

"PER NOCTEM."

Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.

I.
The clouds are blushing, the sun is gone,
He has been kissing them, every one,
Except the shy ones, that kept away
And fearfully watched his parting ray;
But they love him no less
For their bashfulness.—
The truest of lovers are not the most gay.

II.
The sun is gone, and the blushing clouds
Are growing dimmer, as night enshrouds
Sky, sea and land in her sombre pall—
The sexton at old earth's funeral,
When her race is run,
And her work is done,
And her children are weaned from her, one and all.

III.
The man of the moon has lit his lamp,
And is now commencing his airy tramp,
To see how the stars, those merry elves
That wink as he passes, behave themselves.
With steady pace
He is running his race,
Holding his lamp with a dignified grace.

IV.
The sun is rising behind the hill
And I am waiting and watching still—
Waiting and watching, as night goes by,
What queer little scenes take place in the sky.
When the silence is deep
And men are asleep,
And none are awake but the stars and I.

JOHN READE.

RESIDENCE OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO, TORONTO.

This building, now fast approaching completion, was commenced in the summer of 1868, an appropriation of \$100,000 having been made by the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of erecting a suitable residence for the Lieut.-Governor. A site was selected on the south-west corner of King and Simcoe Streets, opposite Upper Canada College, and operations were commenced immediately. The progress of the works is now so far advanced that the Residence will be ready for occupation in the spring.

The building, designed in the modern French style of architecture, is of red brick, relieved with Ohio cut-stone dressings and galvanized iron strings and cornices, painted and sanded to imitate stone. It is three stories high above the basement, the upper story being partially in the roof, which is of slate and constructed on the mansard principle. Along the edge of the roof runs a ridge finished with a moulded cornice of galvanized iron. The frontage of the building towards Simcoe street is about 89 feet, and in the centre of it rises a tower 10 feet high, finished with a handsome wrought iron railing. The roof of the tower is of the same description as that of the building, but rises from a balustrade, finished at the corners with pannelled pedestals and vases. Below the tower is the main entrance, covered by a handsome carriage porch, supported on clusters of Corinthian columns resting on cut-stone pedestals. The frontage towards King Street is 88 feet, and the kitchen wing extends 100 feet more, making a total frontage of 188 feet. On the south side is a verandah, treated in the same style as the porch, with bow windows to match on either side, looking out on a lawn which extends as far as Wellington Street. The main doorway leads into a vestibule separated by an elaborate screen, filled in with stained and embossed glass, from an inner vestibule. This again is separated from the main hall by an enriched arch springing from fluted Corinthian columns, with richly carved caps. The hall is 65 x 21 feet, and inlaid with encaustic tiles. The official rooms, consisting of the Lieut.-Governor's library or office, his Secretary's, and waiting-rooms, gentlemen's dressing-rooms and state dining-room, 40 x 23 feet, are all arranged in succession along the north side of the house, to the right of the main hall. On the south side, overlooking the grounds, are *en suite* the ladies' morning-room, principal drawing-room and private dining-room. The latter apartment opens into the conservatory, 75 feet long by 22 wide, with an octagonal projection 28 feet wide, in the centre of which will be a fountain. At the end of the conservatory is the vinery, 40 feet by 22. Opening from the main hall by two large folding doors under the main staircase is the ball-room, 65 feet long by 28 feet wide, and 18 feet high. This room lies along the conservatory into which it opens by 5 glazed doors. From the centre of the main hall rises the principal staircase, which extends in a flight 8 feet wide to a broad mid-landing, and thence in two branch flights to the first floor, continuing in the same manner to the second floor. At the head of the stairs to the north is the billiard room, 40 x 23 feet, from which a private staircase leads to the smoking room above. On the side opposite the billiard room is the private sitting-room, opening *en suite* into the state bed-room and dressing-room. The rest of the floor as well as that above is devoted to bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, &c.

The entrance to the grounds is on Simcoe Street, where a gate-keeper's lodge has been built in keeping with the style of the residence. The approach is in Nicholson pavement, and leads up, past the lodge, to the main porch.

The illustration represents the residence as seen from Simcoe Street, giving a view of the east and south sides, with the carriage porch, tower, verandah and conservatory. The architect is Mr. Henry Langley, of Toronto.

THE NIGHT PATROL AT CAIRO.

The Viceroy's Nubian soldiers in their nondescript dress, half Oriental, half European, would appear but poor slipshod, shambling scarecrows placed side by side with our stiff, well set-up, pipe-clayed grenadiers. Yet they are really lithe sinewy fellows, fit to grapple with any adversary that the East could furnish. It is curious to see these black soldiers sitting at the door of their guard-rooms, peacefully knitting stockings to sell to English tourists, who give them three times what the stockings are worth, being unable to fight out the matter in Arabic. Cairo goes early to sleep, and the night patrol has little to do but to shuffle up and down the narrow streets, and see that the mosque doors are shut, and that no thief has hidden himself away in the bazaars. Now and then a party of noisy Englishmen hold parley with them, but the result is only much voluble "chaff" on the one side, and on the other a few muttered curses on the Infidel, who luckily for the Infidel, takes them for friendly greetings. The drawing is from a sketch by Mr. F. George.—*Graphic*.

THE POPE'S SACERDOTAL VESTMENTS.

On the occasion of the assembling of the Oecumenical Council at Rome, it was resolved to hold an exhibition at which the ecclesiastical vestments of the bishops and patriarchs attending the Council should be exposed. Such an exhibition would not only bring together a collection of rich and costly robes such as the world has seldom seen, but would be of great interest as showing the diversity of vestments used by the clergy in their ministrations throughout the world, and moreover as showing the progress made by different nations in a certain branch of art. Among all the gorgeous vestments thus collected at the present time in Rome the jewelled vestments of the patriarchs of the Eastern Church carry off the palm in point of splendour and the lavishness with which they are incrustated with gold and precious gems. But in point of chasteness of design and artistic workmanship few of the robes at the exhibition can compete with a chasuble exhibited by the Holy Father himself. Of this robe, used by Pius IX. in celebrating mass on high occasions, we give an illustration. The back bears a medallion of the Redeemer, resting on a broad band of rich embroidery. Beneath the sacred figure are the words of Christ to His Apostles. *Et ecce ego vobiscum sum omnibus diebus usque ad consummationem sæculi.* "Behold I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world." Round the beautifully worked border of the robe are embroidered the names and dates of the different Councils of the Catholic Church. The front of the vestment is embroidered in a style corresponding with that of the back, and is covered with a broad Tau-shaped lappet, at the bottom of which are emblazoned the Papal arms. The upper part is occupied by a beautiful design, a cross aveline with a hollow centre, on which rests a representation of the Sacred Heart, and on either side the Alpha and Omega. Lower down are a few years of corn, significative of the holy office for which the vestment is employed.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WINDHAM.

The funeral of the late Sir Charles Ashe Windham, of whose life an account was given in a former number, took place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The vicinity of Gosford Street Military Chapel, where the remains had been lying in state from the time when they were brought to Montreal, was crowded with spectators, and the interior of the church was filled with friends of the deceased. The funeral service was read by Dr. Bartlett, Chaplain of the Forces, and the Rev. Canon Balch, after which the coffin was carried out of the church, and the procession moved slowly down Gosford Street, along Craig Street, and St. Lawrence Main Street, towards the Protestant Cemetery, the artillery on the Champ de Mars, firing minute guns. The illustration gives a view of the cortege turning into Craig Street, from Gosford Street. The procession was headed by the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, formed in fours, with arms reversed, and preceded by the band playing a funeral march. Next came the officiating clergymen, followed by the body, which was placed on a gun-carriage on runners, the coffin being covered with a Union Jack, on which were laid the late General's hat and sword and a wreath of white *immortelles*. Gen. Windham's son came next, followed by the General's horse; then came the officers of the volunteer and regular force, in the last ranks of which H. R. H. Prince Arthur took his place. On arriving at the cemetery, the body was consigned to the grave with the usual military honours.

THE PANTOMIME.

The Christmas holidays with their attendant joys of good cheer and rollicking fun have few greater attractions, at least to the young folks, than the pantomime. To their minds the laughable tricks of harlequin, and pantaloons, their absurd mistakes, their matchless good humour and their heart-breaking witticisms appear always new and fresh. To go to the theatre in all the state of special dress and a private box is something to begin with, and Master George and Miss Amy look upon themselves, at least for that night, as personages of no little importance. For weeks before, the pantomime has been the especial, almost the sole subject of their conversation and their dreams, and the nearer the day approaches the greater their excitement becomes. Many are their surmises as to what it will be like. Master George expresses a hope that it will be something "jolly," and Miss Amy looks forward to something slightly sentimental; but both agree that it must be eminently funny. They don't go to theatre every night, and the one night in the year that they are allowed that privilege, they stipulate for hearty, roaring, side-splitting fun. At last the long expected day arrives; the children can hardly restrain their impatience. How to pass the long weary day that must elapse before their hopes can be crowned, is to them a puzzle. Wearily they wander about their nursery trying to devise a means of passing the time, but all they can do is to wish that the evening would come. After tea the children must be dressed, an operation which they get through a good couple of hours before the time for starting, and in the meantime, notwithstanding their excessive anxiety to keep tidy, succeed pretty well in undoing the nurse's careful labour. At last the carriage comes and the happy little mortals, accompanied by pater and mater-familias, are whirled off in an agony of expectancy, to the fairy scene that awaits them. How grand they feel as they are ushered in to the theatre. How their hearts beat with expectation, and what a hard struggle it is to restrain their childish joy, even with their new-born sense of dignity inspired by many a solemn lecture on the proprieties of conduct to be observed before the public. The curtain at length rises for the first piece, to which they try hard to attend, but find it exceedingly difficult. And then comes the piece of the evening—the much-talked-of and long-anticipated pantomime. For an hour their enjoyment is perfect; the pantomime, whether good, bad, or indifferent, is bound to be funny. The laughter at least is genuine as well as boisterous, and the old folks enjoy the scene, if only because it makes the young ones happy. At last it is over and Master George and Miss Amy are hurried home to dream over the wondrous sights they have seen. Our illustration, copied from an English journal, shows a family party at the Pantomime, and though the heads of the family attend ostensibly for the purpose of amusing the children, it is manifest that the entertainment is not by any means without attraction in their own eyes.

Mrs. Cady Stanton advises men, in choosing a wife, to examine her teeth. The advice is good, for sooner or later she is pretty apt to show them.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

(From the Militaersche Blätter.)

It may be of interest, at a time when the re-organization of the armies of the Great Powers, at least as regards the main points, has been concluded, to place before our readers their numerical strength, their composition, and their proportion to the number of their inhabitants, and to the resources of their respective countries.

France has a standing army of 400,000 men, a first and second reserve of 100,000 and 228,000 respectively, and a Garde Nationale Mobile of 330,000; total 1,058,000, drawn from a population of 37,500,000 inhabitants. At present, this is more a paper than an effective strength; as, for example, the Garde Mobile, next year, will only be 100,000 strong. The annual contingent of recruits is 100,000. It is intended that the whole contingent shall, for the future, be drafted into the army at once; previously, only a portion were so drafted, the remainder having to undergo a very short training of five months during the first and second years of their periods of service. In 1870, of the contingent of 100,000 men, 70,000, or more than two-thirds, will immediately be drafted into the army for five years, afterwards into the second reserve for four years, and then released. The second portion, or 30,000 men, will join the first reserve. These will return to their homes, and, during their first two years' service will be trained for five months; they will then remain engaged for seven years, though without further instruction. Their whole service thus amounts to nine years. All young men at an age capable of performing military duty, not drawn as conscripts, are enrolled in the Garde Mobile; they serve in it five years, and are exercised annually for fifteen days. In war time both reserves would join the army in the field, leaving the lines of communication, fortresses, &c., to the Garde Mobile.

The North German Confederated Army is the armed strength of a population of 30,000,000. The standing army is 300,000 strong, the reserve 330,000, and the Landwehr, 370,000; total 1,020,000. The annual quota of recruits required is 100,000. The recruits are taken at the age of twenty; they serve for three years in the colours, four years in the reserve, and, after a further service of five years in the Landwehr, or twelve years in all, are free. In war time, the peace establishment of battalions is raised from 800 to 1,000 men, taken from the reserves. The Landwehr garrison the towns and fortresses, leaving the standing Army and the Reserves available for the field.

Austria has a military force of 1,033,000 men, drawn from a population of 30,000,000. The standing army is 255,000 strong, the reserve 515,000, the border troops 52,000, and the Landwehr 200,000. Annual levy of recruits, 97,000. These recruits serve three years in the standing army, seven years in the reserve, and two years in the Landwehr. All able-bodied young men who do not join the regular army serve in the Landwehr for twelve years. In war time, battalions are augmented for the reserve, and the Landwehr garrison the fortresses, &c.

Russia has lately organized her army after the Prussian system. From a population of 67,000,000, she maintains a standing army of 700,000 men, that in war time, from the recall of men on furlough, can be raised to 1,200,000. She levies yearly 100,000 recruits from twenty-one to thirty years of age. These are liable to serve fifteen years, but are on furlough half of this time.

North Germany takes one man to serve as a soldier for every 300 of the working population; she maintains an army of 300,000 men at a yearly expense of £10,500,000.

Austria takes one for every 270, and maintains 308,000 regular troops at a yearly cost of £8,750,000.

In Russia this proportion stands at one out of every 600, and 700,000 soldiers cost yearly £27,250,000.

France takes one for every 600, and maintains 400,000 men for £15,250,000.

NOTES AND MALARIA.

Dr. Sigerson, member of the Royal Irish Academy, read a paper before the Academy on the 24th January last, giving the result of certain microscopic researches on the condition of the air we breathe, and has published the following interesting summary of his remarks:

The sea-breeze, in passing over the waves, takes up particles of moisture. Favoured by the agitation of the air, crystallization to some extent seems to occur; glass exposed to the sea-breeze becomes quickly tarnished. On examination afterwards I found this to be caused by a deposition of minute drops, some extremely small. Cubical crystals of chloride of sodium, or common salt, were plentifully found in the larger drops; in the smaller one or two only appeared. Some very small ones seemed to have been deposited in a dry state. In one or two instances a very few rhombic prisms were observed—crystals probably of sulphate of magnesia. A knowledge of such existence of crystals is of interest to the physician in connection with certain diseases of the eye and lungs. I have seen chemosis of the conjunctiva ensue on exposure of a somewhat delicate child to the sea-breeze, to which he was unaccustomed. Salt, being a mild stimulant, though irritating and injurious in some kinds and stages of diseases of the eye and lungs, may be very useful in others.

It is known that the trade-wind dust, which falls occasionally on the spars of ships far out at sea, is composed of fragments of the siliceous skeletons of fossil diatomacea, wafted from the continents of America and Africa.

The "country air" I found to contain the pollen of the daisy and of other flowers; spores (some germinating) of diverse plants, several being spores of fungi. Spores of the potato-fungus were detected crossing a country road, going from a field at a little distance in which the disease had made its appearance. If it be really the cause of the disease, as some think, the "stamping-out" process should be adopted. On inquiry, I was informed that some benefit had been found to ensue from the destruction of the plants first attacked. But to give the plan a fair trial it should be widely adopted, and extreme care taken not to disseminate the spores while destroying the plant. In the country air crystals were found; some resembled raphides—perhaps were the raphides of plants liberated on mastication. Some, however, I would be inclined to identify as crystals of hippuric acid, caught up by the winds from the excretions of cattle. The scale of a moth, the pectinate antenna of one of the Lampyridæ, lost, perhaps, in some encounter with a wasp, were observed. Next came what appeared the spermatozoid of a fern, and small hairy objects resembling exuvium of minute caterpillars. In the air among heathery hills was discovered one of the arachnidæ class—an acarus.