

ten parts of oil of turpentine are to be gradually added. To give colour, the addition is made of solution in turpentine of gum gutta for yellow, and dragon's blood for red. These are to be mixed in sufficient quantity to give the shade desired.

SKETCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DOUGLAS VILLAGE AND TEANASS LAKE.

One of the tributaries of the Fraser River, the chief stream of British Columbia, is the Harrison River, which enters the Fraser from the northward, fifty miles west of New Westminster, the capital of the colony. Harrison River flows out of Harrison Lake, a piece of fresh water some thirty miles long. At its head Harrison Lake communicates with a smaller lake, on the shores of which is situated the Village of Douglas. Douglas is named after the Governor of the colony at the time it first became inhabited, (by the King George men as the Indians of that country call all of Her Majesty's subjects.) James Douglas was chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at the time of the first discovery of gold in British Columbia, and for that reason the Imperial authorities appointed him to the Governorship of the colony, and at the expiration of his term he was made a K. C. B. The village contains only a few hundred inhabitants, and is situate about one day's journey by steamer from New Westminster.

A portage of 29 miles by waggon road from Douglas brings you to Teanass Lake, the name of which is derived from the Chinook word, signifying small. The Lake is only seven miles long, and is divided from a lake of eighteen miles by a short portage of about 1 1/2 miles. On the portage of 29 miles between the village of Douglas and Teanass Lake, and about half way distant between those places, are hot sulphur springs which have been converted into a bath-house.

H. M. S. "CROCODILE."

On Thursday, the 7th instant, H. R. H. Prince Arthur, after a ten months' stay in Canada, left for England in H. M. S. "Crocodile," which had been sent to Quebec especially to bring him home. On the evening preceding the day of departure, the Prince drove down to the Queen's wharf at five o'clock. A detachment of the 69th Regiment were the guard of honour, and he was also escorted by the Quebec Hussars. The streets were decorated with flags, and the enthusiasm of the citizens was vented in repeated cheers. His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Garneau, read the Corporation address, which was answered in most gracious and appropriate terms by His Royal Highness. Every point overlooking the river was crowded with spectators and a large number of ladies. As he stepped into the launch, the Royal Standard was run up on the citadel, and the royal salute from 21 guns pealed forth. An illustration of the "Crocodile" riding at anchor in front of the city is given on another page.

TADOUSAC.

In the early history of Canada, the name of Tadousac, now known only as a pleasant and cheerful watering-place, occurs very frequently. It was the point at which all the early navigators of the St. Lawrence touched on their exploratory excursions up the river, and where, generally, they fixed their headquarters. At the time of the formation of the fur-trading company by the merchants of Dieppe, St. Malo and Rochelle, Tadousac was fixed upon as the headquarters of the traders on this continent, and later on Champlain, on his second voyage, made Tadousac the rendezvous of his two vessels. Throughout the whole of the early history of the country, the name of Tadousac constantly recurs in connection with ships and shipping, for which it offered safe and convenient harbourage. The harbour lies on the north-east side of the mouth of the Saguenay river, and is formed by the peninsula or Ilet, which separates it from the Saguenay on the south-west, and the main shore on the north-east. It has been estimated that 25 ships of war might ride in safety in this harbour, but the entrance to it is so intricate at the ebb of the tide, as to prevent its being used to any extent as a port. Tadousac is, however, best known and best appreciated as a place of summer resort, where the citizens of Montreal and Quebec take refuge in the heat of the dog-days, to gather fresh energy for the next business year. The air here is more fresh and invigorating than anywhere on the Lower St. Lawrence, and this, with the combined attractions of bathing, fishing, and boating, serve to make Tadousac, next to Murray Bay, the favourite resort of the tourist, the city man, and the invalid.

BELMERE.

In our issue of last week we gave an illustration of the view obtained from Belmere, the country residence of Hugh Allan, Esq., of Montreal. We mentioned that H. R. H. Prince Arthur, before leaving for home, spent a week at Mr. Allan's residence, and that while there he had an opportunity of seeing the picturesque scenery of the Eastern Townships—and more especially that in the vicinity of Lake Memphremagog—on the shores of which stands Mr. Allan's residence. We now give a view of the villa, which stands amidst a bower of trees on the shore of the lake, and almost at the water's edge. On another page is given a scene on the croquet ground at Belmere, with portraits of the visitors assembled at the villa during His Royal Highness's stay, including the Prince, Mr. Allan, Miss Allan, Miss Starnes, Col. Earle and Lieut. Picard. Both views are from photographs by Notman.

MODERN HEAD-DRESSES.

In one item at least we of the present generation have preserved intact the costume of long gone-by ages. The head-dresses of the present day are, in more than one particular, close imitations of those in vogue among the noble dames of Greece and Rome, three thousand years ago. Even the Egyptian style has come into fashion of late years. Looking upon the likenesses of the Domitias, Marcianus, Plotinas and Faustinas, as preserved in the statues and marbles of antiquarian museums, one is struck with their close resemblance in physique to faces we constantly see—a resemblance heightened by the very similar mode of dressing the hair which prevailed at epochs so far distant from each other. It is said that history repeats itself, and the same may be conceded for the fashion. In A. D. 1870, we (speaking of course for the ladies) are wearing very much the same style of head-dress as that worn in the year 146, B. C., at the time of the sack of Corinth. The

ruffs and fardingales of Queen Elizabeth's time have, within the last few years, been dragged from the darkness where they had moulded so long, and became the pride and ornament of all the votaries of fashion. And, before very many years have passed, we may expect to see the hideous coal-scuttle bonnets and "uggies" of our great-grandmothers restored, and reigning, in the height of the fashion, on heads that once boasted in the luxuriant coils and tresses of the time that is. Like us, the Roman ladies rejoiced in an abundance of hair, false or real, which they piled up in rolls, curls, cushions and plaits precisely as we do; nor did they disdain, when their own *chevelure* fell short of the exigencies of the fashion, to appropriate that of their luckless slaves. As with us too, the colour in fashion very frequently changed, though, in many cases, the causes were somewhat different. It is recorded that at the time of the early campaigns in Germany, numerous Teuton prisoners were brought to Rome, whose long yellow hair attracted such notice, created such a *furor* among the Roman ladies, that flaxen hair became all the rage; the Teuton captives were bought up for the sake of their blonde hair, which was speedily transferred to the heads of the noble and dark-skinned beauties of Rome. Rather a different cause for a change of fashion to that which, within the last decade, brought blonde hair into fashion.

The two styles of head-dress that have recently been most common, are, it must be confessed, anything but tasteful. The one consists merely in piling up the hair in a most ungraceful lump on the top of the head; but even this is far surpassed in unsightliness by the mode which is at present the rage. The hair, done in three large rolls, or plaits, hangs at the back of the head, nearly reaching to the shoulders, in a manner that is far from becoming. Fortunately, this kind of head-dress did not take very well, and we are glad to see that it is giving way to more elegant and graceful *fresures*. Our illustration will give an idea of what the new fashions in head-dresses are to be. There is nothing particularly new about any of them, but with one exception, that of the head in the upper right-hand corner, they are an improvement on the last. The head-dress in the centre is of course intended for a *frisure de grande toilette*, and is to be seen only at large balls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The brittlewort, or single cell plants, visible only by the microscope, are so numerous that there is hardly a spot on the face of the earth where they may not be found.

It is estimated that America, when her productive power is fully developed, will be able to feed four times as many persons as there are now on the face of the earth.

All other conditions being the same, the vigour and richness of vegetation are proportionate to the quantity of light and heat received.

One pound of coal in the hands of a good chemist can by its consumption be made to evaporate, or convert into steam, 14 pounds of water.

The first gas meter was invented by Mr. Samuel Clegg, in 1815, and was used at the Gas Works in Westminster, Great Britain.

About 15,000 tons of ammonia-alum are made annually in England. It is principally consumed in the dye works of Manchester and Bradford.

Prof. Sheldon Amos is preparing a treatise on the various questions affecting the social and political position of women, which are now everywhere so actively discussed.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway from the 1st of January to the 31st of June amounted to £649,250 stg., and for the same period last year to £573,943, showing an increase of £75,307 stg.

The *Coch Maker's International Journal* suggests that if some inventive person could get up some better, simpler and neater arrangement for finishing the side lights in leather carriage tops, a good chance to "make stamps" would result to the inventor.

A sea weed found abundantly on the coast of France, is now used in that country for clarifying beer, as being much more economical, and better suited to the purpose than gelatine. The weed referred to belongs to the genus *Chondrus crispus*, that is, the Irish or Carrageen moss.

It is estimated that the smuggling into the United States under the present high tariff amounts to twenty-five millions annually. A simple revenue tariff would almost wholly kill the illicit trade. High duties are a premium on dishonesty and contraband trade. Before the war duties averaged but 24 per cent, now they average 48 per cent.

The *Gambis* reports a short conversation which took place the other day at Ascot, between the Princess of Wales and a French attaché, who was over-elated at the victory of Sornette, the French horse which won the Grand Prix de Paris. "That admirable race, Madame," said he, "revenged us for Waterloo." "True," answered the Princess, "but at Waterloo you ran better still."

A NEW USE FOR THE PUMPKIN.—The *English Gardener's Magazine* suggests a new use for the pumpkin, or rather the pumpkin vine. It is—to use the tender shoots as greens. It is recommended that the growth of the plants be well established before cutting is commenced, and that all the young fruit be removed as fast as it sets. "Cook and serve in the same manner as for turnip or other greens. The brilliant green colour, delicate aroma, and grateful flavour of the pumpkin-tops, when properly cooked," says the *Monthly*, "will commend them to the nicest epicure."

It would be unwise for us to quarrel with the present hot weather, as there is every reason to believe that the baking we have undergone these last three or four days is nothing to be compared with the freezing we are to undergo next winter. According to the *Athenæum*, Professor Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, has made some interesting discoveries respecting the cycles of temperature, the result being that the Professor is enabled to foretell the temperature of a season a year in advance. Taking the series of observations 1837—1869 it is seen that a hot time occurs about every eleven years, followed at intervals of a little more than two years by a very cold time. The past winter, it seems, was the first of a cold cycle of which next winter, and probably that of 1871-2, will be exceedingly severe. This is very painful, and we might point out to Professor Piazzi Smyth that, unless he can discover some means of warming the cycles referred to, he might just as well leave them alone.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LADIES' JEWELLERY.—A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, describing the Ascot races, thus speaks of the bad habit English ladies have of overloading themselves with jewellery when they go out—a habit, by the way, quite as prevalent among our Canadian maids and matrons:—"The unhappy fashion of English ladies to exhibit their jewellery in broad day, and in the open air, brings me always into despair. Is there not a single living soul to explain to them that jewellery can be worn only if it is of real value and beauty, and this by no means by daylight? Their passion for ornamenting themselves must certainly exceed that of their ancestors, and can only be compared to that of some female antipodes. The rich ladies, constantly appearing in public covered with diamonds and gold, set an example which is imitated by the less wealthy and even the poor ladies, and utterly spoil that taste in dress which is so attractive in a woman. Not only at Ascot, but in all the streets of London, one sees young and pretty girls hung all over with gilt copper and with coloured glass. Only a nose ring is wanted to justify the qualification of "barbarians" even in external attributes. Some ladies have set the fashion of wearing on the neck on a thick chain three lockets, sometimes with the addition of other pendants; so that when they walk they jingle very much like the post-horses in Hungary. They leave out of view even that important point that a locket is supposed to contain the likeness of some particularly dear person, generally speaking of the male sex; and that, consequently, the exhibition of three or more lockets implies the possession by the lady of a much larger number of dear persons than she would be willing publicly to acknowledge."

In an article comparing the cost to the country of Customs duties levied for the simple purpose of revenue and others designed to be protective in their character, the *Chicago Tribune* gives the following striking figures:—"The United States, in its tariff, imposed a tax upon consumers of pig iron, salt, blankets, and cloth for women's cloaks, to the amount of \$53,520,000, of which there was paid into the Treasury, less cost of collection, \$2,756,000. The other fifty millions was paid over to the salt company of Onondaga, the iron furnace companies, and the blanket and cloth manufacturers. The whole revenue needed by the Government to pay the interest on the public debt is \$129,000,000. The protective tariff diverts over \$50,000,000 of the tax paid by the people on these four articles, from the Treasury to the pockets of certain privileged persons; thereby necessitating other taxes to make good the deficiency. The country is taxed by the tariff and under the Internal Revenue law to produce \$400,000,000 of revenue a year. The Tax Bill includes 4,000 objects of taxation. Nine-tenths of these objects are taxed as pig iron, salt, blankets, and cloakings are taxed, not for revenue, but for the benefit of private persons. Twenty-five articles in the tariff, if taxed for revenue only, would produce as much revenue to the Government as the entire 4,000; and the extent to which the people are taxed, plundered, and robbed, under this indirect form of protection, may be estimated from the figures we have given of the four articles named. Another form in which this taxation for private benefit may be illustrated, is the tax on pepper, mustard, and allspice. The tax on mustard seed is 3 cents per pound; on mustard, 12 cents; on ground pepper the tax is 15 cents per pound, and on ground, 18 cents; and on allspice the same as on pepper. It will be seen that, in the case of mustard, there is a difference of 9 cents a pound, and in each of the other articles of 3 cents a pound, against the ground article. This tax is levied upon the consumers for the benefit of spice-mill owners. The extent of this protective tax is as follows, the imports being of 1868:—

Articles.	Pounds.	Differential tax per lb.	Bounty to spice-mills.
Mustard seed.....	985,539	9 cents.....	\$8,868 51
Pepper.....	2,563,214	3 cents.....	166,896 42
Allspice.....	830,680	3 cents.....	24,920 49

Total tax levied for benefit of spice-mills....\$220,515 33

"The whole value of the mustard seed, allspice, and pepper imported was \$243,233, to which the tariff added a tax of nearly 90 per cent. to be paid by the consumers for the benefit of the owners of the spice-mills."

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending July 19, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13.....		75°	83°	76°
Thursday, " 14.....		72°	78°	75°
Friday, " 15.....		71° 5	79°	76°
Saturday, " 16.....		73°	81°	80°
Sunday, " 17.....		75°	88°	80°
Monday, " 18.....		80°	89°	82°
Tuesday, " 19.....		80°	90°	82°
		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Wednesday, July 13.....		85°	63°	74°
Thursday, " 14.....		84°	62°	73°
Friday, " 15.....		83°	56°	69° 5
Saturday, " 16.....		84°	57°	70° 5
Sunday, " 17.....		90°	66°	78°
Monday, " 18.....		91°	70°	80° 5
Tuesday, " 19.....		92° 5	64°	78° 7
		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.		
Wednesday, July 13.....		29.95	29.94	29.92
Thursday, " 14.....		29.91	29.90	29.90
Friday, " 15.....		30.08	30.10	30.12
Saturday, " 16.....		30.22	30.16	30.06
Sunday, " 17.....		30.02	30.00	30.00
Monday, " 18.....		30.02	30.02	30.00
Tuesday, " 19.....		30.18	30.21	30.18

DIED.

At Montreal, on the 14th instant, Julia Nelson, youngest daughter of the late Wolfred Nelson, M. D., and wife of Jonathan S. C. Wurtele, Esq., Advocate, aged 37 years and 6 months.