with a view to ascertain the comparative merits of different systems. The Brush light was considered the best in almost every particular. Each lamp gave a light of two thousand candles; the cost of plant for thirty-two lamps was £750, and of maintenance the same sum that is now expended on lighting the same district with gas. Although improvements will continue to be made, the practicability of the electric light for street purposes has been already solved.

Brantford *Expositor* :—"We are quite aware that heads of departments have had their confidence in those under them misplaced." Just so. That worthy ally of our contemporary's party who rifled the desk of his Conservative employer, and sold the contents thereof to the McMullen combination against the Canadian Pacific railway, was a "horrible example" of the fact that such things have been. But that there is a wide difference between the requirements of common honesty and the exactions of "loyalty to the Cabinet" even our excellent Brantford contemporary may not unreasonably be expected to admit.

The London *Advertiser* says that "the representation of Ontario is in this Parliament exceptionally Tory, but is becoming less so, as the only elections held of late in the province abundantly prove." Which is to say that the Conservatives, having gained two seats in Ontario since the last general elections, and the Reformers having gained one seat during the same period, two seats count for less than one! But, as we have the *Advertiser's* authority for saying that "bye-elections" are "deceptive" and of no importance, anything else that it says upon the same subject may be philosophically regarded as disingenuous and unimportant.

When a despatch was published to the effect that the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick had visited a deaf and dumb asylum and made a speech to the inmates, it struck us that he might be soon heard of as the exhibitor of panoramic and dissolving views to the inmates of a blind institute. But the Moncton *Times* explains that the speech was made in the sign language, and congratulates its province upon the possession of so gifted a secretary. We would suggest to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario that he emulate this example by acquiring the sign language, and that he confer a further boon upon his fellow-members by always using it in the House.

The foreign sugar bounty system having injuriously affected the refining interests in England, a number of free-traders, among them several members of Parliament, are agitating for the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty supported imports from abroad. This looks very much like a cry for protection, but they say it is nothing of the kind. The principle of countervailing duties, it is stated, is in the direction of free trade, as the very essence of free trade is to secure equality of competing conditions. If that is the case the Canadian protectionists are the true free-traders here, for all they aim at is to place the agriculturists and manufacturers of Canada in a position to compete on equal terms in their own markets with the foreigner.

Since 1840 no less than five Parliamentary Committees have reported to the Imperial House of Commons in favour of the adoption of the decimal system of coinage, but as yet no Government has been radical enough to abolish pounds, shillings, and pence, and to require the British public to transact business in dollars and cents. Mr. A. Dyke introduced a resolution the other week setting forth that the decimal system should be adopted without delay, but he was met by a statement from the Government that it would be easier to abolish the House of Lords or to disestablish the Church of England than to deprive the shopkeepers of their pounds and their farthings. It may be remarked that the change to the decimal system can be made more easily than was at first suspected by its advocates, as if the sovereign be made the unit very few new coins will be required.

The city of Winnipeg is suffering from a "hired girl" famine. Good servants are scarce, and wages rule high—from seven to fifteen dollars per month. The *Times* says that in addition to this liberal remuneration, the privilege of equality and companionship with the family is demanded, including in some cases the use of the piano. As an illustration of this situation, a writer refers to an advertisement for hired help is given :—

"I understand housework pretty well, except to wash and iron. I get the hiest wages going, and stayes a long time in a place; if you want me to go please state the waiges and how many of a family you have, and if you let your hired girl eat with the family, etc., etc. Let me know the full particulars. No more at present. Address your letters to Miss ——."

Winnipeg would seem to be a good place for smart, sensible working girls to go, but unfortunately the supply of such is limited in most other cities as well as in the capital of the Prairie Province.

While Canadian prohibitionists have been seeking to carry the Scott Act in some counties and in Hamilton, their fellow-labourers have been carrying on a vigorous crusade in the United States. There an attempt has been persistently made to convert prohibition into a political issue, and in this respect, it is held, the agitation has proved less fruitful of results than would otherwise have been the case. This question has been discussed in Ohio probably as fully as elsewhere, and the Cleveland *Leader* gives some advice which is worthy of the consideration of prohibitionists in the Dominion. It says :—"Temperance is not and cannot be successfully made a party question. It is a great moral and social issue above and beyond the province of mere party politics. Past experience has demonstrated that every attempt to drag it into the political arena as a party issue has proven seriously detrimental to the cause, and the friends of prohibition or of other temperance reforms make a grave mistake when they insist upon presenting it in that way. Public sentiment in favour of temperance must be created by the careful and patient education of the people. Such a sentiment cannot be made nor strengthened by simply adding it to a party platform or attempting to carry it as a party measure."

OBITUARY.

REV. R. J. REEKIE.

The cable announces the death of Mr. R. J. Reekie, of Montreal, in London, where he had gone in connection with a new railway contract in the United States. As a contractor for public works, and especially as a railway builder, Mr. Reekie was known in nearly every part of the world. He was identified with railways from an early age. Coming to Montreal 30 years ago, he soon became connected with the Grand Trunk railway enterprise in its inception, and when the work of building the road was begun he received the contract to construct the section from Richmond to Point Levis, and subsequently the extension to River du Loup. Mr. Reekie also built the entire Northern railway from Toronto to Collingwood, besides having partial contracts in connection with roads of lesser note in Canada. But it was in Europe that he was best known as a railway man. Long associated with the eminent railway magnates Brassey, Peto, Betts & Company, he, in connection with them, built several of the principal railways in England, France, and the Argentine Republic. During the reign of Louis Philippe, Mr. Reekie received from the Government of France the contract to build a portion of the new fortifications around Paris, which he carried out. He had amassed a large fortune, but it was greatly impaired lately by the disastrous failure of the Consolidated Bank, in which he was the largest shareholder.

ON A CATTLE SHIP.

Crossing the Atlantic with the Four-Footed Emigrants.

HOW THE DECK LOAD WAS REMOVED.

London Daily Telegraph.

"Our ship was a vessel of two thousand five hundred tons, a tolerably handsome and roomy boat, and not above four years old. There were thirty of us to man her, all told, counting the skipper, but not including half a dozen men and a head butcher, who attended to the cattle. These men were just proper specimens of the gangs of rascals who are shipped in American ports by our cattle vessels to look after the live freight. You might search the whole world over, sir, and not come across an uglier, dirtier, and crueller set of scaramouches. As a rule they are the sweepings of the American streets. I don't know whether it is the skippers or the owners of the cattle who are responsible for them, but whoever may be the answerable people they seem to believe that the lower and more degraded and inhuman a man is the fitter he is to look after the cattle that's brought across the Atlantic. The boss of our six men—the head butcher—was a decent sort of person, but the others looked as if they had been undergoing a whole lifetime of solitary confinement in gaol. Their clothes made them seem like beggars, soap hadn't been near their faces for weeks; it made the blood hot to see the way they knocked the cattle about, and though I am no saint myself, their language, when they lost their temper with the beasts, is one of the things I don't like to think about. The moment my eye fell on these men I pitied the animals. It's a shame that a better class of men aren't shipped for this duty; but, as I have said, I can't tell you who are responsible. It was my first voyage in a cattle ship, and it was not until we were under weigh from New York, with our decks chockablock with moaning beasts, that I could tell whether I should relish in helping in this sort of traffic or not.

"On the evening of the third day after leaving New York the pleasant south-wester-ly breeze failed us, and shortly after it had fallen dark a few puffs came down out of the south-east. It grew intensely cold all on a sudden, I remember, and from the look of the sky overhead, some of us made up our minds for white caps and a narrow horizon. I came on deck at eight o'clock; there was not much wind just then, though as we were steaming head on into what there was, the rushing of the wind amid the invisible spars aloft sounded like a stout breeze. There was a good deal of phosphorus in the water that night, and I recollect taking notice that our wake looked like a band of green fire lighting up the blackness—for nothing could be seen of the sea—it was one great shadow, like the sky. Now and again, when the furnaces were fed the sparks would stream away astern, as though a whole ocean of stars were rushing headlong from their places in the sky; but the ship was as black as the sea, excepting here and there, where a bull's-eye twinkled in the deck like a glowworm, or where the side lights forward threw a haze upon the air. I can't recall having been more impressed by any night I had ever spent at sea than I was on that occasion. Somehow or other the lowing of the cattle—I prefer to call it the sharp, startled, bellowing of them, as though they shouted one to another—made the muffled thumping of the engines, and the hissing of the passing foam, and the whistling of the wind in the rigging, strange and unusual sounds in my ears. Long before two bells the breeze was blowing heavily on our starboard bow, and bringing a hard and swinging sea along with it. It is my belief that, could we have used a sail or two, we might have seen a heavier sea running than the force of the wind could account for. Big as our ship was, she was plunging heavily into it, and her motion was made wild by a strong north-westerly swell that was running very nearly athwart the wind on our port beam. You might call it a compound motion, sir; for whilst the head sea was cocking the ship's nose high in the air, the swell was bowing her down to her covering board; and when her stern was up, over she would topple on the other side, so that we had the benefit of a beam and a head sea all at one time. It was hard for us men to keep our footing, and I may leave you to guess that the cattle felt the tossing terribly. The scraping of hoofs was quite furious. The violent movement was a new thing to them, and I believe they were too frightened to bellow. Anyway, I heard no other sounds than that of their hoofs; but after a bit, observing a man with a lantern going along the gangway looking at them, I jumped down to see how the poor brutes were getting on. It was a strange sight, I can tell you, sir, to remark their large, dark eyes flashing in the lamplight—whole rows of them—and to watch them trying to balance their unwieldy bodies by swaying to and fro with the rolls of the ship, while the muscles of their shoulders and haunches stood out upon their hides like knotted ropes, and long streams of saliva hung from their jaws. This afternoon beasts were pretty dry, but forward the ship was taking in water over her forecastle and hurricane deck, and the animals that were were streaming with the wet that drained through the uncaulked planks, till they shone in the lantern light like soaked tarpaulins. The wind had risen quickly; every moment found it blowing harder and harder, and by five bells a whole storm was roaring about our ears. From that hour until the morning broke it was one long time of wild confusion—I don't mean as to the discipline among the men; I speak of the horrible hullabaloo. The beasts were never quiet a minute; sometimes half-a-dozen of them would bellow at once, and you can imagine the effect of such a deep tremendous sound mingling with the crash of the waters, and the thunder raised by the great iron bows of the ship as they swung in hundreds of tons weight into the hollows of the waves, and the grinding of the engines, and the gale echoing like a Jamaica earthquake, in the blackness overhead. We stood waiting, as we had been waiting the whole long night, for daylight to come, and at last the dawn brightened in the very eye of the gale, and presently we could see the sea and the ship and one another's faces. The decks were in a frightful mess, to be sure, just one great horror. In most of the pens the cattle lay in heaps, each atop of the other—some of them dead, some dying, some faintly bellowing and breathing short, some writhed up in the strangest attitudes, and all of them slipping to and fro with the rolling of the ship, like so many dead carcasses. Such what a sight was the sea! The waves looked as high as our funnel, and came rolling at us as fast as a locomotive can run. The force of the wind was beyond anything I can remember. It was enough to blow the head off a man's shoulders, and it swept the sea up in smoke that came flying upon us in volumes as though we were afloat on a boiling ocean. On a sudden the order was given to stand by, to put the ship before the wind. If I hadn't heard the second mate mention the captain's intentions this order would have surprised me; but I knew that it was the first necessary step to be taken in the proceedings which were to follow. The helm was put over, and the vessel, rolling frightfully, fell off, and in a few minutes we were before the gale, with the water sometimes as high as cliffs on either side of us, and sometimes the hollow of a sea, like a precipice, under the bows, and all hands holding their breath for a giddy and fearful fall. Two of our boats had been carried away in the night, but, strange to say, no one had heard them go, and the loss wasn't known until we looked and saw they were gone. We were half a wreck; the appearance of the ship scared the men, and the new and sharp idea of danger made us spring about as active as cats when the order was given to brace up the forevards and get up a tackle at the yardarm. This was done, I say, smartly, and the end of the tackle taken to the steam winch, and presently all was ready for hoisting out the cattle. There was no call for the crew to assist, the dreadful work was done by the boss-butcher and his men. Every beast carried a stout manilla lanyard around its horns, and the tackle being overhauled from the yardarm, the block was hooked to this lanyard, and the winch set in motion. In an instant the animal was run dangling in the air, and then lowered until its head was within arm's reach of the man stationed with a sharp knife to cut the lanyard; the man leaned forward, the knife gleamed, and the animal fell. You may talk of the cruelty, sir; the question is, could it be helped? I tell you my blood curdles now when I recall the sight of those great animals run up into the air, and left dangling for a moment or two, and then dropping like stones into the boiling water; and when I remember the line of horned heads swimming round and round in our wake, and the way in which the sea chucked some of the poor brutes half out of water, and then buried them, and then washed over them again, I can't imagine how long they would suffer. At all events, after such a night's work as our cattle went through, I don't suppose they'd have much strength for swimming very long. I would only ask, could it helped? It's nonsense to suppose that a captain would heave a valuable cargo overboard if he could help doing so; but when it comes to saving a ship and the lives of the people aboard her, it would be hard to say that, for the sake of humanity, a crew ought to waste their precious time in slaughtering, in some painless way, the cattle they mean to lighten the vessel of before pitching them overboard.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

"HOW OUR GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES SETTLERS."

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the communication in yesterday's *Globe* under the heading "How our Government encourages settlers." As this article begins with a positive misstatement, and ends with one which is, to my mind, very questionable, I think that it calls for correction.

It is no part of my business to criticise the N.P. or any other policy which the Government may please to adopt, but it is my business to carry out faithfully in my office the instructions which are from time to time conveyed to me, and this I will continue to do, regardless of either the opinions or utterances of all scribblers. The writer of the communication, in making his thrust at the N.P., has struck the wrong side of the mark, that policy has really nothing to do with the case in point. So far back as 1854—which is far enough back for my purpose—the declaration or oath required from every person claiming exemption from duty upon their effects was, that he or she was coming to the country "for the purpose of actually settling therein." At a later period the wording of the oath was changed so as to read, "that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion." This form of oath was confirmed by the late Government in 1873, and remains unchanged.

With regard to the case which has so aroused the ire of "Canada," I have a word to say. It is not true that the "gentleman from Detroit leased a house in the town of Windsor for two years." It is not true that "he was ordered to take his goods over the river again," the expression implying an act of disinterest on my part. The person spoken of came to Windsor, and rented a house by the month, paying $5 in advance, upon one month's rent, and when he came to the Custom house to make enquiry, and was told by me what declaration he would have to subscribe to, he said emphatically that he could not and would not take any such oath, because he had no intention whatever of remaining in the country longer than suited his purpose, and that he might leave in a month or two, and would under no circumstances say that he had any intention or desire to remain permanently here. His goods had not been brought over the river, consequently they could not have been ordered back again.

Having corrected the statement of "Canada" in this particular instance, I beg to leave him "anxiously waiting the chance to correct" any error which he may have courted in other matters.

Yours, &c.,
WM. BENSON,
Collector.
Custom-house, Windsor, April 14.

THE SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th inst. I read a letter from Mr. Brennan, superannuated teacher, in which he states that his pension was discontinued in 1880 because he could make his living at his present employment. I have consulted the Public Schools' Act, but cannot find any clause therein to sustain this decision of the Education Department. I have waited for a few days to see if any of the public school teachers would express an opinion on this question, which is of more than ordinary interest to the profession; but as nothing has appeared since the publication of Mr. Brennan's letter, I beg to express my opinion, which I think is what the law will uphold. If the disability for which Mr. Brennan became superannuated still continues, and that he can prove such to the satisfaction of the Education Department, also if his moral character is above reproach, then according to the Act relating to the fund I can see nothing to prevent him from receiving his pension, no matter what his means of living are at present.

This is a question worthy the notice of our profession throughout the province, and I am glad Mr. Brennan has laid his case before the public.

Yours, &c.,
TEACHER.

April 15, 1881.

THE GUN NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—On Good Friday a practice was brought forcibly to my notice which I think deserves some attention on the part of the authorities. Being a holiday, everyone set about thinking how he could best enjoy himself. Strange to say, a gun occurred to a great many as the best means of attaining this object. Now a gun is all very well applied to its proper pursuit, sport; but the appearance of the motley crowd of men and boys on the Humber road, popping away on all sides, would not lead anyone to believe that they had such an end in view.

Daily notices in your paper testify that this implement is a most fruitful source of accidents, especially in the hands of foolish boys or careless, inexperienced men. I will give you a couple of instances of their folly, and perhaps wanton brutality. Attracted by a shout, I looked around, to see two young miscreants, one of whom was pointing a gun directly at me at about twenty paces distance. A puff of smoke with a slight report assured me there was no fears of immediate death. Their distance from the city probably saved them from answering for their conduct in the police court. A great many of these accidents are the result of just such foolish playing with a gun. On reaching the Humber I heard that, after the pigeon match, some outsider, may be by accident, though this was not the opinion, had fired into the crowd, wounding one man in the neck and another in the face.

Can nothing be done to check this sort of thing, and prevent such reprobates from endangering their own lives or those of more useful citizens? This is food for our legislators. Why not do, as I believe is done in England, make everyone wishing to carry a gun pay a license fee or a fine for non-compliance? Such a proceeding would confine the use of the fire-arm to those who required it for its legitimate purposes.

Yours, &c.,
BREECH-LOADER.

Toronto, April 16.

A common, and often fatal, disease is Jaundice. Regulate the action of the liver and cleanse the blood with Burdock Blood Bitters, and the worst case may be speedily cured. Sample bottle 10 cents.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATICS.

TRICKETT WINS A RACE.

LONDON, April 19.—Trickett won the rowing-match at Southampton to-day easily. It was a good race for the first three miles, when Kirby became nearly exhausted. After rowing a short distance further he gave up the race. The weather was good, but the large number of people in attendance, except those who had bets on Trickett, were much disgusted and disappointed at Kirby's failure. It is not believed, however, now that he sold the race. Kirby led at starting and kept the lead for a short time. There was a rough north-east wind across stream, and the water was exceedingly rough and lumpy. Trickett was twice nearly swamped by waves. He won the race in 40 minutes 30 seconds.

TRICKETT CHALLENGED BY KIRBY.

Wm. Kirby, who was defeated by Trickett in the boat race yesterday, has challenged Trickett for another race over the same course for £100.

TURF.

THE BUSHES HANDICAP.

NEWMARKET, April 19.—For the Bushes handicap, one mile, seven ran. Mr. W. S. Crawford's Master Waller won easily. Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Wallenstein, ridden by Bazbee, finished last.

RUSSIAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The number of foreign-bred horses in training at Newmarket increases annually, the latest addition to the number being, according to the London *Globe*, a consignment from Russia. That paper says :—"By far, however, the most interesting invasion has been the recent arrival at Newmarket of several Russian animals, two of which are engaged in the leading three-year-old events of the present season, and as nominations for these races have to be made when the animals are but yearlings it is plain that their arrival in this country has not been the result of an eleventh-hour idea. So far as can be judged of these animals at present, they present in breeding and conformation all the necessary attributes of high-class race-horses, especially a filly engaged in the Oaks named Stohaistia. All the Russian invaders are, however, so backward as regards racing condition that the probabilities are considerably against their showing at their best until the back end of the year. Their arrival, however, in this country, is a sign that, though foreign-bred horses, with the exception of Arabs, have to compete with our horses on equal terms, there is no intention on the part of foreigners to allow English horses to have all their own way, even in their own country. At the present moment at Newmarket the number of non-English bred horses in training is close on two hundred." The Stohaistia mentioned is a bay filly by Vadim (son of Vandyke), dam Devaria, by Decik (son of King of Trumpe). She is nominated by Mr. King Ilovaisky, who also made two nominations for the Derby, a brown colt, Vestorg, by Vadim, dam Jannetta, by Vandyke, and the chestnut colt Mstsetel, by Vadim, dam Jeedel, by Deceit.

SANTA CLAUS AND ST. JULIEN.

Mr. O. A. Hickok, manager of the wonderful stallion Santa Claus, St. Julien, and other fast trotters, says that he intends to bring St. Julien east about the 15th of May, and will trot him for the best interest of himself and trotting associations. He will endeavour to give the public the best exhibition possible of the horse's speed. St. Julien will not be restricted to special tracks, but will trot on all tracks that offer an acceptable purse. Mr. Hickok stands ready to back St. Julien against all trotters and pacers on equal terms. In regard to St. Julien trotting in 2.07 this year, Mr. Hickok writes that he cannot say, but will "leave that for the public to judge when they see the blackboard." He thinks that Maud S. is a great trotter, but believes that St. Julien is a greater one, and expresses himself willing to put up his money on his opinion. He does not believe in public challenges, as they seldom lead to matches, but he is eager at all times to match the horse against all comers. Santa Claus, and possibly Overman, will accompany St. Julien east. Santa Claus is to trot in the great stallion races at Rochester, Boston, and Chicago. Mr. Hickok thinks that he will stop there, so the circuit stewards have made the 2.15 class a go-as-you-please, and he will not enter Santa Claus in any such race.

ITEMS.

Mr. Lorillard's Barrett, in the last English papers to hand, is reported to have sprung a curb.

It is reported that the well-known stallion Phil Sheridan has been sold to a New Jersey party for $4,000.

The trotting stallion Wedgewood has been shipped from Greenport, L.I., to Washington. An insurance of $20,000 was effected on his life.

Messrs. Potter and Williams, of Lennox, have purchased War Cry from Major Gracey, of Weston. He will prove a great acquisition to the district, and will undoubtedly make his mark among the stock.

"Mr. Somerville," the New York *World* says, "whose colours were seen at Jerome Park last fall, will again try the experiment of racing English thoroughbreds against American this season."

A bet of £1,400 to £100 was accepted in England on the 6th inst. against Iroquois for the Two Thousand Guineas. £1,500 to £200 was at the same time and place accepted against St. Louis for the Derby.

On the 6th inst. George Fordham won three races at Northampton, his last win of the day being on Commendant in the Stakes, which he won for the third time, having captured the same race in 1858 on Borderer, and in 1862 on Stampedo.

The Town Council of Kincardine have decided on purchasing the driving park for pleasure grounds, and the mayor and clerk have been instructed to have the necessary papers drawn up conveying the property to the town, providing the owners will accept $1,800 in five payments at six per cent. interest. Considerable feeling has been raised in the town regarding the purchase, and a petition is in circulation asking the mayor to call a public meeting to discuss the question and delay the purchase.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. V., Forest, Ont.—Apply to Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Immigration Agent, this city.

W. P. G., City.—Madame Tietjens was never in Toronto. Signor Mario sang here in 1872.

SUBSCRIBER, Brockville—(1) Isaac Pitman's. (2) Get Frost's Laws and By-Laws of American Society.

N. T., Gesto P. O.—Much of it is fit for farming. Write to either the Local or Dominion member for the district.

BETA, Caledonia.—Sir Tatton Sykes was imported by Mr. Cooper, of Davenport, and was by Stumps, he by Whalebone.

A SUBSCRIBER, Walkerville.—Write to Messrs. Onderdonk & Co., Yale, British Columbia, or care of D. O. Mills, of Pine street, New York.

B., Barrie.—Terror by Rarie out of Mariana, she by Flatcatcher out of Our Nell by Nutwith. Our Nell was brought out from England in foal to Flatcatcher.

R. H., Russeldale—If you wish to sell your receipt, you should advertise it. We do not keep letters asking questions, and, therefore, cannot now tell you the name of G. A. S., Lakefield.

B. McC., Humberstone—(1) Hanlan broke his rowlock in a race on Silver Lake, June 13, 1877, and Frenchy Johnson got second place to Plaisted. (2) He never rowed a match against Hanlan.

CHICKEN, Blenheim—The *Canadian Poultry Review* is published by James Fullerton, at Strathroy, Ont. A mistake was made in our answer the other day, stating it was published at Twistockville.

M. A. McN., Ford River, Mich.—We can only give you the figures according to the last census. The new census is now being taken. Toronto, 86,099; Montreal, 107,225; and London, Eng., 3,254,260.

S. CAMERON, Woodville.—Imp. Charon by Archy out of Styx, by Defence, out of Proserpine. Archy was by Camel, the sire of Touchstone. Erin Chief is out of a Charon mare. Sheriff Grange imported Charon, who was afterward the property of Messrs. St. George and John Boulton.

W. F., Bothwell.—Chicago Volunteer, owned by Mr. Burgess, of Woodstock, is a mahogany bay stallion, standing 16 hands high. He was sired by Goldsmith Volunteer, he by Ryedyk's Hambletonian; dam, Lady Diamond, by Billy Rex; by Gifford Morgan; granddam by Gamble's Grey Eagle.

SPLASH, Hamilton.—Ann Glanville, of Saltash, Eng., the woman you probably mean, died last June at the age of 84. In 1833 she organized a crew of English women, who defeated nearly a dozen boats manned by Frenchmen at the Havre regatta. She was the champion female sculler of her time, and took part in many races.

TORONTO ITEMS.

There is some talk of a conference of the chiefs of police of the various towns of Ontario, to be held in this city about the middle of next month, for the purpose of discussing police matters.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.—Mr. A. Holderness, the enterprising proprietor of the Albion hotel, arrived home on Saturday from Halifax with nine pure bred Clydesdale stallions, as good as any ever brought to Canada. The animals are in fine condition, and can be seen at the Albion hotel to-day by all who may desire to inspect them.

A CALL.—At the close of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Castle on Sunday the Rev. A. H. Munro came on the platform and read to the congregation a letter from the trustees of the new Baptist College, notifying them of their pastor's appointment to the presidency. The letter referred to the many good qualities that had endeared Dr. Castle to his people, but said that it was the possession of these qualities that made him the most suitable man for the new position. The question will be taken up at the next meeting of the congregation.

THE NORTH OXFORD ELECTION CASE.—An appeal is on the *tapis* in this matter. It will be remembered that Chief Justice Hagarty set aside the preliminary objections raised by the respondent, Mr. Sutherland, to the original petition of Mr. Pattullo. This point will now be taken for consideration to the Supreme Court, Ottawa, and on Tuesday Mr. Aylesworth applied to Chief Justice Hagarty to have the appeal bond allowed. Mr. Shepley, on behalf of Pattullo, opposed the application on the ground that it had not been made within the time limited by the statute. His Lordship allowed the bond.

The rumour, which has been current for some time, that the vacant position of Collector of Customs at this port would be filled by the appointment of Hon. James Patton, has, we have reason to believe, proved to be correct. The new incumbent will at once enter upon the duties of his office, for which he is in many essential respects well qualified. As a lawyer of good standing and as the head for many years of one of our monetary institutions he has acquired a knowledge and experience which cannot fail to materially assist him in carrying out his delicate and responsible task with satisfaction to the mercantile community, as well as to the Government. Mr. Patton possesses a wide general knowledge of commercial affairs; his personal character is above reproach; and the selection of one of our oldest and most popular citizens as Collector cannot fail to meet with general approval.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101-26

THE REASON WHY.—Mr. Fellows, in his "Medical Monthly," gives reason for the peculiar action of his Hypophosphites in the cure of diseases, which seem to be borne out by facts. From tonic action of the Sympathetic Nerves all the Organic Muscles are strengthened, and the patient overcomes his malady simply, pleasantly, and rapidly.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.—It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Sourvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Sourvielle, ex-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply. 469-52

BIRTHS.

MASSIAH—At Québec, on 18th April, the wife of C. Massiah, of a son.

MOORE—At Yorkville, on Saturday, the 9th April, 1881, Mrs. John T. Moore, of a son.

HODGSON—At Brantford, on Monday, April 11th, the wife of J. E. Hodgson, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, of a son.

FALCONER—On the 18th March, the wife of Elias Falconer, 307 Yonge street, of a son.

STORY—On the 12th inst., at 61 Bagg street, Montreal, the wife of G. I. U. Story, of a daughter.

HUNTER—At Collingwood, on April 15th, the wife of R. O. Hunter, of the firm of Lindsay, Hunter & MacDonald, of a daughter.

GROVES—At 93 McNab street south, Hamilton, Ont., on April 18th, the wife of G. A. Grover, of a son.

PURDIN—On the morning of April 11th, at 141 Brock street, the wife of D. H. Purdin, of a daughter.

HARMAN—At 267 Spadina avenue, on Tuesday, April 19th, the wife of George F. Harman, Esq., of a son.

BODDY—On Tuesday, 19th inst., at 178 Strachan street, the wife of Ulysses Boddy of a son.

MARRIED.

PEPLER—BERNARD—On Tuesday, April 19th, at St. George's church, Toronto, by the Rev. J. Cayley, assisted by the Rev. Canon Morgan, Francis E. P. Pepler, of Barrie, barrister-at-law, to Dora Bernard, eldest daughter of the late Richard B. Bernard, Esq., barrister-at-law, and stepdaughter of D'Alton McCarthy, Esq., Q.C.

WRIGHT—SUTHERLAND—In Goderich, on the 13th inst., at "The Hookery," the residence of Mrs. Albert Crane, by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Elwood, Mr. J. J. Wright, of "The Point Farm," to Ellen, third daughter of the late David Sutherland, Esq., of Goderich.

HARRIS—GRIFFIN—At the Mohawk church, Brantford, on Tuesday, April 12th, by the Ven. Archdeacon Nelles, Dr. William T. Harris to Mary Maude, only daughter of Egerton Griffin, Esq., M.D.

GARRETT—GOODFELLOW—At Redwing, Co. of Grey, on Friday, 15th of April, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. A. S. Coltee, Presbyterian minister, E. Garrett, editor of the Bradford *Witness*, to Susie M. Goodfellow, third daughter of Adam Goodfellow, Esq., Collingwood Township.

RYLEY—MCQUILKIN—April 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. John Pearson, George M. Ryley, D.L.S., Collingwood, to Ellie Wallace, daughter of Samuel McQuilkin, Esq., Toronto, formerly Londonderry, Ireland.

Derry and Dublin papers please copy.

RUDDY—HENDERSON—At St. John's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Joseph Ruddy, lumber merchant, of Wick, third son of James Ruddy, Brock, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Henderson, Markham.

CROATE—On the 14th inst., at 100 King street east, Hamilton, Joseph Rimey Choate, aged 58 years, son of the late Thomas Choate, Esq., of Glanford.

HOWARD—At 18 Peter street, Stephen Heward, in the 85th year of his age.

DEBBIE—On Monday, the 18th inst., Annie Bruce Deedes, the beloved wife of Edmund Deedes, Esq., sheriff of the county of Norfolk.

DEATHS.

POULTER—On the 13th inst., John Poulter, aged 61 years and 11 months.

BARKER—At Markham village, on the morning of 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, Archibald Barker, Esq., in his 72nd year.

BOWKER—At Lakefield, on April 9th, Reginald Maclean, infant son of Francis Bowker, aged six months.

BARBER—At Alton, April 7th, Howard C. Barber, aged 14 months, of croup.

DICKSON—On the 12th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, 196 Sherbourne street, Catherine Stunell, beloved wife of Wm. Dickson, aged 76 years and 11 months.

MILLIGAN—At No. 42 Nelson street, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Bowman, Jane Hall, relict of the late Arthur Milligan (formerly of the 71st regiment), in her 79th year, a resident of this city for over 50 years.

HAMILTON—On the 14th inst., fell asleep in Jesus, at 88 Scollard street, Yorkville, Mary Cown, relict of the late James Hamilton, Chinguacousy, in her 87th year.

CHARTERS—On the morning of the 14th inst., at his late residence, No. 1 Robert street, Mr. Thomas Charters, a member of the Toronto Fire Brigade, aged 38 years and 8 months.

CHEWETT—At the Nest, Davenport Road, the residence of her son, William C. Chewett, M. D., on the 15th inst., Martha S. Chewett, in her 74th year.

SMITH—Of consumption, on the 15th inst., Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Robert Smith.

ALSTON—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Sunday, April 17, Sarah Bertha, youngest daughter of James and Sarah Alston, aged 7 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

FARLEY—On Sunday, 17th inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late Samuel Farley, of Milton, Ont., in the 92nd year of her age, native of Armagh, Ireland.

WILSON—On the 16th inst., Marie Wilson, beloved wife of the late Alfred Wilson, of Mimico, aged 49 years.

WOODCOCK—On Sunday morning, the 17th inst., Beatty Alexander, fourth son of A. Woodcock, aged 19 years and 8 months.

URQUHART—At Oakville, on Friday, April 15th, Helen Cynthie, daughter of John Urquhart, aged 4 years and 13 days. Cause, diphtheritic croup.

BREEN—On Saturday, 16th inst., Jane Breen, the beloved wife of John Breen, in the 74th year of her age.

BLAIN—At Orillia, Ont., on the 16th inst., Mr. Thomas Blain.

COOPER—At 63 Brunswick avenue, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, relict of the late Robert Cooper, aged 63 years.

HAMILTON—At his mother's residence, Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Queenston, on the 16th inst., Wm. Jarvis Hamilton, second son of the late Sheriff Hamilton.

Medical.

Vegetine.

WILL CURE CANCER.

PROOF! PROOF! PROOF!

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—

Dear Sir,—About two years ago, a Cancer made its appearance on my face, left side of my nose. When I first noticed it, 'twas about the size of a pin-head (very small), increased in size, and spread on my face until it became as large as a common cent. I tried all kinds of remedies, and advice from physicians. It was spreading, and eating into my flesh very fast. I was very much alarmed. I went to see a physician who cured *Cancers*; he did not give me much encouragement. It pained me very much; I suffered night and day. It would bleed at times very profusely. Everything was done that could be to try to cure the cancer. My brother had a *Cancer* on his lip; he submitted to an operation, being well discouraged. I was one day in Mr. Woodberry's apothecary store, of this town. He gave me your pamphlet, containing many cures by the use of Vegetine. I found on page 19 where Vegetine had cured a Cancer on a lady's nose. I then bought a bottle of your Vegetine and it proved a great blessing to me; I could see good effects from it right away. After taking three bottles, it stopped the spreading of the cancer about the edges; it checked the eating into my flesh. I could see it was gradually healing. I kept on taking Vegetine, the cancer slowly disappearing, until I had taken sixteen bottles and it completely cured it. It has left a large scar on one side of my nose; and I feel it my duty to recommend Vegetine to all like sufferers, as it is certainly a great "Blood Purifier." I am now sixty-three years of age, and Vegetine has greatly improved my general health.

Yours most respectfully,
WM. P. CLEAVES,
34 Federal street, Beverly, Mass.

We, whose names are annexed, can testify to the above, as Mr. Cleaves is an old resident of this town:

C. WOODBERRY, *Apoth'y*, RICHD. FEDRICK
HERBERT S. SMITH, AND. L. EATON
A. GLIDDEN, GEO. S. MILLETT.

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THE BEST PERFUME FOR THE TOILET & THE BATH

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IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is