

Our Illustrations.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BALL AT TORONTO.

The ball given by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady took place on Thursday, the 24th ult., at the Parliament Buildings. It was perhaps one of the finest ever given in the Dominion, says the *Mail*, and both in the arrangement of the rooms and the brilliant crowds of fashionably-dressed visitors who thronged the different apartments, presented an appearance which will long be remembered by those who had the honour of witnessing it. The Chamber of the Legislative Council, and that used as the post office, ward room, etc., were elegantly decorated with wreaths, garlands and festoons of fir dotted with roses, the sides of both Chambers being lined with crimson cloth. The greater part of the raised platform upon which the members' seats are usually placed had been moved, and an entirely new floor laid down; the fittings of the post office were also removed, leaving a large open space in the centre of each room open for the dancers. Upon the wall were hung large mirrors and a number of excellent engravings in handsome frames, while at the sides were the usual seats and lounges for the benefit of chaperones. In the Council Chamber, the magnificent full-length portrait of Her Majesty, from the City Hall, having been brought here, occupied a prominent position on the north wall. The band in this chamber was located in the gallery. In the other and largest room, in addition to the decorations before mentioned, there were a couple of handsome trophies of bayonets and ramrods, supplied from the armoury of the Queen's Own, there being also a dais for the reception of the Vice-regal party. The band in this apartment was placed in a covered music chamber erected outside the windows, which were of course thrown open, being draped with crimson curtains. The floors in both chambers were well waxed, too well indeed, the lobbies between the two being carpeted and lined with seats. The long chamber over the lobbies was used as a refreshment room, and supper was laid in the old library, which was decorated for the occasion with bunting, the passages to and from it being laid with crimson cloth.

Shortly after nine o'clock the visitors began to arrive in rapid succession at the east door till at a few minutes to ten when their Excellencies arrived, the Council Chamber presented a most brilliant appearance. At the time named their carriage drove up to the grand entrance which had been covered in with crimson cloth for the occasion. The Governor-General's Body Guard, who were on duty under Col. Cumberland, saluted, and their Excellencies, attended by Colonel Fletcher and Lieut. Coulson, A. D. C., entered the Council Chamber accompanied by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Howland, attended by Captain Curtis; Lady Harriet Fletcher, who accompanied their Excellencies—the quadrille band of the 10th Royals playing "God Save the Queen." Their Excellencies then proceeded round the room, receiving and responding to the bows of their guests. The first quadrille was then formed, His Excellency the Governor-General opening the ball with Mrs. Howland, Lady Dufferin dancing the quadrille with His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor. His Excellency, who was in plain evening dress, over a white waistcoat, wore the ribbons and orders of the Bath and St. Patrick—Lady Dufferin's dress being composed of pink silk trimmed with tulle, and Brussels lace flounces looped up with roses and white lilac. On her head a diamond tiara and flowers similar to those on the dress. Her ornaments were a diamond necklace and earrings, and several bracelets.

The appearance of the two ball rooms as the evening wore on became of charming effect. The ladies' dresses showed a degree of taste which was not only marked in individual instances, but throughout the entire assembly the arrangement of the different dresses as to shape and choice of colour would have done credit to an assembly at the Tuileries in its bygone days. Pink undoubtedly predominated, and was presented of all material and tint. There were some very handsome dresses of green silk, and others of pale corn colour, which lighted up well under the brilliant lighting of the rooms. The gentlemen, though the majority wore ordinary evening dress, presented a considerable number of handsome uniforms, and many of our Volunteer corps were there in their quiet, though somewhat sombre dress.

Refreshments were served throughout the evening in most excellent style, the guests being obliged to enter by one door and leave by another, thus preventing that annoying crush caused by conflicting streams of people in a narrow doorway, which is usually to be dreaded and gone through in affairs of this kind.

At midnight the supper-room was thrown open, and a steady throng of hungry dancers continued to attack the really lordly array of viands for the remainder of the evening. During the evening His Excellency the Governor-General danced with the following ladies:—Mrs. Howland, Miss Cumberland, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. T. C. Patteson, Miss Crawford, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Miss Harman, Miss Taylor, (London), Mrs. George Brown, Miss Fraser, (Port Hope), Mrs. F. B. Cumberland, Miss Emily Brown, Mrs. Allan McDougall, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, (Kingston), Miss Heward, and Mrs. Nichol Kingsmill. Lady Dufferin favoured the following gentlemen with her hand:—The Lieut.-Governor, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. George Brown, and Hon. A. McKellar. Their Excellencies remained till the close of the ball, at about three o'clock.

MESSRS. IVES & ALLEN'S MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AND WAREHOUSES.

The establishment of Messrs. Ives & Allen, founded by the present members of the firm some thirteen years ago, has developed into what may—for the Dominion—be fairly termed colossal proportions. Our illustration represents the central and main portions of their premises, as seen from William Street looking down Queen Street. The five story iron front building on the left being the new offices and warehouse now finishing and to be connected by an iron bridge as shown above—with the workshops on the right. A glance at the advertisement on the walls of the warehouse will give an idea of the description of goods produced by this firm, although a vast variety of articles are comprised under the general terms of Hardware, Hollowware, &c. Referring to the plan of the streets of this locality (to be found on the last page) it will be noticed that the works extend through three whole blocks, a distance of over 700 feet; consequently, to get any correct impression of this immense establishment, we must visit the different departments in succession.

Commencing at King Street we will first visit the new Stove, Foundry and mounting shops which are just completed and are

fitted up with the latest improved appliances and machinery for making and finishing stoves in the very best style. The foundry, where the stoves are moulded and cast, is nearly 100 feet square, and the main portion of the roof is carried by girders of 60 feet span, thus leaving the moulding floors unobstructed by posts or piers. The cupola for melting the iron is McKenzie's patent, and capable of melting ten tons of iron at one heat. The stove castings, when cleaned, are elevated to the mounting shops in the second story of the front building, and after being put together, the stoves are run upon a tramway across the foundry directly into the warehouse on Queen Street, where the finished productions are all stored.

Passing from the foundry we enter the warehouse fronting on Queen Street, where are the head offices, sample and stock rooms. This building is of immense strength and size, containing 60,000 square feet of flooring exclusive of basement, and is admirably arranged for the storage and handling of goods. A drive way runs through the centre of the building at either end of which are platform hoists. Several teams can stand in this passage at once, and goods can be received and delivered with the greatest facility, and without encumbering the sidewalks. Passing through several flats which are occupied for storage, we find in the fifth story the Wire Works, now grown to be a flourishing department, and employing a large number of hands. Thousands of yards of wire cloth are produced yearly, also, a great variety of useful and ornamental articles.

Crossing Queen street we enter the main factory buildings—which extend through the block—first, taking a look at the engine which is newly put in, and of 45 horse power. The boiler furnace is fitted up with an improved apparatus, which consumes the smoke and effects a great saving in fuel. This is an invention of Mr. Ives, and for which he has obtained patents both here and in the States, and which is being generally adopted throughout the city.

The first flat of this building is devoted to the manufacture of smoothing irons, 200 tons of which are made yearly. They are first planed off upon automatic lathes, one man being able to tend four at the same time. After leaving the planer, they are finished upon swiftly revolving emery wheels, which leave a high polish upon the face of the iron.

Leaving the upper portion of the building till our return we will go through into the main foundry. Here a bewildering sight meets the eye, men with ladles of glowing melted iron are rushing in every direction, while others are yet working at the moulding, shoveling and stamping the sand into the moulds.

A new system has lately been adopted, and a heat is taken off in the morning as well as in the afternoon, so that castings are made every hour of the day. A new Cupola recently erected upon an improved plan is capable of melting 10 tons per hour. The foundry floor occupies a space of 20,000 square feet, mostly devoted to light hardware and ornamented iron work, but there are ample facilities for making work of the heaviest description. In the jobbing department are turned out building castings, sewing machines, safes and scale castings; also threshing and mowing machine castings, in fact several machine shops and factories are supplied from these works.

Adjoining and shut off from the foundry by thick walls and iron doors is a building used for storing patterns, of which there is an immense number and of great value.

Crossing Prince street we come to a two story building, the lower portion of which is a furnace for melting brass, and where is made the Babbitt Metal, which has a high reputation throughout the country. The upper room is now being refitted and made comfortable as a Reading Room for the use of the workmen during the dinner hour, and will contain files of the daily papers.

Stretching through another block to Duke Street are covered sheds and buildings for the storage of iron, coal, sand, and foundry supplies, which are kept for sale as well as for consumption on the premises. In passing through the foundry on our return we notice the manufacture of Composite chilled iron work, such as railings and gates, iron bedsteads, &c., &c., produced by a process which in this country is peculiar to this firm. Hastily passing through the noise and dust of the mill rooms, where the castings are cleaned and polished, we visit the bedstead shops, where a large number of hands are employed, and an immense quantity of both English and American patterns produced, which find their way to all parts of the Dominion. Stepping on to the steam elevator we are taken up to the finishing shops, where are a large number of labour-saving tools, and appliances for fitting and putting together the various articles which make up the extensive catalogue of hardware.

In an adjoining room cut off by iron doors is the japanning and ornamental department, where the goods are covered with various preparations, and dried in large steam ovens.

The number of hands at present employed in these works is between two and three hundred, which will be increased during the next spring, when the new premises are fully in operation, to more than three hundred.

During the past summer many skilled workmen have been imported from England, and a number of French and Belgian mechanics have been engaged.

Besides being manufacturers, Messrs. Ives & Allen are also factors, and take the entire product of several other concerns, the most important of which is the Provincial Hardware Co. of Kingston, whose locks, butts, and other house trimmings are now in general use throughout the Dominion.

The celebrated "Dominion Black Lead," which has become a requisite in every family, is manufactured at the Plumbago Mines, on the Ottawa River.

CHATEAU-LAFITTE.

Our illustration needs but little explanation. Château-Lafitte, with its sister Châteaux Margaux and Latour, is sufficiently known, if only by name, to explain the scene in the picture, the busy crowds of men and women hard at work bringing in the precious vintage of Medoc. The château in the background, together with the *clos*, are the property of M. Rothschild, who purchased it in 1868 for the sum of 4,500,000 francs.

THE VILLAGE OF ELORA

is situated on the line of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, 43 miles from Hamilton, in the centre of a splendid agricultural country. The Grand River, on the banks of which the village is built, furnishes excellent water-power, of which every advantage is taken. There are several mills, and factories in the place, and the enterprise of its inhabitants have made it one of the most thriving villages in the county of Wellington.

Miscellaneous.

Two members of the suite of the ex-emperor Napoleon have been visiting Kingstown, near Dublin, with the professed object of selecting a residence for the Imperial family. St. Valeres, near Bray, the seat of the late Judge Crampton, has been regarded as suitable.

Dean Swift bequeathed a madhouse to Ireland because, as an epigram relates, no country wanted it so much. According to the French papers, an Englishman, who recently died at Armentière, has followed that eccentric divine's example, by leaving £60,000 for building a lunatic asylum in France. "This preference does us much honour," says *La Liberté*, "and probably no similar insult has been paid to this country since old Bedlam was built on the plan of the Tuileries, a fact which greatly irritated the French monarch of that day."

A Paris engineer has just been "hoist with his own petard" in a literal sense—i.e., blown to pieces by the accidental explosion of an infernal machine, whose destructive properties he had intended for the benefit of the Prussians, should another war break out. The man's name was Durieux, and for many months he had laboured assiduously at his benevolent invention, which was to sweep away whole ranks of the enemy at a single discharge. At last the moment came for the final proof. Durieux procured a hundred leaden toy soldiers, dressed them in the Prussian uniform, placed them before his instrument of vengeance, fired it, and blew himself to pieces.

A Brixton clergyman was recently discovered turning a mangle. The mangling came about in this wise. The clergyman, going his visiting rounds, called on a poor woman who kept a mangle, and who was "at her wit's end," seeing that her husband was ill, and she could get no one to take a turn, "so that she might get her work home in time, so as not to lose her customers." The kindly clergyman listened to her tale, saw her difficulty, and said he supposed turning a mangle required no particular skill—could he do it? The woman protested that such a thing was impossible; but in spite of her remonstrances, the Rev. gentleman insisted on trying his hand, and continued at the work far into the night, until all the clothes were ready for delivery next morning.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—In May next the grand Austrian Exhibition is to be opened. It is stated that the Austrian Government has set apart ample space for the benefit of exhibitors from this side of the Atlantic. The Dominion will, we believe, be fully represented at this grand world's show. The exhibition palace is situated a short distance east of the city of Vienna. The main building is 3,000 feet long, 82 feet wide, intersected at right angles by 32 transepts, each 274 feet long, by 50 feet wide; each transept has a separate entrance, over which will be marked the name of the country to which it belongs. The palace is arranged geographically from east to west. China and Japan will occupy the extreme eastern, and America the extreme western ends. In the middle of this palace is the great rotunda, the largest roofed building in the world; the iron columns on which it rests are 80 feet high, while the roof itself springs in one clear unbroken span of 354 feet from pillar to pillar, the entire height being 250 feet. The entire space inclosed for the exhibition is 69,430 square metres, or 222,090 square feet. Machinery Hall, built entirely of brick and iron, is 2,609 feet long and 150 wide, divided into a broad central nave for the larger kind of machinery in motion, and two side aisles for small machinery not in motion.

An inventor has recently suggested a form of communism which a good many quiet, respectable householders would probably like to see tried during the ensuing winter. It is proposed that a number of houses should receive in common a supply of hot air or hot water, to be furnished from a suitable outside apparatus of pipes, boiler and furnace, to be paid for in common. The hot air or hot water would be "laid on," like the water; and the system, after being tried with a few streets and squares (a mere business concession in view of a timid public) would afterwards be extended to parishes and whole towns. It is maintained that by the means contemplated warmth could be distributed, at a small cost, throughout the house; so that water would never freeze in the bedrooms, while in the kitchen enough heat could at any moment be turned on for cooking a dinner. It is, perhaps, in favour of this project that as regards the main idea it is not new. In Russia where, during the long and terrible winters the cost of fuel is to every one a matter for serious consideration, a number of adjacent rooms and passages in the same house are often heated from one vast intermediate chimney, with a furnace at the base. When the smoke from the newly ignited wood in the stove or furnace has been allowed to escape, the chimney is closed from the top, and remains warm and a distributor of warmth throughout the day.

An instructive article in a German newspaper makes known by carefully selected statistics, the great increase that has taken place of late years in most European countries in the consumption of articles of food and drink which our grandfathers regarded as luxuries. Of course the increase has been much greater in some articles than in others. In Prussia the yearly consumption of meat per head had advanced from 33 lb. in 1806 to 40 lb. in 1849, brandy had grown from 3 quarts to 8, and wine from $\frac{3}{4}$ quart to 2 quarts. The increase in sugar, again, was from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 7 lb., and in coffee from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 4 lb. These figures do not bring us to the latest times, but the increase has been even in a greater ratio during the years since 1849. Thus, Kolb estimates the total consumption of sugar per head of the population in the area of the Zollverein for the year 1860 at 7.37 lb., and in the year 1864 it had advanced to 9.23 lb. The annual consumption of the population of London is given, on the authority of the *Economist*, as follows:—In the year 1842: Sugar, 16.54 lb.; tea, 1.47 lb.; cocoa, 0.09 lb.; wine, 0.22 gallon; spirits, 0.87 gallon. In the year 1865: Sugar, 41.17 lb.; tea, 3.26 lb.; cocoa, 1.14 lb.; wine, 0.40 gallon; spirits, 0.89 gallon. From these figures it appears that England bears the palm easily in all such matters. From the recent work of M. Block, "L'Europe Politique et Sociale," it appears that the sugar consumption of France per head per year is 7.4 kilogrammes, that of Prussia 3.75, Austria 2.46, Russia 1.2, Holland 7.03, Belgium 4.06, while England stands at 19.88 kilogrammes. England also uses above half as much silk as the whole of the rest of Europe.