

Marvellous, indeed, are to many cures here effected, proving that there is no remedy like nature's and that Providence in the placing of these, though totally different waters, within a few feet of each other, meant this to be a spot to be blessed of man for all the benefits to be here obtained. With the medical profession they have now taken a first position, and by many of its most prominent members both here and in the United States, no waters in the world are considered superior.

But, dear reader, be not led away with the idea that here is merely an hospital and that only the rheumatic, dyspeptic, or blood poisoned are its occupants. A visit will soon dispel such notion, for perhaps at no other resort will be found more innocent recreation and enjoyment, where from early morn till dewy eve the pursuit of pleasure is the business of the hour, where cheerful happy faces meet one at every turn and where by the careful management every facility is provided to make the stay of all enjoyable.

The Grand Hotel, which has recently been erected for the accommodation of the many visitors to the springs, is a hotel of extensive dimensions, built in the most substantial manner, with all modern conveniences and tastefully furnished throughout—three hundred guests are not beyond its capacity—in all particulars managed in a first class manner, in which respect especially it has earned an enviable notoriety. The Grand Piazza, of which we give a partial view, is a special feature of the house; open from ground to roof, it affords a promenade some 20 ft. wide and over 200 ft. in length and is the great lounging centre of the establishment.

Immediately in front of the Grand Hotel are the wells where careful attendants are on hand to serve out the waters, which by well or ill are equally appreciated. There has evidently been good judgment used in the arrangement of the various premises, and everything appears as convenient as it is possible to conceive. The bed rooms are all large and airy, the parlors elegant, the dining-room spacious and just off the office, which is so located as to enable those in charge to keep in view everything going on. The culinary and laundry departments and servants' quarters are in separate buildings, but the baths are in the main building and, in keeping with everything else, are got up in a very superior manner and are available at any temperature desired at any time, day or night.

A large building in itself, quite detached, is what is termed the "amusement hall" and comprises four bowling alleys, billiard room, a ball room 40ft. by 80ft. where the light fantastic is indulged in, barber shop, bar, &c. The entire premises are lighted with gas throughout and heated, when necessary, by steam; there is a complete water service fed by two steam pumps, and the whole is in charge of a large staff of competent and obliging employees. A more complete or self-contained establishment it would be hard to find, and it is doubtful if even among the great summer caravansaries of the States there is one to equal it.

The rates charged at the Grand Hotel have no doubt been a principal element in creating its great popularity, for notwithstanding the superior accommodation furnished in every respect, they are of the most moderate character and within the means of all.

Before closing this notice we would mention one more point in which Caledonia Springs are specially pre-eminent and that is their adaptability as a summer home for families comprising in their number young children; the variety in the amusements at their disposal, the company to be found, and the freedom from all possible danger render them particularly suitable in this respect.

The great success that the efforts to popularize the resort which the proprietors have met have determined them to greatly enlarge and continue the improvements so well commenced of the present pleasure grounds, and in this respect a great change will be found at the opening of another season.

Access to the springs is most convenient from either Montreal or Ottawa by the magnificent boats of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, or by the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, return tickets being procurable at very low rates. A very complete guide to the springs has been published, however, which gives every information intending visitors can desire and is sent free to all who apply by postal card or otherwise to the "Grand Hotel Company, Ottawa." The season extends from the first of June to the first of October.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LITTLE METIS, QUE.—The view of Little Métis in this number represents it as seen looking westward from the top of the balcony of Mrs. Redpath's house. No. 1, an eight-sided house, is where the Telegraph and Post Office are. No. 2 is Mr. Bottrell's. The clump of trees between it and the spectator hides Prof. Murray's. No. 3 is Dr. Trenholme's; No. 4, Prof. Darey's, and No. 5 Principal Dawson's. "McGill" is therefore pretty well represented at Métis. Our fellow-townsmen, Mr. J. Major, has a summer house on the lot next Dr. Dawson's, to the right, but it could not well be shown in this view. We may here observe that the original name of the Seigniorie of Métis was Peiras. Its present one—which means in French "mongrel"—is the term used to describe in that language the half-breeds of Manitoba. We are unable to give the origin of either name. The first white child born

in the place—Mrs. P. Gauvreau—is still living. In remembrance of the fact connected with her birth just referred to, one of her Christian names is Métis.

THE scene of the Hanlan-Ross boat race which we publish is, of course, not that of the race itself which had been postponed up to the date of our going to press, but of the grounds where the event was to take place, so as to give our readers an idea of how it looked. Next week we shall publish other sketches of the race. The view of the Lacrosse Championship Match, at Toronto, represents a scene of one of the most contested games. It is known that Toronto won three and Montreal only one game. With regard to the death of the Queen of Spain which we illustrate by several engravings, it will suffice to say that the body of Dona Mercedes was placed in the large *salon de colonnades*; laid out in a state coffin, slightly raised at the head, on a bier. She was dressed by her own orders in the simple white and blue habit of our Lady of the Mercedes.

FOOT NOTES.

LONG FASTS.—Business men are apt to fall into a very dangerous habit of dispensing with their lunch in the middle of the day. The pressure of engagements makes minutes important, and the few required to eat a lunch cannot be conveniently given. Frequently nothing is eaten between breakfast and six o'clock dinner. The fast is too long. Hardly any constitution can stand it permanently. The consequence is dyspepsia, with its low spirits and all its other accompanying horrors. It is not necessary to live to eat; but man must eat, and eat often, to live and be well.

NEW APPLICATION OF THE TELEPHONE.—Dr. A. Hartmann describes in the *Proceedings of the Berlin Physiological Society* for the present year a new application of the telephone for the purpose of testing the hearing. It rests upon the fact that, when the magnet of the receiving instrument is excited by a galvanic stream, the intensity of the tone transmitted can be altered at will, by the introduction of various resistances or of Du Bois-Reymond's compensator into the circuit. By this means it is easy to measure comparatively in different persons the limits of hearing, by applying the telephone to the ear, and noticing the amount of resistance necessary in order to extinguish a sound of standard intensity.

PALMERSTON AND THE OFFICE-SEEKER.—It used to be said, when Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister, that he would receive a man with the poker in his hand, stirring the official fire, and would chat about the weather and the crops like a "fine old English gentleman," and send him away so much impressed with his geniality and his power of telling a good story that he would go off forgetting pretty well what he had been led to say and what he had said in return. Here is a good story which illustrates Palmerston's humour. A persistent office-seeker found an appointment that would suit him, and had political influence. It was necessary, however, that he should learn Spanish. "Come to me when you have got over that obstacle," said Lord Palmerston. Six months afterwards the office seeker returned, when the noble lord had to regret that there was now no opening in the direction in which the office-seeker sought promotion. "And I have been at the trouble of learning Spanish for nothing?" groaned the disappointed applicant. "No," said Lord Palmerston; "on the contrary, I congratulate you on the acquisition which will afford you the delight of reading *Don Quixote* in the original!"

AMERICAN SOCIALISM.—A movement has been set on foot by an American Socialist named Longley, living at St. Louis, to provide arm-chairs for the toiling masses. Every honest working-man, it is urged, has the same right to repose on a comfortably-cushioned chair as the capitalist or the mere "thinker;" indeed the man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow stands more in need of an arm-chair than the brain-worker, whose labour involves no physical exertion, and whose limbs therefore suffer no fatigue. All men, says Longley, were born with the same inalienable right to possess arm-chairs. The theory, it is stated, finds much favour with the working-classes in America, more especially with those employed in the upholstery and the cabinet-making trade, who look forward to the time when every son of toil in the United States will possess a well-upholstered and thoroughly comfortable arm-chair. There is, however, one little difficulty in the way which has not yet been overcome—namely, who is to pay for these chairs. Longley is of opinion that it is clearly the duty of Capital to provide them for Labour. Capital fattens on the sinews of Labour and is therefore bound not only to minimise the wear and tear, but to renew as far as possible the force thus expended for its benefit. Rest, Longley maintains, is as necessary for the working-man as food, and proper rest he cannot get without an arm-chair. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that, if Capital supplies Labour with arm-chairs, it can hardly refuse to comply with a similar demand for sofas—nay, spring mattresses and eider-down quilts.

THE PHONOGRAPH.—The phonograph has already been put to a practical use, according to *Mayfair*, which states that the following story is good and quite as true as need be. A well-known manager received a few days ago a letter from Paris enclosing the photograph of a lady and what appeared to be tinfoil neatly folded

up and curiously indented. The letter was to this purport—"Sir, I enclose photograph of myself in *La Traviata*, and specimens of my voice. Please state, by wire, terms and the date when I can appear at your theatre. I have the honour to be, sir, yours, F. B." The poor manager, whose scientific education had evidently been neglected, was puzzled. The photograph showed a lady of attractive presence, the letter was to the point, and the spelling American. But how to discover a lady's voice from tinfoil curiously indented passed his comprehension. He consulted his friends, one of whom had seen the phonograph at the Crystal Palace. An adjournment to that popular resort was unanimously voted. The foil was adjusted to the instrument, and after a few revolutions of the machine the notes of "*Ah! fors'è lui*" resounded with crystalline clearness. An immediate engagement of the lady was the natural result.

CHAUCER'S "CANTERBURY TALES."—The poet begins by telling us that one night in spring, the season of pilgrimages, he found himself at the hostelry of the Tabard (afterwards the Talbot), in Southwark, ready to start on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. He finds there nine-and-twenty or thirty other persons bound upon the same pilgrimage with himself. The company is a most varied one. The first group we are introduced to consists of a knight, a young squire, his son, and a yeoman, his servant, going to perform the vow made by the knight, as we may gather, during his last foreign expedition. A prioress, Madame Eglantine, a very dignified lady, was also there, and in her train an attendant nun, and three priests. Then there was a monk, a great man of his class, delighting in the chase and despising the restraints of monastic rule. The mendicant friar, again, is in an inferior rank a man of the same type, "a wanton and a merry." Of very different, but not less strongly marked types are the sober and prudent merchant, the poor clerk or scholar from Oxford, the serjeant-at-law, and the franklin or country gentleman. Then there are the haberdasher, the carpenter, the webber or weaver, the dyer, and tapiser or carpet-maker, the cook or keeper of a cook-shop, and the shipman or sea captain. A doctor of physic is also of the party, and a wife of Bath—a well-to-do cloth manufacturer. In some contrast with some of the preceding characters is the poor parson of a country parish, who is going on pilgrimage accompanied by his brother, a ploughman. The list is completed by a miller, a manciple or steward of some public institution, a reeve or bailiff, a sompner or summoning officer of an ecclesiastical court, and a pardoner or seller of papal indulgences. With this company and the good cheer of the Tabard, the evening passes pleasantly; and at its close the host of the inn proposes that he should accompany his guests to Canterbury, acting as their guide upon the way; that to shorten the road each of the company should tell two stories on the journey to Canterbury, and two on the return journey; that he himself should act as arbiter among them, to whose decisions all shall be bound to yield obedience; and that the most successful storyteller should be entertained at supper by the whole party on their return to the Tabard. This proposal is at once accepted. The pilgrims start for Canterbury the following morning; and in accordance with their agreement they tell their tales in the order in which the host calls upon them. And the incidents of the journey and the tales of the travellers form the subject of the poem.

HEARTH AND HOME.

LEARNING.—Accomplishments and ornamental learning are sometimes acquired at the expense of usefulness. The tree which grows the tallest and most thickly clothed with leaves is not the best bearer, but rather the contrary.

CHILDREN.—Hard must be the heart and selfish the mind which is not softened and expanded by communion with sweet infancy. The innocence of childhood is the tenderest, and not the least potent remonstrance against the vices and errors of grown man, if he would but listen to the lesson, and take it to his heart.

EDUCATION.—Accustom a child as soon as he can speak to narrate his little experiences, his chapter of accidents, his griefs, his fears, his hopes; to communicate what he has noticed in the world without, and what he feels struggling in the world within. Anxious to have something to narrate, he will be induced to give attention to objects around him, and what is passing in the sphere of his observation, and to observe and note events will become one of the first pleasures; and this is the ground-work of the thoughtful character.

USEFUL TALENTS.—To be a good business man you must have some talent. Business is eminently fit for a man of genius, and to earn a livelihood is the best way to sharpen one's wits. Besides, business affairs offer better opportunities at present than the so-called professions. Therefore our youth should be thoroughly and practically trained for business, in order that they may succeed and become a credit to whatever calling they may adopt. At the same time they should be educated not to despise labour; for, after all, it is only by hard work that we achieve any success worthy of the name.

MEN WITHOUT OCCUPATION.—The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. No matter how much wealth a man

possesses, he can neither be contented nor happy without occupation. We were born to labour, and the world is our vineyard. We can find a field of usefulness almost anywhere. In occupation we forget our cares, our worldly trials, and our sorrows. It keeps us from constant worrying and brooding over what is inevitable. If we have enough for ourselves, we can labour for the goods; and such a task is one of the most delightful duties a worthy and good man can possibly engage in.

THE PERFECTNESS OF NATURE.—Upon examining the edge of the sharpest razor with a microscope, it will appear fully as broad as the back of a knife—rough, uneven, and full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles an iron bar. But the sting of a bee seen through the same instrument exhibits everywhere the most beautiful polish, without a flaw, blemish, or inequality, and ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn are coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silkworm's web appears smooth and shining, and everywhere equal. The smallest dot that is made with a pen appears irregular and uneven. But the little specks on the wings of bodies of insects are found to be an accurate circle. How magnificent are the works of Nature!

FRETTING.—Some people are fretting from early morn to dewy eve. It does no good, either to themselves or others. Such persons simply make themselves and those around them uncomfortable. There is a great deal in the cultivation of an agreeable temper with respect to trivial events. A certain degree of indifference is essential to comfort. We may safely say of many things, "Well, it will not make much difference after all," when, if we gave way to a natural feeling of disappointment and irritation—perhaps of indignation—they would keep us awake. There are few things about which a sensible reflecting person need be unhappy or over-concerned. People make themselves unnecessarily uncomfortable, and their own voluntary discomfort extends to others.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—Speaking of hard times, we lately heard of a supposed wealthy man who was presented with a doctor's bill of long standing by the doctor in person, just as the nabob was coming down his front steps to take the air in his handsome carriage. And all that the doctor got for his pressing request for money was the confession that his gay and festive patron had not a shilling nor the means of getting one. When remonstrated with on the inconsistency of living in such a style at the expense of his creditors, the "gentleman" frankly stated that this was a necessity of the case, since if he should turn economist his credit would collapse at once, and his family become candidates for the poor-house. Rather than endure such a humiliating vicissitude he looked upon his conscienceless course as an excusable alternative. And there is good reason to suspect that fashionable society is just now doing a large business in this confidence line. Not a pleasant picture, by any means.

ADMIT THE SUN.—Don't shut out the sun, even though your carpets suffer a little under his ardent gleam. We are more active under the influence of sunlight—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us take the airiest, the choicest, and sunniest room in the house for our living-room—the work-shop, where brain and body are built up and renewed—and let us have a bay-window, no matter how plain the structure, through which the good twin angels of nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigour; but in bright rooms is good cheer. Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, we have but to take down the curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower-pots on the brackets, and let the warm sun stream freely in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.

ARTISTIC.

A STATUE OF Lamartine is to be unveiled at Macon on August 17.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot for a museum of decorative art in Paris, and Sir R. Wallace has subscribed £10,000 to it.

MR. WHISTLER'S striking full-length portrait of Mr. Thomas Carlyle is now in the hands of Mr. Richard Josey, who is engraving it in mezzotint, under the immediate supervision of the painter.

THE Belgian General Exhibition of Fine Arts for 1878 will commence on August 20 and will terminate on October 15. It is open to the productions of living artists, Belgian or foreign.

THE colossal bronze statue of Dr. Chalmers, just completed by Sir John Steel, R.S.A., will be unveiled at its site in George street, Edinburgh, about the end of the present month.

A LARGE design has been ordered by the French Government of Mr. E. Hedouin, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Universal Exhibition. An etching is to be executed from it of the same size as the original drawing.

A MEMORIAL bust of Michael W. Balfe, the Irish composer, executed to the order of the Balfe Memorial Committee by Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A., was formally unveiled in the National Gallery, Leinster Lawn, Dublin. Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, presided.

HAMILTON TIE MANUFACTURING CO.—Latest styles of Scarfs for the Fall—Beaconsfield, Pasha, Salisbury, Bismarck, Gortschakoff. The Wholesale Trade only supplied. Hamilton Tie Manufacturing Company.