for in the library at Nuremburg is a globe made by John Schoner in 1520 showing that the passage through the Isthmus of Panama, so much sought after in later times, on the old globe carefully delineated.

EVADNE.—We should be happy to answer all your questions if space would allow at length, but must content ourselves by the following arrangement: No. 1, yes, always. No. 2, must be gold. No. 3, pink or light blue. No 4, we prefer the last named. No 5, should be suspended by a ring at end of chain and worn on forefinger of left hand. No 6, quite a matter of taste. No 7, all strong perfumes should be avoided, should be delicate and fragrant. No 8, before noon is to be preferred to "deeds of darkness." No. 9, and the rest we will consider when the summer comes.



JUNE.

## A BLOOD FOOD AND A NUTRITIVE TONIC.

THE GREAT POPULARITY OF DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is owing to its perfect reliability in building up constitutions run down with diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys which arise from Dyspepsia or Feeble Digestion, and result in poor blood and breaking down of the general health. It effectually relieves pain or a sense of fullness in the Stomach after eating, Heart-burn, Flatulence, Constipation from torpid liver, Bilious Headaches, Irritation of the Kidneys and Bladder from the red deposit in the Urine, Irritabilities and restlessness followed by nervous prostration and general debility which inevitably arise from the one common cause—Dyspepsia or Feeble Digestion. All those delicate constitutions that lack energy and vitality, and are unable to arouse themselves to any exertion or undergo any fatigue, will be astonished at the rapidity with which the whole system is raised out of this prostrate condition and energized and vitalized under the use of this preparation. It is harmless, delicious, does not lose its effect, and is not followed by a relapse. Sold at $1.00.

## TELESCOPES.

The $3.00 *Lord Brougham Telescope* will distinguish the time by a Church clock five, a flag staff ten, landscapes twenty miles distant: and will define the Satellites of Jupiter, &c., &c., &c. This extraordinary cheap and powerful glass is of the best make and possesses achromatic lenses, and is equal to one costing $20.00. No Tourist or Rifleman should be without it. Sent free by Post to any part of the Dominion of Canada on receipt of $3.00.

### MICROSCOPES.

The new Microscope. This highly finished instrument is warranted to show animalculæ in water, eels in paste &c., &c., magnifying several hundred times, has a compound body with achromatic lenses. Test object Forceps, Spare Glasses, &c., &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price $3.50 sent free.

H. SANDERS,
Optician, &c. 120 St. James Street, Montreal.
(*Send one Cent Stamp for Catalogue.*)

## *READ THIS!*

## A SUPERB PRESENT.

FIT FOR ANY LADY.

The Princess Louise Jewelry Case, containing a beautiful plated brooch, pair of earrings, necklace, pendant, pair of sleevelets, chaste ring, and locket.

FREE BY POST FOR 50 CENTS.

One sent free to the getter up of a club of six. The neatest set ever offered to the Canadian public. Address

WILLIAM WHITE,
Box 546 P. O.
Montreal.

Give your full address. 3-18-m.

## MARKET REPORT.

### HEARTHSTONE OFFICE.

June 19th, 1872.

The change in prices in the Liverpool and Western markets has caused dullness here. The tendency is now downward. The imports are heavy.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior Extra, none | $0 00 | to | $0 00 |
| Extra | 7 00 | to | 7 10 |
| Fancy | 6 75 | to | 6 85 |
| Superfine | 6 40 | to | 6 50 |
| Do. No. 2 | 5 80 | to | 6 00 |
| Fine | 5 40 | to | 5 50 |
| Middlings | 4 50 | to | 4 70 |

ASHES.—Market quiet during the week. Sales at $7.35 to 7.40 for Pot; $9.80 to 9.85 for Pearl. Receipts moderate.

BARLEY—Steady; prices range from 45 to 50c per 48 lbs.

CORN—Dull; at 58c to 59c per bush.

CHEESE—Lower. Factory fine, 10c to 11c.

LARD—Sales at 10c to 10½c; steady.

BUTTER—Market dull. No. 1, 16c to 18c; No. 2, 12c to 13c; No. 3, 10c to 11c.

PORK—Market quiet; New Mess, $15.25; Thin Mess, $14.25.

OATMEAL—Sales at $4.80 to 4.90 per 200 lbs.

OATS—Market dull; sales at 32c to 33c per 32 lbs.

PEAS—Dull at 86c to 88c per bushel of 66 lbs. Moderate sales.

WHEAT—Market quiet. Spring, at $1.50 to 1.51.

SUNSTROKE.—The symptoms of sunstroke are at once uniform and diverse—uniform in their general outline, and diverse in their especial details. In the ordinary form—that which may be spoken of as the cerebrospinal variety—after more or less distinct warning, in the shape of such premonitory symptoms as headache, disordered vision, intense weariness, etc., the subject becomes unconscious, sometimes suddenly, sometimes more gradually. The laborer will fall senseless in the street: in the hospital the comrades of a sick man will have their attention attracted by his heavy breathing, only to find that natural sleep has passed by insensible degrees into fatal coma or stupor. With this insensibility there is always associated intense heat of the skin. To the hand the surface feels intensely hot; nor is the sensation a deceptive one—the heat of the body exceeds that attained in almost any other affection. Thermometer placed in the armpit, instead of indicating 98° Farenheit, the temperature of health, rises generally to 109°, in some cases even to 113°. From the peculiar pungency of this heat the technical term *calor mordax*, or biting heat, has been applied to it.

The surface may or may not be pale: very often it is dusky, with a livid, bluish-purple hue. The eyes are sometimes wild and restless, sometimes fixed and glaring, sometimes dull with the leaden hue of approaching death. The pupils at first are generally contracted: in the later stages they are often widely dilated. With these symptoms of intense fever are others betokening nervous disturbance. In some cases these are of the nature of paralysis, the patient lying apparently in the deepest sleep, not a muscle moving, not a limb raised, not an eyelid quivering. In other cases this peaceful though deadly calm is replaced by a wild tempest—raging delirium, wild screams as though of intensest agony or uncontrollable passion, furious convulsions, following one another like the rapid discharges of a galvanic battery, throwing the body in all directions, twisting it into every conceivable shape, the countenance mocking the derisive laughter of the maniac or knotted into an expression of agony. In another and perhaps more common class of cases the unconscious patient is simply restless, muttering incoherent words, tossing about on the bed, showing, perhaps, also signs of local paralysis. There appears to be a curious connection between this variety of symptoms and the difference of races. The Anglo-Saxon rarely becomes wildly delirious, whilst this is the most common symptom amongst the Latin nations. Frenchmen thus attacked often become melancholic, and develop an irresistible tendency to suicide, so that soldiers on the march will suddenly shoot themselves.

Whatever be the form of the attack, generally as the minutes pass the symptoms are intensified: the quick pulse of the first onset becomes more and more feeble, the labored breathing noisy and stertorous, the surface darker and darker as respiration fails; and death at last is brought about by asphyxia, or sometimes by the almost consentaneous fading away of respiration and circulation.

The one great symptom, the centre of the group in all forms of the disease, is the high temperature. If the skin be cool, the case is not sunstroke. After death the high temperature continues, and is said sometimes even to rise higher. Decomposition follows with exceeding rapidity. On post-mortem examination the only appearances of striking importance are — a condition of blood similar to that seen in low fevers, a rigid, contracted state of the heart, in which it feels almost like wood, and a great tendency toward the rapid but transient development of that peculiar stiffening which at some time after death takes possession of the muscular tissues.—*From an article on* SUNSTROKE *by H. C. Wood, Jr., M.D., in the July number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

SILENT INFLUENCE.—We are touching our fellow-beings on all sides. They are affected for good or for evil by what we are, by what we say and do, even by what we think and feel. Flowers in the parlour breathe their fragrance through the atmosphere. We are each of us as silently saturating the atmosphere about us with the subtle aroma of our character. In the family circle, besides and beyond all the teaching, the daily life of each parent and child mysteriously modifies the life of every person in the household. The same process on a wider scale is going on through the community. No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself. Others are built up and straightened by our unconscious deeds; others may be wrenched out of their places and thrown down by our unconscious influence.

DON'T BE TOO SENSITIVE.—There are some people—yes, many people—always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without finding that some offence is designed. They are as touchy as hair-triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some mode personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their own irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in every one they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offence are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow-beings, and not suppose that a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the colour of our own mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly; if, on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being "touchy," and everybody is under restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offence are vastly increased.

PROBABLY never since the settlement of central Illinois was there a heavier fall of rain than that of Saturday night in Morgan, Sangamon, Scott, Cass Macoupin, Green and other counties. At Manchester, in Scott county, six and three-quarter inches of water fell.


## C.—C.—C.

CHILDREN'S CARMINATIVE CORDIAL

THE MOST APPROVED REMEDY

FOR

TEETHING PAINS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CONVULSIONS, LOSS OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, &c.

**For Sale by all Druggists.**

DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Montreal.
2-30-zz.

Marquis and Princess of Lorne's Baking Powder

FOR EASILY MAKING
Bread, Biscuit,
Fried,
Griddle & Johnny
Cakes, Pastry,
&c., &c.

Infinitely Better, Sweeter, Whiter, Lighter, Healthier, and Quicker than can be made by the old or any other process.

Prepared by McLEAN & Co., Lancaster, Ont.


## "THE HEARTHSTONE" IS SOLD AT THE FOLLOWING STORES IN MONTREAL'

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams | 141 | Main Street. |
| Adams | 163 | " " |
| Bell | 601 | Ste. Marie. |
| Boucher | 278 | Main |
| Bonnett | 192 | St. Antoine. |
| Brennan | 19 | " |
| Chapleau | 174 | Notre Dame. |
| Clarke | 222 | St. James. |
| Clarke | 17 | St. Antoine. |
| Chisholme | | Bonaventure Depot. |
| Cuckburn | 119 | Wellington. |
| Cooke | 10 | Radegonde. |
| Collins | 803 | St. Catherine. |
| Carvallo | 626 | " " |
| Carvallo | 418 | " " |
| Carslake | 192 | Bonaventure. |
| Dawson & Brothers | | St. James. |
| Dawes | | Place D'Armes Sq. |
| Dorion | 456 | Ste. Marie. |
| Dawes | 394 | " " |
| Doutre | 209 | Notre Dame. |
| Damurais | 280 | Ste. Catherine. |
| Elliott | 625 | St. Joseph. |
| Elliott | 626 | " " |
| Galt | 107 | St. Peters Hill |
| Holland | 512 | Ste. Marie. |
| Hills Library | 666 | Dorchester. |
| Humphreys | 861 | Ste. Catherine. |
| Kelly | 697 | Craig. |
| Kirby | 399 | Notre Dame. |
| Lavell | | Chabollez Square. |
| Lawlor | 451 | Ste. Marie. |
| Maro | 156 | St. Antoine. |
| McIntosh | 619 | Craig. |
| Murray | 386 | Ste. Catherine |
| Oppenheimer | 489 | St. Joseph. |
| O'Mealea | Public Market 912 | Ste. Catherine. |
| O'Mealea | 873 | " " |
| Perry | | Cor. Main and Craig. |
| Payette | 141 | Notre Dame. |
| Pickup | | Francois Xavier. |
| Pauze | 84 | Bonaventure. |
| Proux | 584 | Ste. Catherine. |
| Reay | 654 | Dorchester. |
| Rae | 390 | St. Joseph. |
| Stafford | 612 | " " |
| Slack | 644 | " " |
| Smith | 415 | Wellington. |
| Thibeaudeau | 394 | Ste. Marie. |

The following are our Agents throughout the Dominion and elsewhere who are empowered to receive subscriptions, and from whom back numbers can be had.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amherstburg | John Brown. |
| Almonte | O. E. Henderson. |
| Bangor, Me | Geo. Flowers. |
| Belleville | Jas. C. Overell. |
| Boston | Alf. Mullins. |
| Brockville | F. L. Kincaid. |
| Brantford | Andrew Hudson. |
| Bothwell | M. C. Dickson. |
| Bowmanville | R. & H. O'Hara. |
| Burrie | James Edwards. |
| Coburg | J. C. Reynolds. |
| Cornwall | W. G. Hollister. |
| Collingwood | A. Morton. |
| Chatham | J. Morrish. |
| Chatham | James Holmes. |
| Clifton | Tunis & Co. |
| Dundas | J. B. Meacham. |
| Elora | W. H. La Pinotière. |
| Fergus | R. H. Perry. |
| Fergus | L. C. Munroe. |
| Fredericton, N.B. | H. A. Cropley. |
| Gananoque | H. C. Millar. |
| Guelph | T. J. Day. |
| Guelph | John Anderson. |
| Galt | Jno. Fleming & Co. |
| Halifax | Z. S. Hall. |
| Halifax | G. E. Morton & Co. |
| Halifax | M. A. Buckley. |
| Hamilton | R. M. Ballantine. |
| Hamilton | Joseph Lyght & Co. |
| Hamilton | J. H. H. Mottram. |
| Ingersoll | R. A. Woodcock. |
| Kincardine | F. A. Barnes. |
| Kingston | Jno. Henderson. |
| Kingston | E. M. Stacey. |
| Lindsay | Stuart Mathias. |
| Lindsay | R. S. Porter. |
| London | E. A. Taylor & Co. |
| London | John Mills. |
| London | Wm. Bryce. |
| London, England | Jas. Vizitelli. |
| New Hamburg | Josh. Daniel. |
| Napanee | Henry Brothers. |
| Ottawa | C. E. Huckett. |
| Ottawa | J. Sullivan. |
| Ottawa | Henderson & Co. |
| Ottawa | E. A. Perry. |
| Orangeville | F. Munroe. |
| Owen Sound | W. Ireland. |
| Orillia | G. T. A. Elwell. |
| Orillia | S. & B. Slaven. |
| Oshawa | J. A. Gibson. |
| Perth | John Hart. |
| Port Perry | W. H. McCaw. |
| Pembrooke | S. E. Mitchell. |
| Peterboro | J. W. Sheridan. |
| Peterboro | A. B. Kidd. |
| Port Hope | H. & P. Dobson. |
| Paris | Thos. Martin. |
| Paisley | John Kelso. |
| Quebec | Pierce & Patterson. |
| Quebec | Ovide Fréchette. |
| Quebec | C. L. Thomson. |
| St. Johns | H. S. Beck. |
| St. Johns | W. K. Crawford & Co. |
| St. John, N. B. | E. J. Russell. |
| St. John, N. B. | Roger Hunter. |
| Sarnia | D. McMaster. |
| Seaforth | C. Armstrong. |
| Stratford | N. A. Bosworth. |
| Simcoe | J. Austin & Co. |
| Ste. Catherines | W. L. Copeland & Co. |
| Smith's Falls | W. McKeith. |
| Sherbrooke | John Rollo. |
| Toronto | Capt. Bridgewater. |
| Toronto | J. Dickinson & Co. |
| Toronto | Robt. Marshall. |
| Toronto | M. Showan. |
| Toronto | A. S. Irving. |
| Thorold | J. C. Keefer. |
| Tilsonburg | W. S. Law. |
| Urbridge | N. Donkey & Co. |
| Victoria | T. N. Hibbon & Co. |
| Waterford | David Wilson. |
| Whitby | Geo. Bengough. |
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | R. Simpson |
| Worcester, Mass | Ferd. Gagnon. |


MRS. CUISKELLY, Head Midwife of the City of Montreal, licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. Has been in practice over fifteen years; can be consulted at all hours.

References are kindly permitted to George W. Campbell, Esq., Professor and Dean of McGill College University; Wm. Sutherland, Esq., M.D., Professor, &c., McGill College University.

Mrs. C. is always prepared to receive ladies where their wants will be tenderly cared for, and the best of Medical aid given.

All transactions strictly private.

RESIDENCE:—No. 315 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
10.zz

"The Canadian Illustrated News,"

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of current events, Literature, Science and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.

Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, By Geo. E. Desbarats.

Subscription, in advance.....$4.00 per an.,
Single Numbers,..... cents.

Postage: 5 cents per quarter, payable in advance by subscribers at their respective Post Offices.

CLUBS:

Every club of five subscribers sending a remittance of $20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year, mailed to one address.

Montreal subscribers will be served by Carriers.

Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letter at the risk of the Publisher.

Advertisements received, to a limited number, at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

In Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Asthma, it will give almost immediate relief. It is also highly recommended for restoring the tone of the Vocal Organs. The virtues of Red Spruce Gum are well known. In the Syrup the Gum is held in complete solution.

For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents per bottle, and Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
144 St, Lawrence Main St.,
Montreal.
2-24zz.


THE HEARTHSTONE is printed and published by GEO. E. DESBARATS, 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 319 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Dominion of Canada.

GET WHITESIDE'S PATENT SPRING BED