

S. C. STEVENSON, ESQ., B. A.

The Advisory Board in connection with the International Exhibition of Philadelphia is composed of the Hon. P. Garneau, Honourable Commissioner and President; Mr. S. Lesage, Asst.-Commissioner of Agriculture; and Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretaries for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal respectively. From the fact of Montreal being the metropolis of the Dominion, by far the greater number of exhibits in the Province have come from this section, and the arrangement and all details in connection with the same have been under the control of the Secretary, who has thus ample opportunity for understanding the entire system adopted. Mr. S. C. Stevenson has proceeded to Philadelphia to superintend the unpacking and proper arrangement of the exhibits. The appointment is one which gives universal satisfaction, and the people of the Province of Quebec may rest assured that their interests will be well looked after, as Mr. Stevenson combines with his ability, zeal and patriotism, great aptitude for this work. The subject of our sketch was educated at the High School in Montreal, and afterwards at McGill College, where he took his degree in Arts, and attended closely during his college career the lectures in the Science Department. After leaving College, Mr. Stevenson was appointed to the important position of Secretary of the Council of Arts and Manufactures for the Province of Quebec, which position he still retains, and which he has filled with credit to himself and benefit to the Province. Those with whom he will come in contact at Philadelphia will, we feel assured, receive at his hands that personal attention and information respecting our country, its productions and capabilities, which no one is more able to give than Mr. Stevenson. We congratulate him on this appropriate recognition of his ability, personal worth, and knowledge of the country, and the Government on the choice of a representative, who, we have no doubt, will represent our Province faithfully and ably at the World's Fair.

FAMILY LIKENESSES AND VITALITY.

In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all the descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condé's aquiline nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish Princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of our George III. to be reminded of our present royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favour, had been requested to bring with her the papers



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proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered his cabinet, Addison said, "Madam, I require no further evidence. Your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all." The Comte de Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly a hundred, told Dr. Froissac that during the Restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmousseaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. de Pont confided his impressions to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natural son; that, in fact, it was a matter of notoriety. Next to family likenesses, vitality or the duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Amadeus II., the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip V., both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died, in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Romanoff, the duration of life is short, independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Fedorovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the tender-hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-eight, Constantine at forty-two, Nicholas at fifty-nine, and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William III. was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all the countries of Europe, families of octogenarians, nonagenarians and centenarians, may be cited. On the 1st of April, 1716, there died in Paris a saddler of Donlevant, in Champagne, more than a hundred years old. To inspire Louis XIV. with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St. Louis' day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived to be one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental faculties, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what is still more extraordinary, the youngest was only nine.



BOHEMIA:—A HERD OF DEER CAUGHT BY THE FLOOD.