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TEMPERATURE

as observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

May 15th, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 76°	45°	60° 5'	Mon.. 75°	45°	60°
Tues.. 64°	45°	54° 5'	Tues.. 75°	55°	65°
Wed.. 80°	55°	67° 5'	Wed.. 74°	56°	65°
Thur.. 74°	49°	61° 5'	Thur.. 68°	48°	58°
Fri.. 70°	53°	61° 5'	Fri.. 55°	40°	47° 5'
Sat.. 69°	48°	58° 5'	Sat.. 57°	39°	48°
Sun.. 66°	46°	56°	Sun.. 65°	45°	55°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 21st., 1881.

THE WEEK

The banquet given to Sir HUGH and Mr. ANDREW ALLAN on Thursday of last week was a success in every way, as regards the number of guests, the quality of the dinner, and the harmony of the sentiments expressed. All were unanimous to do honour to the pioneers of our ocean trade and the commercial interests bound up in the success of steam navigation. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The late Baron CLEASBY has added another name to the long list of lawyers who have failed to leave behind them an intelligible or legally constructed will. There exists in the heart of man an inherent inability to apply to his own case those tests or remedies which he is in the habit of applying to others. A well-known Irish gentleman of the last generation was noted for his marvellously accurate estimate of the powers of a horse outside his own stable; but once within it, and every animal in turn was "the finest horse in the world." Thus, while he made money in backing his friend's horses, he ever lost upon his own nominations. This fact is, it would seem, better appreciated by the medical than the legal profession. When Mr. ROBERT SAWYER succumbs to the attack of a disease beyond the cure of his customary remedy, he does not turn over the pharmacopia on his own account, but applies to his friend, KNOCKEMORE, M.D., for a prescription in due form. But the legal profession apparently despise such friendly interference, and after spending their lives in interpreting the law for other people, they usually make some absurd blunder the first time they attempt to put it in practice on their own account. As such attempts are most frequently made in the direction of a testamentary disposition, and as the eminent testator has an opportunity of obtaining "leave to alter" when the omissions or errors of the document come before the Court, the practice has produced the somewhat remarkable spectacle of a long list of disputed wills, the work of distinguished legal luminaries. Every one remembers Lord Westbury's omission to appoint any executors to his will, and Lord St. Leonards, the people's authority on will making, left none of his own that could be found, and raised all sorts of troublesome questions as to his "intentions." Whatever these may have been, the great Blackstone certainly exceeded his powers of disposition, and now Baron Cleasby's testamentary wishes will

fail of being carried out by reason of a misdescription of his personal property. Barristers and judges will learn no doubt in time to profit by these warnings and

"take a lesson
From a neighbouring profession."

in confiding the expression of their last wishes to the skill of some brother learned in the law,

MONTREAL is not to be behindhand in the application of the Electric Light. The exhibition at Hochelaga on Friday last was a complete success in every respect. The supper-room in which the invited guests partook of the Company's hospitality, was illuminated by 35 lights, subdued by tinted globes, and producing a soft and pleasant light, hardly greater than that of gas. The possibility of applying these to domestic lighting purposes was thus proved to the entire satisfaction of all present. The Canadian Electric Light Company will thus be encouraged to proceed to the great work of supplying the electricity which, it seems probable, before long must take the place of gas in all our houses. We imagine that the gas companies alone will object to the change. And now almost simultaneous comes the news of experiments in electric heating in the States, which seem to predict another use to which the giant which is superseding steam in so many of its applications, may yet be put. When we can lay on sufficient electricity to warm and light our houses, we shall need only those charming automata, which BULWER LYTTON describes, to do all our menial work, in order that we may enjoy all the pleasures and conveniences he predicts for the "Coming Race." Indeed, were the great novelist to re-write his book at the present day, he would have to exercise his imagination far more strongly in order to make his description at all wonderful. We don't think much of his wonderful "Vril" nowadays.

THERE is trouble in the land of Egypt, trouble, however, that has no connection with the finances of the Khedive or the manoeuvrings of Continental diplomacy. "A British Matron" has written to the editor of the *Egyptian Gazette*, complaining bitterly that the British community in Egypt "does not distinguish itself in the marrying line." To the "British Matron" this seems the more odd in a country where the inhabitants are allowed as many as four wives apiece, and she reflects, with a melancholy worthy of Sturm himself, upon the fact that she has two marriageable daughters and more "coming on," none of whom seem likely to be taken off her hands by ardent wooers. In eloquent despair the "British Matron" points out that marriages are being celebrated every week among the Italian, French, and Greek colonies in Egypt, and she asks dolefully how it is that the "resident sons of Albion" are so behindhand in the desire to take unto themselves wives. She explains that most of the Englishmen living in Egypt are well to do, and could easily afford the expenses of the married state. Wildly she demands why the British Consular Court could not enforce a tax upon bachelors, and, if not, she implores the pulpit at least to deal with the matter, and to thunder with all the strength of ecclesiastical invective against the wicked young men who will not wed.

We have been till now without any reliable disinfectant, in the sense of being at the same time an anti-septic. The public generally confounds disinfectants, that is to say, compounds capable of destroying bad smells, with substances efficacious to destroy morbid germs. In contagious maladies, how frequently has chloride of lime been employed? It destroys—a little—some odors, but more especially masks them by its own. Still, its action in the germs of contagion is nil. Carbolic acid should be employed in preference, but even this is not efficacious as an anti-putrescent unless diffused in such quantities in an

atmosphere as to render respiration impossible, being dangerous. And, following Sternberg's experiments, it is not certain if carbolic acid can kill all species of disease germs. Ozone and other oxidants are excellent, but their value depends on their being employed in high doses, and if so employed they grip the throat and irritate the tissues. M. Peyrusson claims to have discovered a product, certain at once as a disinfectant and an anti-septic. While producing no irritation of the tissues, one-eighth of an ounce suffices to disinfect an apartment covering 100 yards. His substance is azotized ether, being the product of a mixture of azotic acid of 36°, and four parts of alcohol at 90°. M. Peyrusson has placed in vases beaten eggs, blood, meat, &c., and allowed putrescence to do its work. He next placed in the vases bottles, unstoppered, containing azotized ether. They protected the contents intact from further decay, while a vase left free advanced to the last stages of decomposition. The experiments were renewed with chloride of lime, carbolic acid and ozone. The first did not stop putrefaction, the second delayed it, the third checked decay at first, but after three days it was inefficacious. The azotized ether proved faultless. But it has also been tried in in some hospital wards, and with marked success. At Limoges, in an hospital ward cubing 300 yards, and containing 12 beds, the atmosphere was positively repulsive; three ounces of the ether poured out on as many saucers, completely purified the air, and hastened the recovery of the inmates. Similar results followed in other hospitals.

THE ALLAN BANQUET.

Between four and five hundred persons assembled at the Windsor last Thursday to do honour to Sir Hugh and Mr. Andrew Allan. The principal features of the banquet have been already fully set out in the daily papers, and there is little to do but to add our testimony to the success of the evening. The dinner was sumptuous and unusually well served, and a feature of the tables was the floral display, which comprised 20,000 cut flowers and a variety of valuable specimen plants. Suspended from the central chandelier was a miniature model of the *Parisian*. The hull, resting upon a bed of choice exotics, was composed of white and carmine pinks, while festoons of smilax represented the sails. The funnels were composed of immortels of red, white and blue, the colour of the Allan Line, and the smoke issuing from the funnels was naturally enough represented by a dark feathery grass. The Canadian ensign surmounted the foremast, and the Union Jack fluttered at the mainmast. The Mayor presided at the centre table, and in company with the guests of the evening was conducted to his place after the company had been seated by the pipers of the 5th Fusiliers, who on several occasions during the course of the banquet did honour to the country of Sir Hugh's birth.

After the toasts of the Queen, the Royal Family, the Governor-General, and the President of the United States had been duly given, the latter being responded to by Consul-General Smith, the Army, Navy and Militia called forth Col. Dyde and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, and last, but not least, Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, who, in response to an enthusiastic call, delivered in French what was probably the most eloquent speech of the evening.

These disposed of, the Chairman gave the toast of the evening, remarking that, in 1826, he had been present when Sir Hugh, then a lad, landed in this country. Mr. Felix Sourier had pointed him out with the prophetic words, "There goes a lad, who will be a man some day." Sir Hugh, on rising to respond, was enthusiastically greeted. He expressed his and his brother's gratification at the compliment paid him by the warmth of their reception, and declared that the respect and approbation of his fellow-citizens was more to them than all the honours recently bestowed on him in other places. They claimed no special merit for their share in the development of the resources of the country, since their efforts had been of course primarily devoted to the advancement of their own business, but the fact of having been instrumental in benefitting their own city and country was most gratifying. The *Parisian* was alluded to as a necessity in face of the improvements in the New York trade, and Sir Hugh expressed his belief that other and finer vessels would have yet to be built. Referring to the deepening of the channel, which alone made it possible to navigate such a vessel as the *Parisian*, he made a graceful allusion to the services of the late Hon. John Young in this matter, and expressed his hope that the scheme for erecting a monument to his memory would be carried out. Mr. Andrew Allan also responded to much the same effect.

The Chairman then proposed "the Senate and the House of Commons," which was responded to by Hon. Messrs. Ryan and Huntington, and

Messrs. Coursol, M. P. Ryan and Thos. White. "Our Railway and Shipping Interests" brought an interesting speech from Mr. L. J. Sergeant of the Grand Trunk; Mr. Thos. Cramp and Mr. P. S. Stevenson also responded. Mr. F. W. Henshaw presented some interesting statistics in reply to "Our Manufacturing and Commercial Interests," and Mr. Andrew Robertson pointed out that the Allan Line had increased the tonnage of Montreal port four-fold in a quarter of a century. "The Press" was responded to by Messrs. James Stewart and Richard White, and "The Ladies" by Mr. R. D. McGibbon. Music was furnished during the evening by the Victoria Rifles' Band.

We must not forget to acknowledge our indebtedness to Messrs. Notman & Sandham for their assistance in photographing the large dining-room of the Windsor for the use of our special artist in his drawing of the banquet.

SEIGNIORIAL MANOR OF THE FIRST SEIGNEUR OF BEAUPORT 1634.

We are indebted to Mr. Le Moine of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for the sketch from which our illustration has been taken. A special interest in the old manor has been recently aroused by the discovery of a circular plate of lead or pewter amongst the ruins of the building, which was destroyed by fire two years ago. Although much injured by the flames, a portion at least of it is decipherable and refers the date of the manor back to 1634. The plate when discovered was rolled up and is said to have contained a document and a few coins. The former however crumbled to dust and the latter has vanished to our regret. The inscription is as follows, according to Mrs. Gogy, of Darnoc, Beauport, to whom it was brought:—

I. H. S. M. I. A.

LAN 1634 LE

NTE

29 IVILET-IE-ETE-PLA

PREMIERE-P-C-GIFART

SEIGNEUR-DE-CE-LIEV

This is rudely but deeply cut into the plate and underneath may be seen in patches traces of a fainter etching, part of which may be a coat of arms, but this is uncertain; underneath can be seen a heart reversed, with flames springing from it upwards. All these are enclosed in a larger heart, point downwards.

This rude inscription of 25th July, 1634, gives priority as to date to the Beauport Manor over any ancient structure extant in Canada this day. The erection of the manor would seem to have preceded by three years the foundation of the Jesuits' Sillery residence, now owned by Messrs. Dobell and Beckett, which dates of July, 1637. A writer in the *Quebec Chronicle*, whose letter should be reproduced were it not too long, offers some interesting comments upon the discovery and makes some conjectures as to its history and engraving, ending with the interesting description from Francis Packman of the ceremony of *Foi et hommage* as performed by a recalcitrant vassal of the Seigneur, the stone mason and *savant* Jean Guion, possibly the very man who engraved the plate itself. In the presence of a notary, Guion presented himself at the principal door of the Manor-house of Beauport. Having knocked, one Boule, farmer of Giffard, opened the door, and in reply to Guion's question if the Seigneur was at home, replied that he was not, but that he, Boule, was empowered to receive acknowledgments of faith and homage from the vassals in his name. "After the which reply" proceeds the act, "the said Guion, being at the principal door, placed himself on his knees on the ground with head bare, and without sword or spurs, and said three times these words: 'Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, I bring you the faith and homage which I am bound to bring you on account of my fief Du Buisson which I hold as a man of faith of your Seigniorship of Beauport, declaring that I offer to pay my seigniorial and feudal dues in this season, and demanding of you to accept me in faith and homage as aforesaid.'" (*Old Regime*, p. 246-257).

We will close this article with Mr. Le Moine's own description of the chateau as it stood previous to 1759. "The familiar old pile alleged to have been the headquarters of the Marquis of Montcalm, during the siege of 1759, and in which so many generations of Duchesnays and some of Col. Gogy's children were born, became the prey of flames in 1879, it is said, by the act of a vandal, an incendiary; thus perished the most ancient stronghold of the proud feudal Lords of Beauport—the stone manor of Surgeon Robert Gifart—the safe retreat against the Iroquois of the warlike Juchereau Duchesnays, one of whose ancestors in 1645, had married Maria Gifart, or Giffard, a daughter of the bell-couse Esculapius from Perche, France, Surgeon Robert Gifart. The massive manor stood in front of the more modern dwelling Col. Gogy had erected at Darnoc, in 1865, and rather intercepted the view to be had from this spot of Quebec. As one of the memorable landmarks of the past, it has furnished a subject for the pencil of Col. Benson J. Lossing, author of the "American Revolution" and "Life of Washington," who, during his visit to Quebec, in July, 1858, sketched it with others for *Harper's Magazine*, where it appeared, over the heading "Montcalm's Headquarters, Beauport," in the number for January, 1859, page 180.