

each other's roots. The radiation of heat from the earth is essential to the ripening of grapes, and therefore it is probable that a yellowish-colored soil, equally rich, is better for them than a dark-colored soil.

3. In Fall prune off the side shoots to within an inch of the cane, and shorten that to about four feet, laying it down on the ground and covering it with four or five inches of earth.

4. When the grapes begin to set, if the bunches are numerous snip off half of them.

5. A wall or board fence on the north or northwest side to break the winds and radiate heat are exceedingly valuable.

The close season for fishing in Quebec is as follows: White Fish, from 10th November to 1st December; Salmon Trout, Lake Trout, or Lunge, from 15th October to 1st December; Speckled Trout, Brook or River Trout or Lunge, and Winnoneche, from 15th September to 1st January; Bass, from 15th May to 15th June; Pickerel or Dorée, from 15th April to 15th May; Maskinonge from the 15th of April to the 15th of May; lobsters, 1st July to the 31st August. The regulations are as follows:—No person shall during such prohibited times fish for, catch, kill, buy or have in possession any of the above mentioned kinds of fish. Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to fine and costs, or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment. Complainants will receive one-half of the fine imposed, and be paid for their cost and attendance as witnesses. All well-disposed persons are requested to afford the local fishery officers whatever information and assistance they can towards carrying out these provisions of the fishery laws.

The *World* shows that by the following three salient items of needless expenditure, \$48,000,000 of consequently unnecessary taxation have fallen upon the people of N. Y. State (of which New York pays 53 per cent.), thus indicating the magnitude of the reform Governor Tilden has begun and intends to carry out.

Governor Tilden has shown that the State canals, which ought to be self-supporting and to yield a regular revenue besides, have during the last five years cost the taxpayers more than \$14,000,000. The Comptroller has shown that since the war a number of new, unnecessary, and unfinished public buildings have been erecting at an ultimate cost to the State, including furniture and equipment, of about \$30,000,000. Since the excess of advances from the State Treasury to the State prisons over receipts from their earnings has amounted to \$4,000,000. Here are three salient items of needless expenditure aggregating \$48,000,000!

The Republican party in Connecticut has been badly defeated. Governor Ingersoll, Democrat, has been re-elected. The Democrats have also elected Mr. G. M. Lander, in the First Congressional District, over General J. W. Hawley; Mr. James Phelps, in the Second District, over Mr. Kellogg, and Mr. W. H. Barnum, in the Fourth District. Mr. Starkweather is the only Republican sent to Congress. In the Legislature there is an increased Democratic majority.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that the famine in Asia Minor continues, having been greatly aggravated by the late disastrous floods, which destroyed much property and increased the destitution largely. The Relief Committee finds itself unable to meet the constantly increasing demands that are made upon it. It is estimated that over forty thousand persons are receiving aid. Many families, driven to distraction by hunger, have sold their children into slavery for food.

It matters not how often you stoop, if what you stoop for is worth picking up. Unfriendly indeed is he who has no friend bold enough to point out his faults. Not every one who has the gift of speech understands the value of silence.

WILLIAM HALES HINGSTON, M.D.
L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., M.L.A., &c.

The newly elected Mayor is the son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hingston, formerly in H. M. 100th, a regiment which came to this country to take part in the last American war, and did much service. The Hingstons had been established in Ireland for centuries, and are allied with the Cotters of Cork, the elder Latouches of Dublin, and the Hales family; and on the mother's side to the old family of the Careys. When the number of Regiments was reduced, after the close of the war, the 100th became the 99th, and was only disbanded several years afterwards, when Colonel Hingston selected a pretty spot on the banks of the Chateaugay River, near Huntingdon. There he organized the Militia Force, Lord Dalhousie giving him command of the County of Huntingdon; and subsequently, Sir James Kempt, of the County of Beauharnois. The wounds, however, he had received in action, especially one through the groin at the battle of Chippewa, which had lamed him, terminated his life early, when the subject of our notice—one of six children—was only eighteen months old. A widow's pension is not much, but it sufficed, with rigid economy, to educate the children. William was first sent to a small Grammar school in the neighbourhood, kept by a Rev. Mr. Williams, a Church of England Clergyman, and afterwards by Mr. (now Sir) John Rose, and subsequently by a Mr. Anderson. During Mr. Rose's time he obtained the first prize in the Junior Class, and during Mr. Anderson's incumbency, the prize among the Seniors. Then, at thirteen, he was sent to the Montreal College, where, at the end of his first year, he obtained the prize in every branch, carrying three first and two second, while his chief opponent, the present superior of the College, obtained the remaining two first and three second. The Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, one of his masters, often spoke of him as having been, at that time, full of fun and merriment, "un grand farceur," as he was termed, and doing anything to create merriment or avoid a quarrel, but when a quarrel was forced upon him never shrinking from the issue, no matter how uncertain it might appear. He afterwards, spent a couple of years in studying pharmacy with R. W. Rexford, when he entered upon the study of medicine at McGill University.

He graduated at the end of four years, and immediately left for Edinburgh, to obtain the Surgeon's diploma of that University; but by practising the most rigid economy he succeeded in visiting England and Ireland also, and almost every country in Europe, spending the greater part of his time in the hospitals and bringing back with him diplomas from Scotland, France, Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. One, the membership of the Leopold Academy, purely honorary and given only to authors, was the first ever obtained by a Canadian, Sir William Logan and T. Sterry Hunt being the next recipients of the honour. He had almost made up his mind to settle in Edinburgh, as assistant to Professor Simpson, but yielded to the well understood wishes of his mother and returned to Canada.

He was frequently in straitened circumstances when in Europe, and in order to gratify his desire for knowledge, with the limited means at his disposal, he required to practice the strictest economy, and the habits of temperance—especially in eating and drinking—which were then engendered have adhered to him through life. Much of his journeyings in Europe were made on foot—an exercise in which he still excels—his travelling companions, for a time, being young Alexander (now Lord) Shand, of Edinburgh, and Mr. P. Honeyman of Glasgow.

Dr. Hingston began the practice of his profession in the city of Montreal, in 1853, taking up his residence in McGill Street. Here his urbanity of manner, his punctuality, promptitude, strict attention to the minutest details of his profession, and his uniform kindness and gentleness of disposition towards all, with his generosity to the suffering poor, soon won for him the good will of those with whom he came in contact, and secured for him a rapidly extending practice. Cholera visited the city in 1854, and was most severely felt in Griffintown. Being the nearest physician to that locality, the Doctor had abundant opportunity of ministering to the relief of the afflicted. He seemed to live on horseback—not yet being possessed of a carriage, or the means to procure one—and wherever he stopped to make a professional call, a crowd of persons were ever ready to assist. More than twenty years have elapsed since then, yet his devotion to his calling on that occasion has secured for him the warmest gratitude and affection of his people. It is stated by those best cognizant of the facts at the time, that he invariably declined to accept a fee where appearances seemed to indicate anything like poverty, a practice he has since continued.

A few years afterwards, we find him moving into a house of his own in Bonaventure St.—to a building on the site now occupied by Mr. Tabb, hardware merchant. Afterwards, he removed to Beaver Hall, where he resided until 1872 when he purchased his present residence, corner of Union Avenue and St. Catherine Streets.

Dr. Hingston has now occupied, for several years, a most prominent position in Montreal, as a leading member of his profession—especially in surgery—his "first love," as the *Canada Medical Journal* states; and having, at the present time, besides large city practice, one of the very largest consulting practices in Canada—call him frequently to visit outlying towns and cities, and not unfrequently to the neighbouring States.

Soon after beginning practice, Dr. Hingston received, unsolicited, the appointment of Surgeon to the English speaking department of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and has been unremitting in his attendance upon the suffering inmates of that excellent institution. There he has had the largest field in this country for the exercise of his calling, and has acquired a dexterity and precision in operating which is unusual. Many of the more difficult and hazardous operations in surgery have been there introduced by him to the profession in Canada, such for instance, as excision of the knee joint, removal of the womb, and congenital and acquired deformities. The scope and function of our journal prevent our detailing them here, but among the more formidable we may mention the successful removal of the tongue and lower jaw, at the same time; and, among the more fortunate, twenty-six successive operations for removal of stone in the bladder, *without the loss of a single life*.

Though attached to no Medical School, Dr. Hingston has largely availed himself of the material at his disposal in the hospital, for practically instructing the medical students who attended it. Every day, for many years, clinical instruction was given—the Doctor receiving no pecuniary reward therefor. But as the young gentlemen, whom he instructed, graduated in medicine, and scattered themselves over the country, they gave many evidences of their gratitude to, and confidence in, their generous instructor, and have largely assisted in building up his reputation.

Again visiting Europe, in 1867, one of his masters, Professor (now Sir James) Simpson, paid a high tribute to Canadian Surgery in the person of Dr. Hingston by inviting him to perform a surgical operation of difficulty on one of his (Sir James') patients; and on speaking of him, a few weeks afterwards, in a British Medical Journal of the time, Sir James styles him, "that distinguished American Surgeon lately amongst us."

As a graduate of McGill University he was one of a few gentlemen to organize the McGill University Society, and to advocate and secure the appointment, from among the graduates, of Convocation Fellows to the University. The Hon. Alexander Morris, now of Manitoba, Mr. Brown Chamberlin and himself were the first office bearers in the McGill University Society, a society founded chiefly for the purpose named; but he alone, we believe, never occupied the position in the University he was instrumental, in part, in obtaining for his fellow graduates.

When Bishop's College Medical School was organized by the late Dr. Smallwood and Dr. David, Dr. Hingston was named Professor of Surgery, and afterwards Dean of Faculty, both of which, however, he was forced to resign as the duties were incompatible with his position at the Hospital. He received the degree of D.C.L., from the University at Lennoxville in 1871.

When the Dominion Medical Association was formed Dr. Hingston was appointed first Secretary for the Province of Quebec; and two years ago, he was unanimously elected representative of the Profession for the same Province. During his connection with the Association he contributed several papers on medical subjects.

Last year, he was unanimously elected Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, in the place of the late Dr. Smallwood.

One of the founders of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Montreal, he has three times held the position of Vice-President, and twice that of President, no small honour in a city where the profession stands so high, and a fair indication, it may be presumed, of the estimation in which he is held by his professional brethren. While the unanimity with which he was called upon to accept, and apparently with great reluctance on his part, the Civic Chair by the members of his own profession as well as by the public at large, is the best testimony that could be given of the esteem in which he is held by all classes and conditions of the community. The boldness and frankness of the new Mayor's inaugural address was of a character to call forth encomiums from the Press generally,—the *Witness* speaking of it as equalling Gladstone's efforts, in clothing the driest material in poetic language.

The ease and elegance with which Dr. Hingston writes, render it a matter of regret to medical readers that he does not contribute so frequently as formerly to the Medical Press of the country. For several years, Dr. Hingston wrote largely. Morgan, in his *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, mentions a dozen of papers from his pen, the more important being on the state of medicine in Paris and Berlin; and a series of papers on the climate of Canada in its sanitary aspects. The latter has, to a great extent, been incorporated in books for the use of schools. As years have rolled on, however, and as professional duties have been multiplied, Dr. Hingston's efforts in that direction have been less frequent, and of a more desultory character; only being called forth in connection with some circumstance or study of special interest.

One of the medical gentlemen who has kindly furnished us much of what we have written, adds among other things: "I have known Dr. Hingston intimately almost since he commenced his professional career, and his bearing towards the public generally has been highminded and honourable; while towards his professional brethren he has ever displayed a courtesy and a delicately honourable bearing to all, even to those tacitly organized against him. He has, in the end, been rewarded, for the younger members of his profession love and trust, and the elder respect him, "To the delicacy of bearing and

sentiment uniformly displayed by Dr. Hingston," says the same gentleman, "as much to any member of the profession, are we indebted for much of a healthier and more wholesome tone of feeling among professional gentlemen than at one time existed."

As Dr. Hingston has, for some time, arrived at an age to enter the matrimonial state we should have wished to mention in this sketch, that he had married, and had sons and daughters. But, so far, no fair one bears his name, and no little ones—except the citizens generally, call him father.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

HAMILTON SKETCHES.

Our Hamilton friends will easily understand the purport of our two little sketches. The indiscriminate cutting of ice in Burlington Bay is known to have occasioned serious accidents this year, and almost loss of life.

OPHELIA.

Another masterpiece from a steel engraving, intended as a companion for the *Marguerite*, published three weeks ago. The work is exquisitely executed and deserves to be preserved.

The scene is from the fourth Act of Hamlet, where the love-lorn girl, prior to slipping under the willows, into the cold stream, sings the swan's dirge, *vox ultima cygni*, and strews wild flowers over a fancied bier. "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance . . . , and there is pansies, that's for thoughts. . . . There's fennel for you, and columbines; there's rue for you; and here's some for me; we may call it herb-grace o' Sundays. . . . There's a daisy; I would give you some violets, but they withered all when my father died." Then crowned with fantastic garlands of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies and long purples, she hied her to the river.

There on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide
And, mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes.
* * * * *

Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death.

MONTREAL CITY DRAINAGE.

We call particular attention to our plans and full letter press description of this important civic work. It interests Montreal especially, but bears information for citizens in every part of Canada. The portrait of Dr. Hingston, the new Mayor, which we publish to-day, will be additionally welcome from the connection of that eminent gentleman with the improvement in question.

THE MASON AND THE OVERSEER.

Our cartoon this week sums up the work of the session under the allegory of a stone mason finishing a wall composed of the different measures proposed by the Ministry. Mr. Mackenzie will not object to this reference to an honest trade which once was his. Lord Dufferin passes by, in the character of overseer. He approves the work and promises to retain the faithful workman, but expresses his doubts about one stone, the Supreme Court Bill, which is cracked by amendments. He fears it may be rejected by the architect.

FRENCH COSTUMES.

We invite the attention of our fair readers to the two historical pages, descriptive of the costumes worn in France by ladies from the earliest times until our day. It would appear that France has always been the Queen of Fashion. Artists too, can study these pictures for the instruction which they contain, and writers may learn from them how to dress their heroines, according to the periods which they describe.

ARTISTIC.

A DISCOVERY of great interest to Egyptologists and antiquarians generally is reported from Port Said. A learned archaeologist in that place has just found a monumental stone to Thotmes III., under whose reign [1491 B.C.] the exodus of the Israelites is supposed to have taken place. The inscriptions already deciphered contain more than four hundred geographical names, all recognizable, and for the most part belonging to Arabia, Armenia, Nubia, and the coasts of the Mediterranean.

AN interesting numismatic discovery was made the other day at Bourbonne-les-Bains, in the department of Haute-Marne. In making excavations for the public baths and reservoirs now in course of construction, the workmen came upon a large number of Roman coins and medals, respectively of bronze, silver, and gold. Between 4,000 and 5,000 pieces in all have been already removed to the museum—namely, 4,000 bronze, 300 silver, and a few gold coins; the latter are in size equal to French pieces of forty francs, and bear the portraits of Nero, Hadrian, Honorius, and Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius. More treasures are looked for, as the work of excavation is still going on.

THE preparations for the celebration of the centenary of Michel Angelo are the subject of much attention at Florence. The anniversary fell on the 6th inst., but its celebration has been fixed for next September, as that season of the year has been deemed the most favourable for ensuring a large attendance, and the more complete success of the festival. The committee charged with the preparations for the celebration have issued an address, in which they state that casts, photographs, and drawings of the works of the great master will be submitted to the public view in the Academy of Fine Arts, where a gallery is now being erected for the reception of his masterpiece "David." It is added that "descriptions, now being prepared by competent writers, will bear eloquent witness to the singular genius and great mind of Michel Angelo."