

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 7, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Dec. 1.—First Sunday in Advent. Princess of Wales born, 1841. Governor Macdougall entered the North-West Territory, 1869.
MONDAY,	" 2.—Cortez died, 1547. Mercator died, 1594. Village of St. Denis burnt, 1837. Disraeli resigned office, 1858.
TUESDAY,	" 3.—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710. Battle of Hebenlinden, 1800. Bolsoni died, 1823. Flaxman died, 1826. Hamilton and Toronto section G. W. R. opened, 1856. Church of the Gesù, Montreal, opened, 1865.
WEDNESDAY,	" 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642. Hobbes died, 1679. Bishop Plessis died, 1825. Sutta, abolished in India, 1829.
THURSDAY,	" 5.—Montgomery and Arnold besieged Quebec, 1775. Mozart died, 1792. Berwick died, 1795. Martial Law proclaimed, 1837.
FRIDAY,	" 6.—St. Nicholas, Abp. & C. General Monk born, 1608. Battle of Missisquoi Bay, 1837.
SATURDAY,	" 7.—St. Ambrose, Bp. & C. Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542. Marshal Ney shot, 1815. Mackenzie defeated at Toronto, 1837.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 26 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending Nov. 24, 1872.

	Mean Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Mean Rel. Hum.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Nov. 18	31	32	25	67	30.12	S S W	Overcast.
19	31	32	27	61	29.55	W S W	Snowing.
20	32	33	24	73	29.57	W	Cloudy.
21	32	33	11	73	29.92	W S W	Hazy.
22	32	33	9	69	29.91	W S W	Hazy.
23	32	33	22	82	29.92	S W	Snowing.
24	32	33	22	82	30.06	W	Overcast.
MEAN	32.0	33.4	25.0	74.4	29.96		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 28.0; of Humidity, 33.0; of Barometer, 0.48 inches. Maximum height of Barometer on the 18th, 30.24; Minimum height on the 24th, 29.76.

Whole amount of snow (its rain equivalent) during the week, 0.30 inches equivalent to 4.57 gallons of water per acre.

NOTE.—The wind during the week was not very variable, chiefly from the W and S W. The weather dull and overcast, no bright sunshine.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday morning Professor Kingston, Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, caused a bulletin to be placed at the Post Office in this city, stating that dangerous weather may be expected. So far his anticipations were correct, for it blew very hard during the afternoon and night, the Barometer going as low as 29.45.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain a double-page illustration of

THE BALL AT RAVENSCRAIG,

GIVEN BY SIR HUGH ALLAN IN HONOUR OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL:

Followed at

LITTLE HOPE,

being the third instalment of the series of

SKETCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES;

and a winter street scene, entitled,

"THE FIRST SNOW."

The undersigned has much pleasure in acquainting the public that he has entered into arrangements with Mr. Johnston, C.E., of Montreal, for the early publication of his large "Map of the whole Dominion, from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, with the Northern and Western States."

This Map is approved and recommended by the highest Geographical Authorities in Canada as being the most accurate, comprehensive and useful Map yet made. It will be the special care and aim of the undersigned to place this valuable work before the Canadian public in a style commensurate with its great merits, early in the ensuing year.

GEO. E. DESBARATS.

[See Prospectus.]

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The Proprietor of this paper wishes to secure the services of two responsible, active, intelligent business men to take charge, the one of the North-western Ontario, and the other of the Eastern Ontario Agencies of THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Exclusive territory and liberal percentage given. Satisfactory references or adequate security required. Apply at once to

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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NOTICE TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

Persons and Clubs sending in their names NOW, accompanied by \$4.00 for each subscription, will receive THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS from the date of their remittance to 31st December, 1873.
16th November, 1872.

OUR CHROMO FOR 1873.

We are happy to state that we are preparing a fine Chromo for presentation to our subscribers for 1873. The subject and execution being thoroughly Canadian and very artistic, will no doubt please our numerous patrons. It represents a Snow-shoe Party by Moonlight, halting at a farm-house near the Mountain of Montreal, and is taken from a photograph by Notman, coloured by Henry Sandham. It will be printed on plate paper, and be the size of a double page illustration in THE NEWS. We hope to distribute it early in January to our subscribers; and we take this opportunity to request an early renewal of all subscriptions, and trust that our friends will exert themselves to send us each a few new names. The price, \$4.00, is henceforth strictly payable in advance. One remittance of \$20.00 entitles the sender to six copies for one year, which will be addressed separately if desired.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

WHILE the "strong-minded females" in the United States are busy agitating for what they are pleased to term their "rights," their sisters in the old world are advancing their claims to a higher and more satisfactory system of education in a calm and dignified manner that contrasts strangely with the unlovely ways of the American "shrieking sisterhood." From every quarter of the eastern hemisphere we hear of movements in favour of female education. Even Greece and far-away Siam have entered the lists. Truly the seed sown at Edinburgh and Zurich has brought forth a goodly harvest.

During the last two or three months the progress of the Female Education movement has been very marked. Commencing with Great Britain we find that the labours of the London Ladies' Educational Association have met with unexpected success. The fourth session of the ladies' classes held under the direction of this society opened on the 21st ult., under the most promising auspices. These classes are conducted by professors of University College, and the list of subjects of study is almost formidable. Mathematics, mechanics, physics, practical chemistry, physiology, psychology, architecture, with the English, French, German, and Italian languages and literature are all to be found on the list. Last session there were no less than twenty-one of these classes, which were attended by nearly three hundred ladies, and this year it is proposed to establish evening classes at reduced fees for the benefit of governesses. Cambridge—another of the centres of this movement—now boasts five separate organizations for the improvement of female education, among which are a college for women, a lending library for female students, a series of classes by correspondence, and a system of lectures for women, associated with four exhibitions and a fund for assisting governesses. In Edinburgh, where Miss Garrett so nobly fought on behalf of her educational and professional "rights," the committee for securing a complete medical education have found a new ally in Mr. Walter Thomson, of London, who has promised £1,000—the half of which has already been handed over—to be devoted, first, to the payment of expenses that have to be incurred in prosecuting the claim of women to the highest medical education obtainable in the University of Edinburgh or elsewhere, and, secondly, to the assistance or encouragement of lady students who have been subjected to extra charges by the obstacles interposed in Edinburgh.

The news from the European continent is equally encouraging. In Russia a Medical College for Ladies is about to be established, for the endowment of which a Siberian lady has generously offered the sum of fifty thousand roubles. Classes are to be formed ostensibly for midwifery, but this, it is said, will not exclude the higher studies of medicine. These classes are to be under the direction of the professors of the Imperial College of Physicians, and the course of studies will be one of four years' duration. In Greece the movement has also made itself felt. At Athens a "Ladies' Association for the Education of Women" has recently been established by some wealthy and influential ladies, under the presidency of Madame Helena Skouft, a niece of the celebrated Capanlis, the hero of Missolonghi. But the most interesting information with respect to Female Education comes from the East. In Siam the movement in favour of improving the lot of women is extending and taking a practical form. In the Siam Advertiser we read that "on the 16th of August the examinations of the Petchaburee Industrial School were held. The young ladies were examined in reading, arithmetic, and geography, and original composition. They took their turns at the black board, and read their original pieces, without evincing any particular embarrassment, although the school-room was crowded, and at the head of the audience were seated the

mother and wife of the Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor and his wife. This is the more remarkable, too, because but a few months ago these young women were not able to read a word even of their own language."

In Canada the Female Education movement has, especially within the last two years, made considerable progress. Classes have been established for the higher education of women, which have hitherto met with great success. We trust to see the cause meet with fresh triumphs, and heartily wish it God-speed.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Traditions and customs, saint's days and festivals, have travelled down to us through a long succession of years, and the greatest part of them will, in all probability, be of perpetual observation; for the generality of men look back with almost a superstitious veneration on the ages of their forefathers; and authorities that are grey with time, seldom fail of commanding those filial honours, claimed even by the appearance of hoary old age.

The strongest proof of their remote antiquity, is, that they have outlived the general knowledge of the very causes that gave rise to them.

The prime origin of many of these traditions and observances and ceremonies is, perhaps, absolutely unattainable. Hone and Chambers in their "Book of Days," and Bourne in his "Antiquities Vulgares" have done much to reach the fountain-head of streams which have been running and increasing from the beginning of time.

Christian Rome borrowed many of her rites and ceremonies in the most luxurious abundance from ancient and heathen Rome; some of the ancient Roman calendars of singular curiosity contain, under the immovable feasts and fasts, a variety of observations contributing not a little to the elucidation of many of our popular customs which have an interest even in these days. The Society of Antiquaries in England, and the publishers of "Notes and Queries" have rendered the recesses of these antiquities easier of access.

From the sources named we shall from time to time give brief and, we hope, entertaining information to those of our readers who have not, either from want of time or inclination, paid any attention to the subject. It is a subject full of interest, and cannot be studied without acquiring some useful knowledge of mankind. By the chemical process of philosophy, even wisdom may be extracted from the traditions and ceremonies of our forefathers.

The commencement of the ecclesiastical year is regulated by the feast of Saint Andrew, the nearest Sunday to which, whether before or after, constitutes the first Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew's Day is thus sometimes the first and sometimes the last festival in the Christian year. This year it is the last festival. To the biblical student it is not necessary to speak of the son of Jonas and the brother of Simon Peter.

Tradition informs us that a Christian lady of rank, named Maximilla, caused the body of St. Andrew to be embalmed and honourably interred, and that in the earlier part of fourth century it was removed by the Emperor Constantine to Byzantium or Constantinople, where it was deposited in a church erected in honour of the Twelve Apostles. There the body was not allowed to rest, for a pious Greek Monk, named Regulus, so says the Legend, conveyed it to Scotland, and there deposited it in 368 A.D. on the Eastern coast of Fife where he built a church, and where afterwards arose the renowned city and cathedral of St. Andrew's.

St. Andrew has been regarded, from time immemorial, as the patron Saint of Scotland; and his day, the 30th of November, is a favourite occasion of social and national reunion among Scotchmen all over the world; whether the "time immemorial" dates back from the time of St. Palladius who, according to Bede, was first sent by Pope Celestin, in 431 A.D., to the Scots that believed in Christ, or from the reign of Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore, in 1057 A.D., when the name of Scotia, or Scotland was attributed to the country in lieu of its more ancient name of Albania, the chroniclers are silent thereon.

ANCIENT MONTREAL.

"I pray you let us satisfy our eyes with the memorials and the things of fame that do renown this city."

Such was the request of Sebastian to Antonio, in Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night" when he entered the city in Illyria, the residence of the Duke of Orsino. The same desire would be natural to a stranger visiting Montreal, were he of a reflective character, to see the buildings and places associated with the memory of departed worth or greatness; such things are always interesting to the reflecting portion of mankind. It is admitted that "whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present advances us in the dignity of thinking-beings." The prevalence of this feeling is attested by the visits paid to many a spot consecrated to fame by genius, piety, or patriotism.

Unfortunately "the memorials and things of fame that do renown" Montreal are few, and these of comparatively recent date. The buildings of the past are fast disappearing, the towers of the old citadel, the gorgeous palace of the Jesuits, the Recollet Convent and Nunnery are, as it were, dissolved, and "like an insubstantial pageant faded" have left not a "rack," or vestige, behind. What a pity it is so.

We have no memorial of the altar which was raised upon the birth-night of the city by Maisonneuve in 1642, and decorated by Charlotte Barré with shining festoons of twinkling fire-flags. The name of the founder of the city is not even associated with our streets.

Where are the things of fame that renowned the city at the time of its surrender to Amherst in 1761, when it contained only 3,000 inhabitants? Where are the principal buildings that once stood between Dalhousie Square along the line of Notre Dame street, and the Place d'Armes in which stood a statue or bust of George III., the head of which may now be seen in the Natural History Society's Library, and where Governor Carleton reviewed the troops that attacked and trashed the American Colonel Ethan Allan at Longue Pointe in 1757?

Where are the "old houses neatly built of stone, the better