

Liberals on other and higher issues. This is the simple truth, and there is no harm that the truth should be sometimes told.

The new Quebec election law works well, as the experience of last week proved, and in several particulars it appears superior to the Dominion Act. There is one detail, however, to which we may call attention. The ballot, instead of being placed in an envelope by the voter, after he has voted, is simply folded and handed to the Returning Officer, who tears off the tag or heading and then deposits it in the urn. In doing this, though he turns the paper down, he can easily see the cross made with a pencil, and thus may tell how the vote went. We see no reason for this tearing of the tag and we think that the folded ballot should pass at once into the box without any further manipulation by the Returning Officer.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE DOMINION.

III.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE

The new School buildings of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, of which we give a representation elsewhere, have been erected during the past year to replace the former School House which was destroyed by fire on the 25th of January, 1874. During the intervening sixteen months, the School has been kept together in such temporary quarters as were at the time available and it says something for the prestige of the School and for the College management that, despite the many discomforts and inconveniences experienced, the School roll for the last year numbered 100 boys. The year previous to the fire the number was 130, the whole available School accommodation being occupied, about 30 boys from the village and neighbourhood being non-resident, the old system of outside boarding houses having been discarded on the appointment of the present Rector. In the new School House accommodation is afforded for 110 boys, and with such a building it may be confidently expected that the School's former numbers will soon be reached again and perhaps surpassed.

Plans for the building were furnished by Messrs. Macdougall and Darling, the leading architects of Toronto, and it is only necessary to see the material result of their designs to justify the wise selection.

The contractor, Mr. G. Bryant, of Sherbrooke, also deserves especial commendation for the faithful and skilful discharge of his important work, work which in every way reflects the highest credit upon him and which has deservedly met with the warmest appreciation of both the Architects and College authorities. The cost of the building was very nearly \$27,000. This was met by the Insurance money on the former School amounting to \$15,000 and by private subscriptions which fully covered the balance. The new School has therefore been handed over to the College free of debt, and as the subjoined description will shew, is one of which the College and the country may be justly proud. As regards comfort, safety, convenience and health, it is perhaps one of the most perfect buildings in the Dominion and in respect of its sanitary arrangements in particular has called forth the highest public eulogiums from two of our most eminent physicians, Dr. David, of Montreal, and Dr. Marsden, of Quebec.

The building, which is of brick, is situated on a rising ground overlooking the village and having the St. Francis and Massawippi rivers forming a junction almost at its feet. It faces the St. Francis, presenting a facade 161 feet long by 40 wide and 56 high to the ridge line of the roof. It is plain Gothic; giving one the idea of what it really is—a good substantial building intended to meet the requirements of the age. It has a solid, well-pitched, slated roof, with six handsome dormer windows on either side. The main entrance is on the north-side, in the central block. Besides the entrance there is a private door at the end of the east wing, and a wide double door on the south, which will be the entrance for the boys, hereafter to be connected by a cloister with the chapel and dining hall. Coming in by this door we find ourselves in a vestibule, leading to the main corridor, which extends the whole length of the building from end to end (the same corridor being repeated on the two flats above), 8 feet wide, and so lighted that no part of it is in the least dark. Turning to the left we come to a study, 38 feet by 16, which, as also the other two studies, is sheathed from floor to ceiling, stained and varnished.

Passing the dividing door, we come to the central block, in which is the main staircase, the most, in fact the only, ornamented part of the building, extending from the south side to the main corridor, and occupying a space of 31½ by 40 feet. Opposite the staircase is a broad vestibule, intersecting the central corridor, and having the main entrance opening to it. Coming in by the main entrance there is a door at the right which leads into the book room; to the left is the reception room for parents and guardians. In the basement are the Boys' bath room, furnished with hot and cold water baths,

kitchen, man servant's and boot brushing rooms, fuel chamber and furnace room, from which pipes carry the steam to every room and corridor in the building, giving all the heat that could be desired.

Coming up again we proceed along the main corridor through the east wing, in which are situated the Rector's room, with a large fire-proof safe, the Master's common room, Sixth Form room, Library, and Master's staircase. The walls of this flat are sheathed 4½ feet up, and all the wood work is stained and varnished. The rooms are 13 feet high. Iron ladders are fastened against the outside wall from the roof to the ground, forming an effectual means of escape in case of fire, even supposing one was cut from all the four parallel staircases. Every room is provided with its independent ventilating shaft for carrying off vitiated air, the separate shafts leading into a space in the roof which has connection with the external air. In addition to these shafts there are fan lights over every door, so as to establish a thorough circulation of air. Four great and most important desiderata for a school building have evidently been insisted upon, and, as far as an outsider can judge, have been clearly carried out, both by architect and contractor, in the new Bishop's College School House. Abundance of light, as witnessed both in dormitories and in studies; economy of labour, as seen in lift, dusts shafts, water and housemaids' conveniences, &c.; thorough heating (by steam); and, perhaps most important of all, thorough ventilation and drainage. The drainage of the new school house is, it may be well to add, as new as the house itself, and, we hear, has proved the only serious item of "extra" expenditure in the account of the contractor.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

DAY DREAM.

This beautiful front page picture represents a musician falling into a reverie over the echoes of her instrument, and dreaming of fairy melodies even after the strings have ceased to sound. The face is much like that of poor Parepa-Rosa.

THE CENTENARY OF BOIELDIEU.

We present a full series of sketches representing the centennial celebration of Boieldieu, at his native city, Rouen. Boieldieu was the author of many operas, but his master piece is "La Dame Blanche" which has rendered him immortal.

THE LOVELL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Lovell Printing and Publishing House is situated on the margin of Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, New York. The landing for the Lake Champlain steamers and the stations of the Vermont Central and the Grand Trunk Railways are within a short distance of the building.

The Lake Shore Press office is an imposing, massive and substantial structure of stone and brick, three storeys high, measuring 150 feet front by 178 feet depth, with a width of 45 feet. The roof is covered with English tin. The foundation and first courses are built with magnificent blocks of lime stone from Isle Lamotte quarries, many of them weighing four and five tons. The remainder of the building is built of brick.

The 50-horse engine, a beautiful specimen of mechanical skill, manufactured by C. E. Brown & Co., of Fitchburg, works noiselessly, while the shafting and belting, when in motion, work without the slightest vibration.

The first flat is partly occupied as a press-room, measuring 45 feet by 130 feet, and 13 feet clear to ceiling. On the same flat are the hydraulic press-room, the drying-room, the paper-room, the wetting-room, the packing-room, and a fire-proof vault for stereotype and electrotype plates. Adjoining the press-room is the engine-room, with a beautiful 50-horse engine, and an exquisitely finished pumping engine, capable of throwing 150 gallons of water per minute. The boilers are in a separate compartment.

The second flat contains a splendid room for the compositors. It is lighted by 35 large windows. On this flat is a noble apartment which has been set apart for a library, and leading to the library are seven rooms intended for the convenience of authors. The business offices are also on this flat, with brick vault and fire-proof safe.

The next or third flat is occupied partly as a bindery, and in part by the stereotype and electrotype departments.

There are hoists at the end and side of the different flats, worked by steam. The supply of water is unlimited. Lake Champlain serves as a reservoir, and a six-inch pipe, 500 feet long, extends to deep water, which, by means of a steam pump, furnishes an unlimited amount of pure water to five large tanks in the fourth storey. Eight four-inch hydrants are in use on the premises.

The lavatories, water-closets and dressing rooms for both males and females, on each flat, are admirably arranged and copiously supplied with water.

In winter the entire building is heated by steam.

A 500-light Springfield Gas Machine furnishes a clear, agreeable and easily managed light. The machine is automatic, the gas is produced as consumed, consequently there is no accumulation or danger of explosion.

The success of an industrial enterprise depends less on the amount of capital invested than on the management, and in this respect the Lake

Shore Press gives promise of being a remunerative undertaking. It has the advantage of the senior Mr. Lovell's forty years' experience, as manager, and his well-earned reputation as a printer and publisher. He is well sustained by four of his sons, and by a zealous and industrious staff.

As a commercial enterprise, it must be pronounced an entire success, and cannot fail to yield satisfactory dividends to the shareholders.

Mr. John Lovell is known over the whole American continent and his name is endeared to all Canadians by his strenuous efforts, for very many years, to develop and encourage a native literature. The hardships of the Copyright Act have forced him to transfer a large part of his vast establishment to Rouse's Point, where he can serve Canadians even better than he could in Montreal, but his spirit and his aims are still thoroughly Canadian, and we only echo the universal sentiment in wishing the largest measure of success to his new and very bold venture.

COLONEL DYDE C. M. G.

Colonel Dyde was born in the last century, of English parents at Altona, in the Duchy of Holstein, during the French Revolution, the Reign of Terror. His father, an extensive merchant in London, and on the continent, was imprisoned with other Englishmen, at the time in Paris, for speaking their minds too freely, his mother fortunately having made her escape to the Elbe. In 1802 he was present in Paris when the 1st Napoleon, General and First Consul, reviewed 50,000 men on leaving for the seat of war. He came to America in 1810 and to Canada during the war with the United States and was immediately enrolled in the 4th Embodied Militia and served with it as Sergeant Major and Adjutant. In 1816 he went to the North West Territories and was placed in charge of a Fort belonging to one of the great Fur Companies, then at deadly feud with each other, and had more than one narrow escape for his life. On his way back he was shipwrecked on Lake Superior, and after his return made two voyages to the West-Indies and the Spanish Islands. In the first he was nearly captured by a Pirate, and in the last was shipwrecked twice in a gale of wind on Cape Porcupine in the Gut of Canso, and again late in November in another vessel sailing from Halifax to Boston in Holmes Home, Martha's Vineyard, and was nearly lost both times. On moving to Quebec and being appointed Agent of the two great Steamboat Companies, he was gazetted Captain and Adjutant of the Garrison Artillery, 8 Batteries, which corps however on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1837 declined by a vote of a majority of the officers to drill. It was of course disbanded, and Captain Dyde was appointed to the Grenadiers of the Royal Quebec Volunteers a Regiment 800 strong ordered to be raised for immediate service by Lord Gosford. This corps was quartered in Barracks, became very efficient and was constantly on service with the regulars. At this time he was by his promptitude and decision instrumental in saving the guns &c., for a field battery, several thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ammunition and military stores of every kind from falling into the hands of the insurgents. In 1838 Captain Dyde was promoted to a Majority and when the revolt again broke out, and on his removal to Montreal as Inspector was attached to the Light Infantry. This corps was brought to so high a state of efficiency that when the colors were presented to the Regiment by Lady Harcourt he was complimented in presence of the whole division by the General Commanding. In 1845 when the Oregon difficulty occurred, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and ordered to recruit the corps to its full strength and organize for immediate service which was done in three weeks' great personal exertion and outlay. In 1854 he became Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Bat. Rifles, now the Prince of Wales, then numbering ten companies, and soon after was appointed Col. Commandant of the whole active militia and Volunteer militia force of Montreal. On the visit of His Highness the Prince of Wales in 1860, he furnished from his brigade all the Guards of Honour and Escorts and commanded the whole militia force when reviewed by that illustrious personage, and was thanked in general orders. In 1861 on the claim growing out of the Trent imbroglio, for the surrender of Mason and Sli-dell, war appeared to be imminent, even before additional forces could be sent from England. Col. Dyde was therefore again called, and under his command and supervision a small but efficient staff, unpaid with one exception, augmented the available forces of the city within three months from 750 to nearly to 4,000, comprising a Squadron of Cavalry, a Field Battery, six Batteries of Garrison Artillery, two Companies of Engineers, three Regiments of Rifles, and three of Light Infantry, fully armed and equipped. In the partial frontier disturbances caused by the St. Alban's raid in 1865, Col. Dyde was ordered to furnish detachments for several points both in Upper and Lower Canada, and in 1866 and subsequently during the Fenian incursions, he was Brigadier in command of the whole of that part of the volunteer militia forming the 2nd Brigade who were constantly on service with the 1st, composed of H. M. Regular Troops. At this time the Home Guard consisting of three battalions, numbering about 1500, was also placed under his command by the senior Lieut.-Col. the Hon James Ferrier and took their full share of duty in furnishing outlying pickets, guards and patrols, at various points for a considerable time. In addition to the various services in this long course of years Col. Dyde

has been called upon to aid the civil power in times of riot or serious public commotion, on nineteen occasions, either as a magistrate in charge of regular troops or in command of militia and in every instance he received the approval and thanks of the authorities. Col. Dyde has also to deplore the loss of two sons in the service of their country, the eldest who contracted a disease when in command of the Montreal Light Infantry in the winter of 1861, and the other who perished in India in the 14th Light Dragoons. When Sir George Cartier's Militia Bill was enacted, Col. Dyde was shelved after nearly sixty years' service without even the compliment of a general order. But we are happy to say that the record which we have here produced has obtained for the subject of it proper recognition in the very highest quarters.

DE BAR'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. De Bar continues to furnish Montreal playgoers with excellent entertainment. Last week he presented The Big Bonanza, and Monsieur Alphonse, with the assistance of the Fifth Avenue Company, of New York. Both plays were well performed, and drew good houses, but the cast was scarcely as telling as on the occasion of the last visit of this excellent company to Montreal. Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. Louis James, and Mr. James Peakes sustained the same roles as before, and with, if possible, more merit. Mr. David Whiting, the former Uncle Rymple of the Big Bonanza, took the part of the great broker Jonathan Cawallader, and Mr. B. T. Ringgold, and Mr. Chas. Rockwell, respectively personated Jack Lymer, M.D., and Alphonsus DeHaas, each effectively and with credit, but not so satisfactorily as the former exponents of these strongly delineated parts. Miss May Nunez is not as sprightly and ingenue a Virgie as Miss Nina Varion, but apart from the comparison, played with care and *entrain*. The important part of the Professor was ably filled by Mr. Edward Lamb and altogether the piece was smoothly played, and met with success. Little Miss Heron again shone conspicuous in Monsieur Alphonse, which was also received with great favor. Miss Charlotte Stanley is the attraction this week. Visitors to De Bar's Opera House are always sure of a pleasant evening.

HUMOUROUS.

THE mean temperature is what disgusts a man with every climate.

SPEAKING of railroads a wag remarked that they are now built of three gauges, viz: Broad gauge, narrow gauge and mortgage.

A LAZY fellow once declared in a company, that he could not find bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious man, "I'm obliged to work for it."

DON'T be too anxious to solve a conundrum. A man got two black eyes in endeavouring to find out the difference between a man and a woman fighting in the street.

"WELL, I always make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens," said Brownwig.—"Oh, my dear fellow, that's nothing!" said Smithwig. "I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all."

"What do you think of women for doctors?" asked a lady of her family physician.—"They are invaluable, madam," replied the doctor; "we derive at least two-thirds of our income from them."

A MAN was telling some friends about a wonderful parrot.—"Why," said he, "that parrot cries 'top thief' so naturally that every time I hear it I always stop. Now, hang it, what are you all laughing about?"

A fourteen-year-old girl in Sandy Hill, N. Y., eloped with a school boy, got married, and returned home with him to be forgiven. She was soundly spanked by her mother, and the husband on his way out of the house was kicked eighteen times by her father. They had never read anything like that in novels.

"DOCTOR," said an old lady, "I'm so troubled in my sleep. Last night I saw my grandfather, who has been dead thirty years."—"What did you eat before you went to bed?" asked the doctor.—"Nothing but half of a mince pie."—"Well, if you had eaten the other half you might also have seen your grandmother."

MYNHEER SNOFFENGROZEN thus tells how he felt "on a time." It verges towards the agonizing:—"Once, ven I vas court mine Catherine, I vas gone on mine field to hoe my potatoes corn. Vell, den I see my Catherine coming der road, so I dinks I give her a boo, so I climbs a tree, and shunt as I vas going to boo her, I falls of on ver hemlock fence, and stick a pine-knot hole in mine pantaloons, and Catherine vas laff and make me more shame den a sheep mit one tief on his back."

DOMESTIC.

STOMACHIC BITTER.—Infusion of calumbo, infusion of cascara, of each, four ounces; carbonate of potash, one and a half drachm. Mix. Two or three tablespoonfuls occasionally.

THE ROSE SLUG.—This insect pest is now at work on the rose bushes, destroying them as rapidly as it can. The only sure cure is a suds of whale-oil soap, applied to the bush with a syringe or garden engine; with this, the bushes can be cleared in a few hours, the soap effectually destroying the caterpillars, and not only not injuring the bushes, but proving a positive benefit to them.

MANAGEMENT OF GOLD-FISH.—Gold-fish may be kept ten or twelve years [their average period of existence] by using the following precautions: 1. Allow not more than one fifth to two quarts of water. 2. Constantly use the same kind of water, whether well or river; change it every other day in summer, and twice each week in winter. 3. Keep clean sand and pebbles at the bottom, washing them occasionally, or replacing with a fresh supply. 4. Use a small net to catch the fish when changing the water. 5. Feed with sliced meat, thread worms, or flies, once each week, except in cold weather. Feed but little at a time. Remove any uneaten food that may remain after feeding. 6. Do not feed at all from November to the end of February, and but little during the following three months. 7. If there are growing plants in the aquarium, the water need be changed but rarely. 8. Keep from the sun and in the coolest part of the room.