

but nothing whatever is said to warrant the assumption that the Government of Ontario ever contemplated an undertaking so imprudent as that of defraying the expenses of emigrants from Ireland, or elsewhere, to Canada. I say imprudent, because it were absolute folly to expend money in assisting emigrants to reach Ontario, or any other part of Canada, when out of 10,000 so assisted there would be no guarantee that ten persons would remain within the confines of the Dominion. Were Canada isolated geographically, as Australia or New Zealand, and that those who made it their destination would have no option but to remain, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the Government would expend a large sum of money annually in promoting emigration from Ireland, by granting free or assisted passages. For the reason indicated, this course of action cannot be followed.

It is to be regretted that the policy of the Imperial Government, in reference to the encouragement of emigration from Ireland to Canada is so cramped and narrow. In fact, I feel bound to correct myself, and say it is do-nothing policy. Government ships were anchored in the Thames last year to transport to the new Dominion nearly two thousand of the discharged employees of the English dock-yards, at the public expense. Not a shilling of public money has been expended towards assisting the thousands of deserving people who are anxious to exchange Ireland for Canada, and who would be a far greater acquisition to the latter country than have been the majority of those who were landed in Quebec during the course of last summer. Beyond placing the fact on record, and expressing some little surprise at what must appear a strange infatuation on the part of British statesmen—that no effort should be made by them to turn the tide of British emigration towards their own possessions—I have no concern. I cannot, however, forbear expressing the opinion that generally obtains throughout British America, namely, that England has committed and is committing a vital mistake in remaining passively indifferent to the destination of her out-going myriads. Even the people of the United States, whilst driving incalculable advantages from the exodus, do not conceal their astonishment, *à propos* of the apathy or blindness of the British Government in the matter of emigration.

It is true, there are several societies organized for the purpose of encouraging and assisting emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. There are private enterprises undertaken for the most part by philanthropic or self-interested parties. The class of persons usually aided by such societies is not of that stamp which would add to the moral or physical advancement of the country to which they are freighted. They are, in the main, persons of unsettled calling and habits, incumbrances upon parishes and unions; in a word, those who cannot or will not in their native land become useful or creditable members of society. Nevertheless, the members of these organizations, by some strange method of reasoning, come to the conclusion, that the no-er-do-wells of Britain are quite good enough to take their place among "mere colonists," and that their efforts in sending us such living cargoes should be held in high appreciation. Of course, many deserving persons are assisted by the societies to which I refer, who, by steadiness and industry, can attain to positions of respectability and independence, but such a class forms the exception to the generality of those who receive aid from the quarters indicated. Canada is not the country for the idle, the lazy or the dissolute. The pseudo-philanthropist, or keen-sighted capitalist or property-holder, who has in view the reduction of taxation by the removal of burdensome drones, perpetrates a serious injury and injustice by transporting to a young country, like Canada, the dregs of society in Britain.

If the ocean passage to Canada be not free or assisted, there is ample encouragement held out to the industrial classes to undertake the expense of the voyage. I would here, again, take occasion to state that skilled and unskilled labour is adequately remunerated. The ordinary labourer on the railroads is paid from 4s. to 5s. per day. The farm labourer, who understands his business well, can obtain employment at from £25 to £35 a year with board. Tradesmen, who are steady and industrious, need never be idle, and are liberally compensated for their toil. I may mention that carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, blacksmiths can earn from 17 10s. 0d. to 3l. per week. The cost of living for those classes is much cheaper than in this country or in England.

Free grants of land are offered by the Government of Ontario to actual settlers. Each married person can obtain 200 acres; and single men, over 18 years, 100 acres. The father of a family, in addition to his own share, can secure 100 acres for each son and daughter over 18. The land is wooded; but owing to the contemplated extension of railways into the Free Grant districts, the settler will be enabled in future, to sell the wood which he clears from the land at a good price, instead of reducing it to ashes, as heretofore. Besides clearing his land for cultivation, the settler will be more than paid for his labour by the proceeds derivable from the sale of his timber. Here there is a splendid field for the small farmers of this country, who are ground down by heavy rents and taxation; who have grown up sons and daughters without hopes or prospects here, to assist them to have and to hold their own land, and to arrive at comfort and independence. There are thousands of Irish farmers in Canada who twenty-five, twenty, and even ten years ago, attacked the forest, with no other capital than their axe, a little pork and flour, a stout pair of arms, and a determined will, and are to-day the owners of highly cultivated farms and well-appointed homesteads, and who have a larger margin at their bankers than many of those who "hold high heads" in Ireland.

Constant applications are being made to me by farmers possessing some means for information as to the propriety and safety of investing money in the cleared lands of Canada. From day to day improved farms can be purchased, in fee simple, at from 8l to 10l an acre, in desirable localities, where the advantages of a railroad, a good market, churches and schools of the prevailing denominations are to be had. It would be advisable that the intending purchaser should see the land when the crops are standing, as he would be the better judge thereby of the quality of the soil.

Letters innumerable are pouring into this office from members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, inquiring whether they can obtain immediate employment in the "Constabulary Force of Canada," and also from young men engaged in various mercantile pursuits, asking about the prospects of procuring situations, &c. I cannot hold out any certain encouragement to such persons. There is no Constabulary Force in Canada as in Ireland. The demand for drapers' and grocers' assistants is very great; but these, like the members of the Constabulary Force, will have to go to Canada on their own respon-

sibility, and take their chance for employment in their respective walks of life.

I would again repeat through your columns that the Government of Canada is well and wisely administered. It guarantees to all perfect civil and religious liberty, protection to life and property, and laws based upon principles of justice and equity. Our laws are made, our taxes imposed, our revenue collected and expended, our tariff regulated, our postal, militia, customs, and excise departments are controlled by a native Parliament. What more do we want? We desire those of the old world who are not equally privileged to come and share the blessings which we so abundantly enjoy.—I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

JAMES G. MOYLAN.

P.S.—The steerage fare from Dublin to Quebec is 6l 6s. A steamer sails every Thursday. Further particulars can be obtained on application to this office.

**HINTS TO SMOKERS.**—Avoid smoking on an empty stomach. Smoke slowly; the enjoyment is prolonged, and the danger of accumulation is lessened. Let your tobacco be dry. Nicotine is volatile at the temperature of combustion, and the greater part contained in a cigar evaporates in the air; but nicotine is very soluble in water, and what is thus dissolved, instead of evaporating enters the system. The practice of wetting the cigar all over before lighting should therefore be avoided. Those who are susceptible should be careful in their choice of tobacco, the different kinds of which have widely different amounts of nicotine. In that of Turkey, Greece and Hungary there is scarcely a trace of the poison. In that of Brazil, Havana and Paraguay the amount is 2 per cent. In that of Maryland 2.29; of Alsace, 3.21; of Kentucky, 6; of Virginia, 6.87; and of France, 7.30 per cent. Constitutions vary so infinitely that it is scarcely possible to lay down many rules, but most physicians would, we imagine, endorse one or two; as, for example, that a severe cold is always a hint to diminish tobacco, that it should never be taken fasting, and that to most men it is specially injurious during the intervals of sleep. It is in every man's power to answer for himself whether tobacco is injurious to him. Does he suspect any evil influence? Let him abstain, and closely watch the result. If, with no other change in his way of life, he can detect the disappearance of any marked symptom, which reappears whenever he resumes his cigar, then he may be sure that it is wrong for him to smoke.

**HINTS TO WEARERS OF KID GLOVES.**—It is not generally known, even by those who wear kids almost exclusively, that the durability and set of these articles depend very much upon how they are put on the first time. Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by giving different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to fit much better, and to wear double or nearly that length of time longer than the other. When purchasing gloves people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and let them go in that way then, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for the glove is made to fit never after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not be likely to fit as well for it. All of the expansion should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, as they prove too small for durability, comfort, or beauty. When selecting gloves, choose those with fingers to correspond with your own in length; take time to put them on, working in the fingers first, till ends meet ends; then put in the thumb and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that fits well will usually wear well, at least they will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the side of the fingers, they will chafe out easily; where the stretcher has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hand, so that it cannot be shut without bursting the seams of the kids. Some recommend putting new kids into a damp cloth before they are put on, and allowing them to remain until they are moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will fit very nicely until they dry, but on second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not fit so perfectly as at first.—*Scientific American.*

**TRAUMATIC TETANUS CURED BY CHLORAL.**—M. Verneuil has presented a note to the French Académie des Sciences, by the hands of M. Wurtz, in which he observes that, experiment having established the fact that chloral is antagonistic in its action to strychnine, it might almost be anticipated that it would prove useful in tetanus. And this hope seems to be realised, for M. Liebreich has already reported a case of rapid recovery from trismus under its use. A second still more demonstrative instance is afforded by a case that has just occurred in the Lariboisière Hospital. The patient was a young and healthy mason, who at the end of January crushed the extremity of the right radius with a stone. On the eighth day tetanus supervened, and quickly extended to the muscles of the face, jaws, neck, spine, abdomen, and lower limbs. The pain was intense and persistent. Subcutaneous injections of hydrochlorate of morphia, and the internal use of chloral, were simultaneously employed. The action of the latter was prompt and decisive, the contraction of the muscles diminishing, and the pain being allayed almost instantaneously, succeeded by long and profound sleep. The chloral being intermitted, the symptoms reappeared, to vanish again as soon as it was recommenced. A month elapsed before complete recovery took place. The daily dose amounted to from one drachm and a half to three drachms, administered in water. No derangement of the stomach was produced, and the patient was able to digest easily a very abundant dietary. A case of a similar nature is reported to be under the care of MM. Dubreuil, Lavaux, and Onimus.

**COLOURS AND COMPLEXIONS.**—Blondes should wear blue or green. Blue imparts orange to the blonde, thereby enriching the white complexion and light flesh tint, and improves their yellow hair. Green is becoming to blondes who have little colour, because it heightens the pink of the cheeks and the crimson of the lips; it should be a delicate green. If the blonde

has much colour, she should indulge most in blue; but if she wears green it should be very dark. If the complexion is, as is often the case with blondes, of a brownish orange hue, the green should be dark, or else it will impart to the countenance of the wearer a brick-red hue. Yellow imparts violet to the pale complexion of the blonde, and this hue is not desirable to the Circassian race. Orange makes a blonde look still paler or yellow. In fact, it becomes neither light nor dark beauties, and should not be worn near the skin. Red increases the effect of whiteness in the blonde, and suggests a greenish hue to the pink of the face. Rose-red destroys all the freshness of a good complexion.

Brunettes should wear yellow or red. Yellow has the effect of neutralizing the yellow in the orange complexion of the brunette, and at the same time increases the red, thus giving freshness to the black haired beauty. Red is chiefly to be used to increase the whiteness of the brunette's skin, and it should be used sparingly, even by the darkest ladies. Blue should be carefully avoided by all brunettes with much orange in the face, as it imparts orange. Orange, of course, does not suit an orange complexion, nor any other, for that matter. It gives a brunette a dull, whitish, bluish, pallid, appearance, without increasing her red, as does yellow. It has the same objections for brunettes that red has and in a still greater degree. Violet imparts yellow, which, in a brunette, is highly undesirable.

**THE UPAS-TREE.**—A careful investigation has revealed the fact that the Upas-tree is perfectly harmless, and that the destructive power is due alone to fumes of sulphurous and carbonic acid gas coming from volcanic openings in the region. There is a famous "Valley of Poison" at the foot of the volcanic Papandaging, in Java, where scientific travellers have found a great number of dead animals of various kinds, as dogs, cats, birds, tigers, rhinoceroses, squirrels, and snakes. The soft parts of the animals, as the skin, and muscles, and hair, and feathers are preserved, while the bones crumble and disappear. No living thing is found in the vicinity save the Upas-tree, and it is not surprising that superstitious notions of its malarious power should have been wide-spread. The true cause of death in this case is very obvious, as there are many crevices and openings in the side of the mountains, from which carbonic acid gas and sulphurous fumes are emitted in great quantities. It was by such emissions that the elder Pliny and his companions were suffocated, at the time of the destruction of Herculaneum, though they were miles away from Vesuvius.

**HORRORS OF A LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.**—The body of the fireman was found on the left side of the wreck, his clothes wet from both the water and steam, and his face covered with blood, as though bleeding from every pore. It was evident that he was killed instantly. On the right side of the track, and perhaps twenty feet farther toward the rear of the train from where the fireman fell, the engineer was lying upon his face, still gasping for life. A pool of blood, rapidly increasing in size and around the face, was bubbling as each gasping breath was made. On examination it was found that a rough chunk of iron had been hurled into the abdomen of the victim, and that the intestines were protruding from the aperture. A deep cavity, which would admit the thumb, was found in the right temple, and the blood from this was pouring like a rivulet. The bones of both arms, from the shoulder to the elbow, were crushed. The teeth and a part of the jaw were mashed down the throat and the mouth was but a shapeless hole, through which the blood and death-froth oozed and bubbled at each spasmodic gasp. The scene thus presented was terrible in the extreme. But the man seemed the very embodiment of that vitality and vigour which defies death to the last, and it seemed as if the pale monster had found in him a foe who knew no conqueror. Those who saw the explosion assert that the engineer upon being dashed upon the ground instantly raised himself up, and in all his awful agony from his ghastly wounds walked with a defiant step to the place where he finally fell. This assertion seems almost incredible, but its truth is ascertained by the distance from his body to that of the fireman.—*Toledo Blade.*

Previous to the late Duke of Buccleuch's quitting his princely mansion of Drumlanrig, he had occasion to visit a certain burgh lying some ten or twelve miles to the north-west. On this occasion he preferred riding on horseback, and unattended, to any other mode of conveyance, which was a very common and unostentatious habit of his grace. He had passed the romantic and woodland way so much admired by every traveller, and now entered a landscape less interesting and inviting, as he neared the termination of his journey—absorbed in thought, it may be, on the sublime and beautiful. Be that as it may, he was suddenly aroused from his reverie by "mine gatherer" of the customs: "The toll, sir, gin he please." His grace immediately pulled up, and while searching for the needful to satisfy so just a demand, he was thus accosted by the gatekeeper: "Heard ye ony word o' the duke comin' this way the day, sir?" "Yes," was the reply, "he will be this way, to-day." "Will he be in a coach an' four, or only in a carriage an' twa, think ye?" "In all probability on horseback," was the brief rejoinder. "In that case do ye think he wad be offended gif I offered him back the change should he gie me a saxpence or a shilling to pay wi' as he passed?" The duke, stretching forth his hand to receive his balance, and with an arch and knowing look, replied, "Try him, friend, try him;" and quietly pocketed the coppers, muttering to himself, "Not to be done in that way."

There is a joker at Keswick who might visit Yankeeland and hold his own in that line. He lately placarded the following announcement:—"Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, and an unlimited right of pasturage." It turned out that the gentleman was in the bee line, and had several hives of them to dispose of.

A cynical observer says that "Everybody in Nice speaks English, except some of the Americans."

A fashionable boot and shoemaker in Paris has formed an interesting collection of the boots and shoes worn by his illustrious patrons for many years. These are arranged on shelves affixed to the walls of a vast *salon*. To each pair is affixed the wearer's name, and they vary in size from the diminutive slipper of Cinderella to the seven-leagued boots of the giant of the nursery legends.