

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
JUNE 1, 1872.

SUNDAY.	MAY 26.—Trinity Sunday. DeCallières died, 1708.
MONDAY.	" 27.—Battle of Fort George, 1813. Earl Durham arrived at Quebec, 1838.
TUESDAY.	" 28.—Canada placed under W. I. Co., 1864. Pitt born, 1756. Fifteen hundred houses burnt in Quebec, 1845.
WEDNESDAY.	" 29.—Restoration of Charles II., 1660. Battle of Sackett's Harbour, 1813.
THURSDAY.	" 30.— <i>Corpus Christi</i> . Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau born, 1829.
FRIDAY.	" 31.—Charlotte Brontë died, 1855.
SATURDAY.	June 1.—St. Nicolas, M. Parliament first met at Toronto, 1797. Fenian Raid, 1868.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 21st May, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street.

	W.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mean.	S.A.M.	P.M.	S.P.M.
May 15.	61°	61°	61°	61°	61°	61°	30.27	30.25	30.22
" 16.	64°	64°	64°	64°	64°	64°	30.24	30.12	30.09
" 17.	65°	65°	65°	65°	65°	65°	30.18	30.05	30.00
" 18.	68°	68°	68°	68°	68°	68°	29.97	29.92	29.4
" 19.	72°	72°	72°	72°	72°	72°	29.89	29.70	29.65
" 20.	68°	68°	68°	68°	68°	68°	29.60	29.55	29.50
" 21.	64°	64°	64°	64°	64°	64°	29.80	29.80	29.80

The following, among other illustrations, will appear in our next number:—

OPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

From a Sketch by E. J. R.

REPORTERS' GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

From a Sketch by our Artist

SCENE ON THE WOODSTOCK & RIVIERE DU LOUP RAILWAY.

From a Sketch by E. J. R.

C. I. NEWS OFFICE,
May 25, 1872.

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the NEWS is \$4.00 per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

All unpaid subscribers will be struck off the list on the 1st July next, and their accounts (at the rate of \$5.00 per annum) placed in our attorneys' hands for collection.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

The bill giving effect to the Washington Treaty, in so far as Canada is concerned, has already passed the House of Commons by a handsome majority. The vote was not a party one, in the strict sense, for some gentlemen who usually vote what is called the straight Ministerial ticket went against it from conviction, while a few may have voted the same way merely to show that they were against the government. A consideration of the vote will, however, show that the representative men of Canada have by about two to one given that endorsement to the fishery clauses of the Treaty which is necessary to make it a binding instrument as respects this country. The fate of the Treaty itself has to be determined by other parties and it will not be before many months of waiting that Canada will be able to know whether the act of its Legislature has been a barren courtesy to Imperial desires, or a substantial act affecting its own future interests.

But whatever may be the result, our young country has come out, as it always came out before, with its honour un tarnished.

No sooner was the treaty made, and written out in the language supposed to be common to both countries, than England and the United States went to wrangling as to its meaning. Angry words were used on both sides, and even Mr. Gladstone had to speak in a way that must have surprised the fragment of the old "peace at any price" faction to which of late years he has so much inclined. But in so far as this country was concerned, if we except a little party bickering—essential to every political transaction according to our way of business—there was neither mistake as to the meaning of the Treaty nor hesitancy as to contributing our share to give it effect.

This fact might almost be supposed to have been mentioned in support of the doctrine that the Canadians understood the English language better than the people of Great Britain or the United States. *En passant*, we may say, they generally speak it better; but in so far as the Treaty is concerned, its terms are not obscure wherein they relate to Canada. Our people had, at first, to swallow the disagreeable notion that our valuable fisheries were to be given away; next to master the idea that an open American market for our fishermen was

probably as good as close Canadian waters against theirs; and, thirdly, that our importers and merchants in the Maritime Provinces might drive a profitable trade with the owners of American fishing craft.

It may have been hard for many to get all these ideas through their heads at once. Indeed, the fever-heat of public opinion on the first promulgation of the Treaty proved conclusively that the national judgment was not, with the facts then under its cognisance, prepared to accept it. But when the matter was weighed on both sides; when it was remembered that it was merely a fragment of the old Reciprocity Treaty in which the *quid pro quo* had been respected with equal, or even greater fairness, then the fever-heat of which we have spoken soon cooled down to an equable and healthy temperature, so that to-day probably even those who voted against it are glad that Canada has so emphatically marked it with the seal of her approval.

Our purpose is not now to discuss either the merits of the Treaty in relation to Canada or the wisdom of the action of the Canadian Legislature concerning it as it affects Dominion interests. Of both it may yet be said, in emphatic if not very elegant phrase, "perhaps nothing will come of it." But *n'importe* as to the result. The fact is on record that as between Great Britain and the United States, Canada has removed the last stone that could have made her a cause of quarrel. If they disagree now, they do so wholly for reasons with which this country is not directly concerned, and the first one of them which would make of this country a sacrifice—either to its malice or its convenience—should, and we think would, be regarded in the eyes of the civilised world as a dastard. There has been a course of statesmanlike conduct in the policy of Canada, and a loyal, if not very noisy, patriotism among its people, which should have by this time impressed both Britain and the United States. When the "Trent" affair occurred, Canadians rushed to arms by the thousand; in fact, that otherwise unfortunate episode gave vitality to the Canadian volunteer system. Again, when the discontented Southerners made Canada their "base of operations," and robbed the bank at St. Albans, this country cheerfully footed the bill, and never yet conceived the notion of looking elsewhere to be reimbursed. We should also add the expenses incurred in respect of the many Fenian raids, were it not that we most firmly believe their being held in abeyance is due, not to Canadian generosity, but to British pusillanimity. However, we can refer to this last act—the ratification, as far as Canada can, of the Washington Treaty, as an admirable make-weight between the incidents already quoted. The "Trent" affair showed that Canada was willing to do or die for Britain; the St. Alban's affair furnished substantial proof that this country would be no party to injustice against the United States. Now, when Britain and the States come face to face, when the latter desires to have undisputed access to the fisheries which the former seems tired of defending, then Canada gracefully acquiesces in the arrangement, leaving her own future interests to be determined or developed by the chapter of accidents. Surely it cannot be said of Canada either in Britain or the United States, that it has played a selfish or unfriendly part. Even should the general negotiations fail and the old disputes remain, Canada has taken for itself a vantage ground from which only stupidity or bad policy can hereafter drive it.

DIET AND DISEASE

The following remarks from the *True Witness* of the 17th inst., are worthy of serious attention. We believe, however, and we think it capable of demonstration to any person whose olfactory nerves have not lost their sensitiveness, that hundreds in Montreal are poisoned annually by defective sewage and impure water. The use of "unclean meats" by which we suppose the *True Witness* means pork, or the flesh of swine in its various forms, is not relatively more common in Montreal than in other cities of the world where "Jews and Mahometans" are nearly all as scarce as here, yet our death rate averages more than three times that of English cities, in which want of any kind of food is a frequent cause of death; and where personal cleanliness is certainly not more indulged in by the masses of the people. Montreal ought to be a healthy city, and the reason why it is not, should be sought for in the incapacity of its rulers, the defects in its laws and the shortcomings in the carrying out of the few which have some merits in them.

But the inquiry suggested by the *True Witness* is deserving of public attention apart from the other causes of the excessive mortality in Montreal, even although the very fact quoted, that the small pox is mostly confined to children, ought to be regarded as exculpating pork.

"Small-pox still continues its ravages in Montreal, and though there are fluctuations or oscillations in the death rate thereby caused, we can scarce congratulate ourselves on any very decided diminution of the terrible disease. One week

the death rate from small-pox declines to 29; the next it is up again to 35; and so it goes on, and apparently will go on, until all who are liable to catch the disease shall have been swept away. Its ravages are for the most part, though not exclusively, confined to children under twelve years of age; to Catholics; and amongst Catholics, to the French Canadians. What there is—something there must be—which makes the latter so exceptionally susceptible to the disease, we cannot pretend positively to say; for as a general rule the French Canadians are cleanly in their houses and their diet is much the same as is that of the rest of the population. In the absence of any other hypothesis, we must still cling to that which assigns their apathy—or almost antipathy, to vaccination, as the cause of their peculiar susceptibility to the malign influences of small-pox.

"It would be well worthy of the medical profession to attempt to determine whether at all, and if at all, how far, diet has anything to do with the ravages of small-pox; whether, for instance, the Jews—who, if true to their law, abstain from foul feeding, and in particular the use of the flesh of the unclean beast—enjoy to any appreciable extent an immunity from the filthy disease. We have been assured on high authority that they do; but in Montreal their numbers are too small, and the premises with which their experience furnishes us are too limited, to justify us in forming, or attempting to form, any conclusion. The presumption, however, is strongly in favour of the theory, that unclean food tends to make the system of the unclean feeder more liable to the attacks of foul, or unclean disease, such as small-pox, than it would be were he more scrupulous in his diet. Filth, of course, neglect of ablutions, of thorough ventilation, and imperfect drainage, are all provoking causes of disease; and it would be well worth the trouble, if some of our scientific men were to address themselves to the task of determining the causes, hygienic and dietetic, to which we must attribute the extent to which small-pox has attained in Montreal since last autumn; and the striking predilection that it has manifested for French Canadians. It would be most important too, in the interests not of science only, but of humanity, to ascertain whether Jews, and those who abstain from unclean food, enjoy in any degree an immunity either from small-pox, or other epidemics. Of course, health and sickness, life and death, are in the hands of the Lord; but there are at the same time certain physical laws which cannot be violated or neglected with impunity; and the observance of which is rewarded by a comparative immunity from many of the diseases and afflictions to which the disobedient are peculiarly liable. A question then that we would propound as worthy of serious attention is this:—Has diet anything to do with small-pox? Do cleanly feeding people, like Jews and Mahometans, enjoy any advantages in the shape of immunity from its attacks, over those who feed grossly, and use unclean meats?"

LITERARY NOTICE.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for June has as many as fifty-three illustrations, those accompanying Mr. Richardson's "Traveling by Telegraph" (second article) being of extraordinary richness and beauty. There are pictures of Harrisburgh, glimpses of the Susquehanna, Havana and Watkins Glens, Seneca Lake, etc., etc. Another interesting illustrated article is on "The City of Warwick," England. Prof. Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast Survey, explains with maps, tables, etc., his curious and important theory of the centre of gravity of populations. Mr. Whitlaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune*, ably discusses "Schools of Journalism." Mr. Wilkinson continues his criticism of Mr. Dowell's prose; Mr. Warner gives us another charming chapter of "Back-Log Studies." Mr. W. J. Stillman presents an interesting sketch of an "English Art Reformer." Mrs. Oliphant's "At his Gates" is, as usual, strong and masterly; Saxé Holm's "Draxy Miller's Dewy" has a singular rush and breeziness,—this instalment contains an exquisite little hymn by Draxy herself. Then there is a powerful story in the Lancashire dialect, by Fannie E. Hodgson. The separate poems are by Harriet McEwen Kimball, Elizabeth Akers Allen, and Mary L. Ritter. Dr. Holland, in "Topics of the Time," writes of "Theatres and Theatre-going," and "The Loneliness of Farming Life in America." The Old Cabinet talks about "Cousin Bertha," "Our Standing among our Friends," "Talking about the Absent," "Human Sympathy," "The Afterglow," "Imitation," and "The Big Picture." The Scientific Department is well filled; Home and Society, among other timely papers, has an excellent little article (with illustrations) on croquet. Culture and Progress has critiques on Church's "Parthenon," Thomas Moran's "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," music, new books, etc., and the etchings are very graceful and suggestive. The contributed and editorial papers altogether cover a remarkably wide range.

BERMUDA AS A RESIDENCE.

BERMUDA, May 2nd, 1872.

To the Editor of the "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."
SIR,—My attention has lately been drawn to a letter in your columns from W. A. requesting information about climate, society and living in Bermuda.

The temperature in summer rarely exceeds 84° in the shade, and unless yellow fever is imported into Bermuda—by gross neglect of the quarantine laws—the climate in summer is healthy; in the winter it is simply delicious. Yellow fever will not break out in Bermuda, but it will spread if imported. The society is all ladies and gentlemen can desire, and if W. A. likes to live at an hotel or boarding-house, he can do so very comfortably for £16 a month. He would, perhaps, prefer a small house, and he could readily obtain one for £4 a month.

E. M.