

part of a grain of strychnine into the lungs of a very small frog produces tetanic convulsions within nine minutes and a half, and that death takes place in two hours. Immediately after the administration of the poison, the animal remains perfectly quiet; this state of quiescence lasts for some time, and is succeeded by a slight difficulty in breathing, which gradually increases. The animal begins to tremble slightly, and shortly afterwards executes a series of energetic leaps, followed by tetanic convulsions. During the state of repose the pupil contracts, but dilates during the convulsive period. Strange to say, in the convulsions produced by this means, opisthotonos, i. e., the variety of tetanus in which the body in its convulsions is bent backwards, is less rarely to be seen than emprosthotonos, where the body is bent forward—the contrary being generally observed in the case of a human object.

### THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13, 1870.

The opening of the third Session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada took place to-day, and with more than ordinary brilliancy. For the first time in the history of Canada this august ceremony was graced by the presence of a scion of the royal family; a young Prince who, in his amiable and unassuming deportment, seems especially designed to suit our somewhat democratic tastes. A few minutes before three His Royal Highness and the Governor-General drove up to the Parliament buildings. The scene out-of-doors was, certainly, not very exciting. The military force on the ground was composed of a detachment of the 60th Rifles and a company of volunteers. The fine band of the former was there, but was remarkably reticent of music. The Volunteer Artillery fired the ordinary salute. The equipage of the royal visitor was that in ordinary use by his Excellency, and to my taste, the whole of this portion of the programme was rather marred by simplicity. It would have been much the better for a slight infusion of pomp. Had nothing else been done, surely a small cavalry force might have been improvised for the occasion.

The want of a crowd in Parliament square may, in some measure, be accounted for by the fact that Ottawa had poured all her thousands into her noble legislative halls, and there the scene compensated for omissions or shortcomings in the out-of-door arrangements. Neither time nor space admit of that detail which the occasion so justly merits. I can merely glance at the scene, reflecting, however, on the greatness, power and happiness of an empire whose remote and half-peopled colony could exhibit such a picture. Halls, stairs, lobbies, corridors, were densely filled by an excited crowd straining and pressing towards the Senate Chamber, and fortunate those deemed themselves who were able to reach the entrances, and still more those who were able to pass through them. The Senate hall was tastefully and beautifully arranged. The desks were removed, and chairs, a prodigious number, were very prettily placed in the centre, and were occupied chiefly by ladies. The *coup-d'œil* was certainly magnificent. When the Governor-General and His Royal Highness entered the Senate Chamber, all eyes were, of course, turned on the Prince, and it is to be feared that very few of the fair dames present bestowed more than a divided attention on the Speech.

Knowing but little of the march of fashion, I was surprised at the prevalence of black velvet. Lady Young wore a beautiful lavender satin, but Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Tilley, Miss C. Fellowes and many other ladies wore black velvet, more or less elaborately trimmed. Miss Alexander appeared in a purple silk, richly trimmed with lace. The toilettes of Mrs. Dunkin, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Kenny were very beautiful. The Ministers, generally, wore the Windsor uniform; Sir John A. Macdonald wore the collar and badge of the Bath, and Sir Francis Hincks was resplendent in his uniform as Colonial Governor. Prince Arthur appeared in the uniform of his regiment. Among the distinguished visitors and strangers present were the Bishops of St. Boniface and of Ontario, Lord Alex. Russell, Mr. Ponsonby, Col. Robertson Ross, Col. Fielden, Col. Atcherly, &c., &c. The Prince occupied a chair to the right of the throne during the whole of the ceremony. The hall was excessively and inconveniently crowded, which somewhat detracted from the enjoyment of the scene, but withal, it was an occasion of which Ottawa and Canada might well be proud.

The following is a complete list of ladies who received invitations to the floor of the Senate Chamber:—Lady Macdonald, Mrs. and the Misses Tilley, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. and the Misses Kenny, Lady Hincks, Mrs. Beresford, the Misses McDougall, Mrs. Kimber, Mrs. Bernard, the Misses Irving, Mrs. and Miss Lee, the Misses Hinckworth, Mrs. J. F. Taylor and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Laurence, Mrs. F. and Miss Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Patrick, Mrs. and Misses G. Wicksteed, Mrs. Bouchette, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. and Miss Langton, Mrs. and Miss Ross, Mrs. Fytvoe, Mrs. Robertson Ross, Mrs. and Miss W. Powell, Mrs. Trudenn, Mrs. and Miss Rubridge, Mrs. and Miss Meredith, Mrs. Grant Powell, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. Witcher, Mrs. and Miss Sprague, Mrs. and the Misses Collin, Mrs. Desbarats, Miss Bossé, Mrs. Col. Stuart, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. A. Wright, Mrs. Grant, the Misses Griffin, Mrs. R. W. Scott, the Misses Skead, Mrs. R. Lyon, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Pigott, Mrs. W. P. Powell, Mrs. H. Cowan, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. and Miss Grey, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Merrick, Mrs. and Miss Keefer, the Misses Fellowes, Mrs. Jas. Stevenson, Lady Catherine Robertson, Mrs. Stretfield, Mrs. Fielden, Mrs. Felton, Mrs. Pulley, the Misses Russell, Mrs. H. Wicksteed, Mrs. Stark, Miss Phillips, the Misses Reynolds, Miss Johnston, Miss Creighton, Madame Noel, Madame Audy, Madame O'Meara, Mrs. McLenan, Madame Parent, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Delisle, the Misses Delisle, Mrs. and Miss Todd, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Crawford, the Misses Bethune, the Misses Morrison, the Misses Macdonald, Miss Rutherford, Miss Anglin, Mrs. and the Misses Connell.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1870.—This day, at 3 o'clock p. m., his Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the Throne. The members of the Senate being present, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being

present His Excellency was pleased to open the third Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following speech from the Throne:

*Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I recur with confidence to your advice, and have every satisfaction in being enabled on the present occasion to summon you to the discharge of your public duties at the period of the year most convenient to yourselves. The circumstances under which we meet are in many respects auspicious. The bounty of Providence crowned the harvest with abundance and made the fisheries unusually productive. In many districts existing industries have been enlarged and new enterprises have started into activity, furnishing fresh avenues for commerce and additional employment for our people; whilst every day new sections of the country are being opened to the labours of the husbandman. The trade and wealth of the Dominion are on the increase, and the equal administration of the laws maintains, as heretofore, the enjoyment of a general sense of security.

I have watched with much anxiety the course of events in the North-West Territory. Unfortunate misapprehensions of the intentions with which the country was sought to be acquired by Canada have led to complications of a grave character. With a view to their removal I have thought it desirable to exhaust every means of conciliation before adopting other measures, and the latest advices lead me to expect that the groundless alarm entertained by a portion of the inhabitants has given place to a desire to listen to the explanations which I have caused to be made to them. Efforts made in the spirit which has animated my Government throughout can scarcely fail to accomplish an equitable and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty, and thereby secure the speedy incorporation of the North-West territories with Canada, an object so earnestly desired by the Empire and the Dominion.

As the act for the temporary government of the territories when united with Canada will expire at the close of the present session, a measure providing for their government will be submitted for your consideration.

The charters of most of the banks of the Dominion were last session extended for a limited period with the view that during the interval the question of banking and currency should receive the consideration which their importance demands. A measure intended to ensure safety to the community without interfering with the legitimate operations of the banks will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I trust, be found calculated to place these important institutions upon a sound and stable basis.

The laws in force on the subject of the elective franchise, and the regulation of Parliamentary elections in the several provinces of the Dominion vary much in their operations, and it is important that uniform provision should be made for settling the franchise, and regulating elections to the House of Commons. A measure upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration.

Under the operation of an act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the year 1869, to amend the laws relating to the coasting trade and merchant shipping in the British possessions, a period of two years is given to the legislatures of the several colonies of the Empire to make provisions for the regulation of their coasting trade. In the absence of legislation on the subject within the period named, the provisions of the Imperial law will be in force. The extent and value of our internal commerce render legislation on this subject desirable, and a measure with regard to it will be submitted for your consideration.

The creation of a Court of Appeal, under the powers conferred upon you by the Union Act, is a matter deserving your attention. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of such a court, and for conferring upon it certain original jurisdiction.

The year 1871 is that in which the decennial census is fixed by law to take place. As there are different laws on the subject in the several Provinces, it will therefore be necessary to pass a general act to establish a uniform and accurate system throughout the Dominion. Steps have already been taken to secure the co-operation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and I trust a census upon one system will be made simultaneously in all Her Majesty's British North American possessions. I need not expatiate on the importance of the information which the tables of the census are calculated to afford; as in addition to their interest and value on general grounds, it must be recollected that upon them depends the re-adjustment of the Parliamentary representation.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I have directed that the accounts of last year shall be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will be also submitted. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and you will, I trust, be of opinion that the finances are in a satisfactory state, and the people can, without inconvenience, afford for the service of Her Majesty the supplies which it will be the duty of my Government to ask you to vote.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

The Act respecting militia and defence in the Dominion has not failed to engage my attention. The high spirit and loyalty of the people are placed in a clear light by the fact that the Active Militia have voluntarily come forward largely in excess of the quota required, as well as by the regular attendance of the various corps at the annual training in camps, and by the promptness with which they assembled in force on more than one occasion, when Fenian marauders threatened the peace of the country.

I have observed with great satisfaction the efforts which have been made in several of the Provinces of the Dominion to foster and encourage immigration to our shores. The continued progress of Government public works in many portions of the country will afford the opportunity of early employment to intending immigrants, and I look forward with confidence to the addition of a large and valuable class of settlers to our population during the coming season.

During the summer and autumn I had the opportunity of visiting the different parts of the Dominion; I proceeded first to Quebec, thence to the Maritime Provinces, and at Halifax I had the honour of receiving His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Subsequently I attended His Royal Highness in a tour through the Provinces of Ontario. Everywhere great capabilities of

country and proofs of vigorous industry made themselves apparent, and it became my pleasing duty to report to Her Majesty's Government, as the result of my observations, that the inhabitants of the Dominion are well contented with their position and prospects, and that the wish nearest their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchise and full power of legislation which they possess, in order to build up as a portion of the British Empire institutions of their own choice by laws of their own making.

I now leave you to the labours of the session with earnest aspirations for your success.

### ANNUAL RACES OF THE DOMINION SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

The third annual meeting of the Dominion Snow-Shoe Club took place on the Montreal Cricket Ground, on Saturday the 5th inst. Luckily for both spectators and competitors, the weather was all that could be desired for the business in hand, and, consequently, a crowd assembled on the ground. Shortly after two o'clock the first race was called, the open two mile. Five started, but after the first quarter it became evident that the race lay between Harper and Boyle, the former winning in 12:47; Boyle, second, 13:08. Harper, who is considered the champion long runner, was the winner of the same race at last year's meeting, and is the holder of the Tecumseth and Ottawa Cups—the most valuable in the country. He is a member of the Montreal Club. Boyle, his opponent, is a member of the Alexandria Club, and will be remembered in the annals of snow-shoeing as the winner of the race over the Mountain, on the 29th ult.

The second race was the hurdle, 120 yards, for which there were seven entries. The first heat was won by Massey, and the second and third by Wood. Our illustration depicts the scene at the close of the third heat. This is Wood's third season, and the victory of Saturday was his second in hurdle-racing. He is a member of the Montreal Club. While speaking of hurdle-racing, we should not neglect to mention that Armstrong—the champion hurdle and dash runner, and the winner of no less than fifteen prizes in two seasons—was prevented by illness from competing at this season's meeting.

The Boys' Race, ¼ mile, open to boys under fourteen, was next in order. The prize, a pair of Snow-shoes, was taken by Farmer, who ran in 1 min., 27 sec.

For the Half-Mile Green Race, for a Prize Medal, open to members of Snow-Shoe Clubs who have never won a race, (winners of boys' races not excluded) there were no less than 13 entries. Brand, who distinguished himself last year, was the favourite, but the race lay entirely between Young, of the Dominion Club, and McDonald, of Morrisburg. The former took the lead at the commencement, but was passed by McDonald, and in attempting to regain the lead at the second corner, unfortunately trod upon McDonald's snow-shoe and pulled it off. Young, keeping up the pace, won in 3 minutes; Brand second, in 3 min. 5 sec. A protest was lodged by McDonald on account of the accident, but it was disallowed by the judges. Young, whose age we believe is only 15, won several foot races during the summer, and was the winner of the Grand Trunk half mile boys' race last season.

The next was the Club Race, two miles, open to members only. First prize, Club Cup; second, Prize Medal. Five started; Stevenson, who won several prizes at the High School Races, taking the lead. Stevenson was passed in the second round by Horsnell, who in turn gave way to Minchin, and afterwards to Liftton. Minchin first, 13 min. 6 sec.; Liftton second, 13 min. 31 sec. Minchin is a member of the Dominion Club, and winner last year of the Cup presented by Mr. Horn, of New York. Liftton was the winner of the half mile Green Race at the Montreal Snow-Shoe Races last year.

The 100 yards dash, for a Prize Medal, was won by Massey, who took the third and fifth heats. The first heat resulted in a tie between Wood and Isaacson; Logan took the second heat, and Wood the fourth.

Robinson was the only one who started for the mile race. He ran in fine style, making it in 6 min. 24 sec. In addition to the Prize Medal for this race, Mr. Robinson holds the Dominion Cup of last year, the Labranche Cup, and the Star Cup for the two mile race at the Athletic Meeting held last fall in honour of the Prince.

Four men started for the quarter mile Garrison Race, which resulted in a victory for Bandsman Sullivan, of the Rifle Brigade.

The last race was an open half-mile, for which there were six entries. McDonald first, 2 min. 31 sec.; Skulton second. S. C. Stevenson, who took the quarter mile race at Ottawa last year, and the half-mile at the Dominion, also ran in this race, but unfortunately broke his snow-shoe. The proceedings were concluded by the distribution of the prizes by the judges. Mr. Rose, the President of the Club, was absent from the city at the time of the meeting. Mr. Rose made the fastest time on record at the half-mile, namely, 2 min. 30 sec., at the Dominion Supplementary Races last season.

The annual races of the Grand Trunk Snow-Shoe Club took place on Wednesday on the Montreal Lacrosse Club ground.

The *Engineering* says that a bed of coal four feet in thickness has been discovered at Hemworth, near Barnsley.

The *Lancet* states that the Queen has been suffering repeatedly during the past few months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and severe enough to seriously interfere with rest.

The *London Canadian News* says:—"We hope shortly to be in a position to state that the Imperial Government will take the necessary steps to have a formal transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company made to itself, and with this view an envoy representing Her Majesty will, no doubt, be despatched to the Red River at an early date. This course will be hailed with equal satisfaction by the Dominion of Canada, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the insurrectionists themselves, and will, we feel assured, be the means of removing all trace of the present rebellious feeling on the part of the disaffected few."

### CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 4.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| <i>White.</i>                             | <i>Black.</i>       |
| 1. B. to Q. Kt. 6th.                      | R. takes Q. (best). |
| 2. B. takes R.                            | Any move.           |
| 3. Kt. to K. B. 7th, and mates next move. |                     |