

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Aug. 18.— <i>Twelth Sunday after Trinity.</i> Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830.
MONDAY,	" 19.—Pascal died, 1662. "Royal George" sunk, 1782. First steamboat ran the Lachine Rapids, 1840.
TUESDAY,	" 20.—St. Bernard of Clairvaux died, 1153. Duke of Richmond died, 1819.
WEDNESDAY,	" 21.—Lady Wortley Montague died, 1762. Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec, 1860.
THURSDAY,	" 22.—Warren Hastings died, 1818. George Stephenson died, 1848. First Pullman Car ran on the G.T.R., 1870.
FRIDAY,	" 23.—Peace between Prussia and Austria signed at Prague, 1866. Prince Arthur landed at Halifax, 1869. James Renforth died, 1871.
SATURDAY,	" 24.—St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. First Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius on record, B. C. 79. Massacre of the Huguenots, 1572. Comte de Paris born, 1838. Victoria Bridge opened by the Prince of Wales, 1860.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 26 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending Aug. 11th, 1872.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M., 9 P. M.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Aug. 5	76	86	60	63	30.15	W S W	Clear.
6	75	84	66	62	30.14	S W	Rain.
7	76	86	66	63	30.15	W S W	Hazy.
8	79	86	71	68	30.16	S W	Rain.
9	80	92	70	58	30.10	S W	Clear.
10	73	86	72	76	29.99	Var.	Rain.
11	71	70	65	67	30.12	E N E	Rain.
MEAN	75.7	84.3	67.1	65.3	30.11		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 32°; of Humidity, 50°; of Barometer, 23°.

Amount of Rain Fall, 0.576 inches, equivalent to 11,117 gallons of water per acre.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain Portraits of

THE CANADIAN EIGHT,

WHO TOOK THE RAJAH OF KOLAPORE'S PRIZE,

a view of the

CANADIAN CAMP AT WIMBLEDON,

a sketch taken at

THE CALEDONIA GAMES, MONTREAL,

and two sketches of the series

DOWN TO SALT WATER.

Country dealers should send in their orders at once to secure early attention.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

In a recent issue, the leading English comic paper, *Punch*, draws attention to two advertisements which appeared in the same number of the *Times*, and which taken side by side indicate a state of affairs that is rather surprising. The first of these was for a second master at a Grammar School in Norfolkshire. All candidates were required to be graduates of Cambridge, and the remuneration offered was £10—fifty dollars a year! The other advertisement was a contrast. It asked for a good plain cook for a gentleman's family, where a man and four other servants were kept, wages £25. Thus the servant, who, it is a hundred to one, only half understood her business, and had never had any proper training to render her efficient, would receive a wage nearly three times as great as the miserable stipend offered to the man who must have been highly educated in order to render him fit for his position, whose education must have cost him a large sum of money, and whose efficiency was required to be stamped with the guaranty of a University degree. Add to this the fact that the teacher would in all probability be a mere drudge, worried by his charges and bullied by his superiors, and we shall see how much more comfortable would be the position of the clumsy, illiterate, perhaps not over-honest servant, to that of the refined, well-bred and educated gentleman who is compelled by his necessities to accept a stipend that a servant girl would turn up her nose at. Well does *Punch* remark, "Who says that labour is not honoured in this country!"

This state of affairs is not confined to England. Hard work and low pay for important services are not, unfortunately, uncommon in Canada, as any observant reader of the *Globe* may have noticed. It would be an easy thing to take up a copy of that journal, and find perhaps in the same column two advertisements of the same nature, and offering much the same contrast, as those already quoted. On reading the column of situations vacant, and noting the remuneration offered for services which can be efficiently performed only by educated—and highly educated persons at that, one is led to wonder whether the advertisers ever find candidates offering for the starvation salaries promised. Only the other day we remember reading an advertisement for a master who should be competent to teach French, German, music and drawing. The salary attached to the position was preposterously small in comparison to the great natural

abilities and high attainments that must be possessed by any one who would fulfil the duties of such a situation. Four hundred dollars—the salary of a second class dry goods clerk—was the sum judged sufficient remuneration for the care, trouble, and expense of acquiring two foreign languages, and for the natural aptitude for two arts which can never be thoroughly mastered without the aid of such aptitude.

Nor are the lady teachers better off than their gentlemen coadjutors. If anything their position is still less enviable than that of the male teachers. To cite a case in point. An advertisement recently appeared asking for a female teacher, to take charge of a department in a first class school in a large and flourishing Western town, at the miserable salary of \$175 a year. And this is no uncommon case. Anyone who will search the columns of the daily papers can easily satisfy himself thereupon. We are glad, however, to see that the matter is being mooted, and that attention has already been called to the case cited. In referring to it, the *Waterloo Chronicle* compares the salary offered with the wages of domestic servants. It says:—"Let us calculate a little, and see what this offer really amounts to. Board may possibly be had in that town for \$2 a week; it can scarcely be less; this will take \$104. The balance \$71, nearly \$1 37 per week, or less than the wages of a nurse girl or a chamber maid, or less than the remuneration of a seamstress, is what a young woman whose youth is supposed to have been spent in acquiring a liberal and expensive education, whose moral power is said to be irreproachable and whose example and deportment are expected to be elevating and ladylike, is to consider an ample pecuniary reward for arduous and exhaustive labour of the most delicate and responsible kind which one human being can expect another to perform."

We have long felt that teachers are not fairly treated. They do not, as a rule, occupy the position their profession—than which there is none more noble or more elevated—entitles them, and they are almost invariably miserably paid for their most valuable and important services. The remedy to the first evil lies with the teachers themselves. The second we hope to see remedied before long. It is to the interest of parents that the educators of their children should be sufficiently recompensed for their arduous duty. No man can work well while Black Care sits behind him, and if we would have our children properly and thoroughly instructed we should see to it that the instructors are not prevented by the harassing cares and distracting troubles of domestic difficulties from throwing themselves heartily, soul and mind, into their task.

We understand that Mdllé. Louisa Morrison-Fiset intends giving a series of concerts in the fall, in the cities and principal town of Canada. On Sunday, the 28th ult., Mdllé. Fiset sang in the Church of Notre Dame in this city, where she created much admiration by her magnificent rendering of Davis' *Salve Regina*. She possesses a well-tuned voice of great power and compass, and as she is a thorough artiste, we may predict for her a favourable reception wherever she appears.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last week's programme at the theatre could not be said to be a very attractive one. Neither Oliver Doud Byron nor his "Across the Continent" were particularly brilliant, and the advent of Mr. J. W. Albaugh was hailed with much satisfaction. "Poverty Flat," the drama in which Mr. Albaugh has been playing for the past week, gives a graphic picture of life at the California mines in 1849. It has been a perfect success as has been abundantly proved by the large audiences that have greeted it night after night. Mr. Albaugh's acting was capital, and he was admirably sustained by Mr. J. W. Norton, in praise of whom we cannot speak too highly. The mining scene with the cascade of real water was especially good.

OBITUARY.

F. H. BURTON, M. P.

We have to chronicle the death of Mr. F. H. Burton, M. P. for East Durham. The melancholy event took place at the residence of the deceased at Port Hope on the 28th ult. It will be remembered that during last session Mr. Burton was taken seriously ill in the very week in which occurred the deaths of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald and Mr. Robert Macfarlane. Since that time he never thoroughly recovered, but lingered on, now seeming somewhat better and again somewhat worse until death came to relieve him of his sufferings. Mr. Burton was born in Galway, Ireland, where his father, who had previously been Church of England missionary at Rawdon, L. C., held the offices of Vicar of Dysart and Prebend of Donoughmore. He represented East Durham in the Canadian Assembly from 1854 to 1861, when he was defeated, but succeeded by petition in having the election declared null and void. He contested the seat unsuccessfully at the general election in 1863, but was returned after Confederation, and continued to represent the constituency until the dissolution of Parliament.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"IN THE TRACK OF OUR EMIGRANTS."—We omitted to state last week, in reviewing this valuable little work, that it is for sale by Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. The English price is 1s. 6d., or 2s. 6d. with the heliotype maps.

THE CANADA MEDICAL RECORD.—This is a new monthly journal devoted to the interests of the medical profession. It is edited by Dr. F. W. Campbell, who was recently connected with the *Canada Medical Journal*, and who now launches this new venture with the aim of elevating the standard of professional education, giving fair play to the profession in all public appointments, and opposing monopolies which unfortunately exist in the professional as well as in the mercantile world.

A BRAVE LADY. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 12mo., pp. 456. Illustrated. Price \$1.50 Cloth.

Miss Mulock is so well known and so thoroughly appreciated in every quarter of the globe, that it would be utterly useless for us to attempt any criticism of her style. We shall content ourselves with reproducing the very apt remarks of the *North British Review* on the teachings contained in her works. "She attempts to show," says the reviewer, "how the trials, perplexities, joys, sorrows, labours, and successes of life deepen or wither the character according to its inward bent. She cares to teach, not how dishonesty is always plunging men into infinitely more complicated external difficulties than it would in real life, but how any continued insincerity gradually darkens and corrupts the very life-springs of the mind; not how all events conspire to crush an unreal being who is to be the 'example' of the story, but how every event, adverse or fortunate, tends to strengthen and expand a high mind, and to break the springs of a selfish or merely weak and self-indulgent nature. She does not limit herself to domestic conversations, and the mere shock of character on character; she includes a large range of events—the influence of worldly successes and failures—the risks of commercial enterprises—the power of social position—in short, the various elements of a wider economy than that generally admitted into a tale. She has a true respect for her work, and never permits herself to 'make books,' and yet she has evidently very great facility in making them. There are few writers who have exhibited a more marked progress, whether in freedom of touch or in depth of purpose, than the authoress of 'The Ogilvies,' and 'John Halifax.'" "A Brave Lady" appeared some years ago, if we are not mistaken, simultaneously in an English Magazine and *Harper's Weekly*, and it is now reproduced in a cheap and presentable form that must greatly enhance its attractiveness. The illustrations, though none of the best, are very numerous, and tend to increase the interest in the narrative. The book is handsomely bound in green cloth with gold lettering, and forms a companion volume to the series of George Eliot's novels mentioned a few weeks ago.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CÆSAR. Edited, with Notes, by William J. Rolfe, A.M., formerly Head Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. New York: Harper & Brothers. Montreal: Dawson Brothers. 16mo. pp. 189. Illustrated. Price 90c., Cloth.

This is a little work of very great merit, and one the usefulness of which will be found to be out of all proportion with its small size. It is, we believe, intended for school use, and for this will be found invaluable. For the general reader, who contents himself with reading Shakespeare for pleasure only, who cares little for searching out and understanding the hidden beauties of the poet's style and language, this edition will not be without its attractions. The type is large and clear, there is no undue crowding of matter, the illustrations are very fairly executed and to the point, and the binding is handsome without being showy. By the scholar and the literary man, Mr. Rolfe's series (this is the fourth play already issued,) will be welcomed as containing much valuable aid to the true comprehension and enjoyment of the great dramatist's works. The little volume before us is divided into three parts. Of these the first is an introduction giving the history and historical sources of the play, together with critical comments, drawn from the works of the most distinguished Shakespearean commentators, such as Hazlitt, Knight, Craik, Gervinus, Ulrici, etc. The second part contains the plain text of the play, without note or reference. The third part contains sixty pages of explanatory notes, which, though brief and concise, leave none of the peculiarities of the play—whether as to language, obscurity of style, archaic expressions, or veiled allusions—untouched. Every little difficulty that might puzzle an inexperienced reader is smoothed down, and that in a manner in which no trace of anything like pedantry is visible. For school use this series appears to us far preferable to any existing work of the kind. Mr. Rolfe's editions have already been introduced into some of the best educational institutions in the United States, and in every case they have been found to give unqualified satisfaction. We trust that the editor will meet with sufficient encouragement to justify him in continuing a work so well begun.

RECEIVED.

"A Bridge of Glass." Dawson Bros.
L'Annuaire de l'Université Laval, 1872-3.
Prize List of the Ontario Agricultural Association.
Text Book of Geology. H. A. Nicholson, M.D. Dawson Bros.

CONTRIBUTIONS DECLINED.—"The Sacrifice," "The Post Office Department," "How I Became an Editor," "A Visit to Kingston Penitentiary," "Musical Societies," "Fancies and Foibles."