

Government House, where all farmers feeling an interest in the promotion of Agriculture, &c., are respectfully invited when in Toronto, to call.—Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, daily.

BAD AIR.

Bad air is a slow poison. That is the trouble. People go on taking it day after day into their lungs, and night after night. They grow pale, their lungs suffer, the circulation is languid, they take colds readily, the chest, the stomach, the skin, become disordered, and a host of chronic diseases attack them. A little carbonic acid taken every day does not kill a man. It is almost a pity it don't! If a red-hot stove destroyed instantly one man in every town daily for a week, there might be some salvation for the nation. If, instead of fainting away in crowded and badly-ventilated public assemblies, people occasionally died outright in convulsions, the authorities would take the matter in hand, and make it penal for owners of such buildings to open them for public use without attending to the proper condition for the preservation of health. When a thing is only a slow poison, the age is too much in a hurry to attend to it.

In such cases we must wake up the public lethargy by facts. And here is one of them.—We have before us the history of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. Some years ago this building, erected in the common way, without the slightest regard to ventilation, was found to exhibit a great amount of mortality among the young children born there. In four successive years—healthy seasons too—out of 7,250 infants brought forth in the hospital, 2,544 died within the fortnight after birth, of convulsions, or what the nurses call nine-day fits. These children foamed at the mouth; the faces swelled and assumed a purplish hue, as though they were choking.—These last circumstances suggested to the physician that a deficiency of wholesome air was connected with the great mortality. Air-pipes were immediately contrived; the rooms were ventilated. What was the result?—That in the three following years, out of 5,358 children born in that hospital, only 165 died; in the very same rooms too, where, according to the old ratio before the ventilation took place, the number of deaths to the number of children would have been 1,682. To save the lives of more than 1,000 human beings in three years, by putting in a few pipes! Can any one say there is nothing in ventilation, after such facts as these?

MRS. GRUNDY'S GATHERINGS.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST PLATE.

Fig. 1st.—Dress of rich blue silk with very broad black stripes: the skirt is long, full, and has three deep flounces. Jacket body, high at the back, opening in front *en demi cœur*. *Talia* of black satin trimmed on the bottom by a broad black lace, above which is laid a black velvet band *en bias* finished at each edge by a very narrow silk braid: this velvet is continued up the left side of the front and round the neck,

but on the right side, which crosses over a little, is a Grecian border of velvet, and four small buttons close it towards the top. Bonnet of white silk trimmed with blond; low on the right side is a white feather; a smaller feather is placed on the left side above the flowers.

No. 2.—A dress of pink taffeta. The berthes, sleeves, and tunics of blonde. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with puffed pink tulle. The body is cut straight-way of the stuff, and has a piece in front with a long point. It is pointed before and behind and makes the waist very long. Four large bows decorate the front.

The double round berthe is deeper behind than before. The sleeve of pink silk is very short and slightly puffed. The blonde sleeve forms a puff which envelops the taffeta one, and falls in the pagoda style rather below the bend of the arm in front, forming the *sabot* behind.

The bottom of the skirt is covered for a depth of fourteen inches with pink tulle placed across and puffed slantwise. This ornament is based upon a piece of Lyons tulle which is afterwards sewed on the skirt and can be taken off without spoiling the skirt. The puffs are fastened down by a single cord of pink silk.

As these added puffs cannot follow all the undulations of a very ample skirt, it has only six widths.

SECOND PLATE.

No. 1.—Is a chemisette of French needlework, and one of the beautiful specimens just forwarded by our Paris correspondent. The material is delicate Indian muslin. It fits close in the neck where it terminates in a rounding collar, edged with a range of pointed scallops the collar is filled with exquisitely wrought stars, each star having an eyelet in the centre and delicate points in satin stitch. Down the front the chemisette is edged with those pointed scallops that meet upon a band where each point fastens with a lace-button; beyond this edge, wherein the open dress leaves the chemisette visible, it is thickly beset with these tiny stars and exquisitely formed eyelets. The great beauty of this chemisette lies in the perfection of the needlework upon it, and the extraordinary fineness of the material. The form, too, has all the symmetry peculiar to French designs, for with the artists of Paris neatness and an accurate fit is of far more importance than the material, while here expensive materials must be used, let the form be what it will, no lady being quite satisfied that her position as a gentlewoman is secured unless it can be estimated in the cost of her garments. The undersleeves described in No. 2 are worn with this style of chemisette.

No. 2.—Is also a chemisette from the same French depot, but of different pattern and material. It is of muslin like the one we have just described, but fits to the neck, leaving the throat exposed; a long collar of Honiton point