

BROADCAST THY SEED.

Broadcast thy seed !
 Although some portion may be found
 To fall on uncongenial ground,
 Where sand, or shard, or stone may stay
 Its coming into light of day ;
 Or when it comes, some pestilent air
 May make it droop and wither there—
 Be not discouraged ; some will find
 Congenial soil, and gentle wind,
 Refreshing dew, and ripening shower,
 To bring it into beauteous flower,
 From flower to fruit, to glad thine eyes,
 And fill thy soul with sweet surprise.
 Do good, and God will bless thy deed—
 Broadcast thy seed ! *Chambers' Journal.*

INDIAN SUMMER.

An autumn sun, a golden haze,
 The first of bright October days,
 In a calm radiance shining—
 A meadow, stretching broad and green,
 And on its breast in silver sheen,
 A ribbon streamlet twining.
 Swift running from its mountain source,
 It leaps the downward rocky course,
 In haste to leave the shadow.
 It winds the valleys, dimly seen,
 It threads the mountain's wild ravine,
 And drops into the meadow.
 So softly taken to its breast
 What wonder that it loves the rest,
 Its ocean home forgetting?
 With dreamy murmurs creeps the tide,
 And now who saw the spot could chide
 Its lingering and regretting.
 Nature lies quiet, with hushed breath,
 That life most glorious in its death
 Its hectic flush is showing ;
 A crimson tint on wood and hill,
 A golden light and all so still,
 So wondrous in its glowing.
 In brighter robes than those of May
 The fair Year burns her life away,
 As if, for Summer mourning,
 Like Eastern brides she sought the fire,
 And perished grandly on his pyre,
 Exulting in that burning.
 Calm skies above, fair fields below ;
 The sunshine sleeps, the waters flow
 With effortless outgiving.
 And with a thousand happy things,
 My heart, too, lies at rest, and sings
 The joy, the joy of living ! *Caroline Seymour.*

The *Engineering News* says:—"In Manchester, England, the street railway lines—or tramways, as they are called—are owned by the city corporation, which makes a good profit from their revenues, while at the same time affording to passengers the lowest possible fares. The English laws by which permission is granted to Companies to use the streets for tramways, gives to corporations the right to purchase the lines at the expiration of their leases. The city of Liverpool, on being petitioned for the right to lay more lines in its streets, has refused ; and, by a large majority vote, the proposition to purchase the existing lines was adopted. The *Philadelphia Press* remarks that, 'it would be interesting to know the system generally pursued in European cities relative to street railways. As far as we can ascertain, large franchises are asked at the beginning for the privilege of using the streets, limits are prescribed to rates of fare, leases are made for a fixed period and the right of purchase by the corporation on notice being given within a definite time is always reserved. The tramway corporations are also subject to a tax on their net earnings. In some instances, considerable local revenue is derived from this source.'"

Relief and Health to Your Children.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic.

A Pain in the Side may be the Precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal ; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

THE QUEBEC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—Your latest issue contains some severe comments upon the address of Rev. Dr. MacVicar to the teachers assembled in the Music Hall, Quebec, which, I am assured by those who were present on the occasion, are altogether unwarranted by anything that fell from the Rev. Professor in the course of his remarks.

To assume that denouncing certain prevalent abuses in the outside world accompanied by the expression of a strong hope of getting those abuses restrained, if not rectified through the influence in time to come of the teachers over their several charges, implied a low estimate of the character of the teachers themselves, would seem to involve a rather marked confusion of ideas.

There are few things more precious than outspokenness in these times, and when as a people we are favoured with it, we may at least take the pains necessary to avoid misconstruing its drift. *Critic.*

Quebec, 27th Oct., 1879.

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

ERRATUM.—Answer to No. 46 : In first line for 1771 read 1791.

50. From what does Father Point derive its name?

Ans.—The name "Father Point" (Pointe au Père) as applied to a point on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, not far from Rimouski, and opposite to the Island of Barnaby, originated from the fact that Père Nouvel (having left Quebec November 19th 1663, on a mission to the Papinachois Indians) landed there on December 7th, celebrated the Fête of the Immaculate Conception on the following day, and being caught by the ice was forced to winter there. It is said that he was afterwards wrecked on Isle Verte.

Amongst other answers which appear untenable we may quote : "It was at first called Farther Point, and it is thought to have become corrupted by time into Father Point."

"From its being the point at or near which the first four Recollet Fathers first landed on Canadian soil."

[NOTE.—The name "Pointe aux Pères" must not be understood as being exclusively confined to the above named Point. It is rather a general term applicable to other known points on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, where the French missionaries were accustomed to land from their canoes for the purposes of prayer, religious exercises, or temporary repose, on their way up and down the river to their distant scenes of labour.]

51. Who invented green tint for bank-notes, and why was that colour used?

Ans.—Dr. T. Sterry Hunt invented the green tint ; the colour was selected because it could not be photographed, and is indestructible by fire. The late Mr. George Mathews, the engraver, patented the invention under the name of "The Canadian Bank-note Printing Tint."

As many of the answers to this question are of the wildest character, it may be well to place on record the following authority from a Paper read by Professor Silliman (See *Canadian Naturalist*, vol. ii., p. 297) :—"He held in his hand a note printed on a green tint produced by sesqui-oxide of chromium, an invention which originated with Mr. Hunt ; both colours were unchangeable by anything which the chemist had at present at his disposal, at least in practice, neither could they be decomposed without destroying the paper as well. While these notes were protected, therefore, against photographic imitations, and both inks being oleaginous and therefore presenting no chemical contrast, it was made impossible to subject them to the anastatic or lithographic process."

52. What upper-deck steamer first descended the Lachine Rapids, and who commanded her?

Ans.—The "Ontario," Capt. Hilliard, owned by Mr. George Tate, of Montreal, was the first upper-deck steamer to descend the Lachine Rapids on the 19th August, 1840. Her name was afterwards changed to the "Lord Sydenham."

53. What caused the political agitation in Canada in the spring of 1837?

Ans.—It is unnecessary to give at length the causes of the agitation which had been growing for years, but it is sufficient to say the trouble in 1837 was in a great measure brought about in consequence of the adoption (by the British House of Commons) of 10 Resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell in March, 1837, by which the British Government manifested a change in their previous policy towards the malcontents and Radicals of Canada, in consequence of which the hopes of the political leaders were discouraged, the hands of the Executive strengthened, the demand for an Elective Council refused, and the Governor-General empowered to draw from the Treasury £142,000 to pay the expenses of the Civil Government, as the House of Assembly, during the antecedent five years, had voted no Civil List.

These Resolutions virtually amounted to a suspension of the Canadian Constitution, and when the tenor of them became known in Canada, much agitation ensued, especially among the population of French descent.

54. What was the immediate cause of the resort to arms by the *habitants* near Montreal in 1837?

Ans.—The "Sons of Liberty" and the Doric Volunteers had a skirmish in the streets of Montreal, November 7th, 1837 ; but the immediate cause was the arrest, by Colonel Ermatinger, of two inhabitants of St. Johns, named Desmarais and Davignon, on the 16th November, 1837. The Colonel had with him 18 cavalry, and the party while returning to Montreal was attacked and several were wounded. The affair took place near Longueuil.

Also Lord Gosford's proclamation of December 5th, 1837, proclaiming martial law, and offering rewards for the apprehension of the patriot leaders.