

that every consumer would prefer his fish (and mice) fresh, especially when mixed with his water. The Corporation officials have but to consult the people generally throughout the city to satisfy themselves that our representation of the public taste is correct. We, however, hold that the Corporation ought not to supply either fish or mice with the water. If they are to be supplied by the city they should be dished up separately.

When will idle talk about the public health give place to practical effort in the cause of its maintenance, or at the least to the adoption of effective means to prevent public bodies from poisoning it? We do not ask the managers of the city water supply even to clear it of the animalculæ and organic matters it contains; these may either be caught and disposed of by the family filter, or consumed by those who have ordinarily good digestive powers; but to suffer young mice and fishes, some of the latter measuring several inches, to invest (and sometimes rot in) the water pipes should be a punishable offence.

"A PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE BETTER TERMS COMMISSIONERS."

Under the above heading the St. John (N. B.) *Daily Telegraph* has the following, and as our respected contemporary evidently thinks that we did not do New Brunswick full justice in our brief comments upon the "better terms" claim, we make amends by copying his remarks:

The *Canadian Illustrated News* has rendered us a service by publishing the photographs of the Better Terms Commissioners, in a prominent manner, in its columns, and devoting a short article to the subject. The group is quite an imposing one. The Provincial Secretary, or Premier, as they call him in the Upper Provinces, is seated in a luxurious chair. His legs are crossed, his hands clasped, and he is engaged in deep thought, but he feels quite at home, and quite himself. The Surveyor-General is also seated, in a pensive mood, and holds a pen in his hand, ready to write down the deliverance of the Premier of Canada. The "Hon." William Wedderburn is the central figure. He is standing, and holds a scroll in his hand, supposed to be the New Brunswick Bill of Rights. While he has not the venerable aspect of Mr. Hatheway, and is inferior in physique to Mr. Stevenson, he will be admitted to bear off the palm for good looks, and if we were to say that he appears the least bit conscious of the fact, the truth of the remark might excuse us for making an invidious comparison. Upon the whole, we hope this excellent pictorial illustration of the Better Terms Commissioners will have a good effect in the Upper Provinces. These men are evidently conscious that they have a good cause, and while they are very loyal, orderly and peaceable gentlemen, backed up as they are by public sentiment here and elsewhere, they will not readily take no for an answer in a just cause.

In its article on the Better Terms Commissioners, our illustrated contemporary says:

"The second Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, under Confederation (elected in February of the present year), had hardly been well seated around their Speaker when they began to discuss the desirability of making a strong effort to obtain 'Better Terms,' under the Union Act, or in fact to secure a larger subsidy from the Dominion Government. The question had been debated through the press and in the election campaign. It need hardly be said that everybody was in favour of the movement; nor shall we discuss the question whether or not the demands put forth were reasonable. But it is doubtless true that the agitation arose from the fact that the basis of the financial terms of the British North America Act had been changed to an extent representing a capital of two millions of dollars."

We would rather our contemporary had affirmed the justness of our claim directly, as was done in very plain terms the other day by the *Ottawa Free Press*, and has frequently been done by Ministerial papers. The lines, which we have marked in italics, do not convey the whole force of the case. It was, no doubt, a serious matter to a Province in the financial circumstances of New Brunswick, to have to assume its portion of the additional burden of Two Millions of Dollars, to say nothing of the large sums since added to it on account of the sums allowed or to be allowed for the Nova Scotia Provincial Buildings, and when the hour of relief comes, the portion of these sums saddled on New Brunswick, as well as the time that New Brunswick had been deprived of a similar sum of Two Millions of Dollars, justly due to her, and greatly needed by her, must be taken into account. But it is not solely because the Nova Scotia claim was conceded, but because of the intrinsic merits of the New Brunswick claim, that the latter Province has taken action on the subject. This is a feature of our case that should not be overlooked in the Upper Provinces. Of course the fact mentioned by the *Illustrated News* is an important one in support of our claim. Happily the Upper Provinces have no need to make a similar claim.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 95.—JAMES I. FELLOWS, CHEMIST, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are told that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to his race. How much more then must he be esteemed who, by his talent, discovers a new remedy to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-beings, and even arrest the progress of, and restore the waste caused by, the many ills that flesh is heir to? Mr. Fellows, of St. John, N. B., the inventor and proprietor of the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, which goes by his name, and is now very much in use, not only in his own Province, but throughout the Dominion and in the United States, has received so many flattering commendations from those whose standing and experience approve them qualified to pass an opinion, that we should say his preparation was a valuable addition to the long list of remedial compounds now scientifically prepared and so frequently prescribed by the profession.

He had been himself the victim of pulmonary consumption; and though in what is called the "second stage," was enabled by his own studies and experiments to compound a preparation which cured him; and after his restoration to health he, with the approval of many members of the Medical Faculty, commenced its manufacture and sale for the use of the public. We have been assured by dealers in Montreal that there is a large and increasing demand for his "Syrup of Hypophosphites."

Mr. Fellows is, we believe, about forty-five years of age, a native of New Brunswick, and for many years carried on business as chemist and druggist in the city of St. John, but now devotes his whole attention to the preparation of the syrup.

The Grand Duke Alexis was expected to arrive in Montreal yesterday, but on account of the alarming illness of the Prince of Wales—an illness that might prove fatal at any moment—the Grand Duke determined that his visit to Canada should be strictly *incognito*. All will regret the fact, and still more regret the cause of it, at the same time that they must commend the propriety of the Grand Duke's decision.

VIEW ON THE TRENT NEAR HASTINGS.

The village of Hastings is not situated in the county of that name, but occupies portions of the townships of Asphodel and Percy, in the counties of Peterborough and Northumberland, Ontario, on the borders of the river Trent. Near this village there are some rapids on the Trent which give the opportunity of utilising the water power at the village, and as a consequence there are large cotton, woollen, and flouring mills established there. Hastings is twenty-four miles distant from the town of Peterborough, and twenty-six miles from the Colborne station of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is, like most other Western villages, progressing rapidly.

MR. E. G. MELLOR'S JEWELLERY STORE.

On another page we give a view of the extensive jewellery store of Mr. E. G. Mellor, No. 285 Notre Dame street. It is one of the largest in Canada which makes a speciality of dealing in genuine gold jewellery. The stock on hand is immense, and its arrangement most attractive, so that the establishment is well worthy a visit from all who have a fondness for the artistic fashionings of metals and precious gems.

THE LONDON (ONT.) COURT HOUSE.

We have from time to time given many views of scenes or buildings in and about the Forest City, whose enterprise is remarkable for pushing ahead in the way of commercial progress. We need only remark that being capital of the large and wealthy county of Middlesex it is also adorned with Court House and jail; which of course bring their concomitants in the shape of county judge, court officers, lawyers, and—well! perhaps we need not name the occupants of the last-mentioned department. Though the moral atmosphere of the county of Middlesex is generally pure, there have been a few remarkably dark cases disposed of in the London Court House. The building is situated on Ridout street, where are also the offices of most of the resident members of the legal profession, so that law and justice are within easy reach.

SCHOONERS CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

Our artist has sketched a scene witnessed on the recent "taking" of the ice in the Montreal harbour and Lachine Canal. A large number of schooners, wood barges, &c., were suddenly impaled by Jack Frost towards the latter end of November. As a consequence wood and coal rose suddenly in price, to the severe loss of the poorer part of the population; ship-owners began to see that they would be heavy losers were their vessels not cut out; and hence efforts at cutting and sinking were made, and an appeal to Government for assistance was at least spoken of. However, the frost became so severe that every effort was in some cases unavailing, and the owners of the unfortunate craft have now but the prospect of seeing their utter demolition. At the beginning of the present month eleven barges and three schooners were frozen in and about the Commissariat Wharf and Market Basin. A barge was fast frozen at the wharf of the London steamers, and over eleven schooners were frozen at the upper wharves. In the Canal Basin there were also several barges and two of the Harbour Commissioners' scows frozen tight and fast. On the 4th instant a few of the barges were cut out, and the Longueuil steamer also managed to escape and safely reach her winter quarters at Boucherville. On the evening of Wednesday the 6th the river had risen, and so had the barges, to the level of the wharves. On Saturday night last two of the barges at the Commissariat wharf were lifted by the ice on to the wharf, and were gradually carried towards the revetment wall, where their destruction would be certain. The other schooners were all together towards the mouth of the canal basin, and were rising with the ice. The fine weather during autumn, and the sudden change to a most severe frost before any considerable fall of snow has, this year, unfortunately thrown lake and river skippers somewhat out of their calculations, and serious loss to some parties must inevitably follow.

R. R. SWING BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIDEAU CANAL.

In our last number we gave an illustration of the bridge across the Rideau River, built for the accommodation of the Chaudière branch of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway; and (at page 379) some account of that important, though short track which is calculated to be of so much benefit to the lumber trade of Ottawa. In the present issue we give an illustration of the bridge across the canal, situated very near to the one which spans the river, and both are connected by a small embankment. The bridge across the canal has of necessity been made a swing bridge, so that in its season navigation may not be interrupted. But as both the railway

and the canal are mainly used for traffic, there is exceedingly little danger that travellers will be often delayed on account of this bridge, either on car or boat. Besides, as the canal freezes pretty early in the fall, and thaws out but slowly in the spring, it is quite probable that during the period when the bridge will be in most frequent use by the railway, it will not have to be opened at all.

COURT HOUSE, WALKERTON, ONT.

The Court House at Walkerton, the County Town of Bruce, is a plain stone structure, with little or no claim to architectural beauty. It stands on slightly elevated ground on the west side of the River Saugeen. The ground floor contains the Registry Office, offices of County Treasurer, County Court Clerk, the Sheriff and County Attorney. Above are the Court room—a fine lofty apartment—the Judges' room and Jury rooms. The Village of Walkerton is nestled in a beautiful little glen on the banks of the South Saugeen. It had a very hard struggle with several of the rival villages in the County for the County Township of Bruce; and it was not until 1845 that legislation was closed on the vexed County Town question, and even later before Walkerton was fully confirmed in its honours.

COLONIAL BUILDING, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

The Colonial Building at St. John's, N. F., is a handsome structure, and creditable to the colony. It contains the two chambers in which the Legislative Council and House of Assembly meet, the Savings Bank, and the various Government offices. It is, we are assured, quite equal to the present wants of the Colony.

THE SALT WORKS, SEAFORTH, ONT.

As petroleum has enriched some of the counties bordering on Lake Erie, so the shores of Lake Huron promise in some localities to give an equally remunerative yield of salt. Goderich, on the shores of Lake Huron, has long been noted for its salt wells, but those of Seaforth, some twenty-one miles distant, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, are perhaps among the most noted on the continent. At the Seaforth well the brine is pumped by steam-power from a depth of eleven hundred and thirty feet. The brine is remarkably pure being obtained from a stratum of rock salt ninety-five feet in thickness and of great extent. When pumped up the brine is conveyed to two large tanks which hold a sufficient quantity for forty-eight hours' boiling. Thence it is conducted by pipes laid under ground to the pans in the boiling-houses or "blocks." These are the largest in the Province, being capable of making three hundred barrels every twenty-four hours; and are constantly at work, so that upwards of a hundred thousand barrels are turned out yearly. The local importance of the Seaforth Salt Works may best be estimated in that they consume from six to eight thousand cords of wood yearly, thus distributing directly among the neighbouring farmers about twice that number of dollars and thereby both helping and stimulating them to clear their land and prepare the soil for other productive crops. Their advantage to the Village of Seaforth is that they give steady employment to about sixty men. We hope the proprietors, Messrs. Coleman and Gowinlock, make their profits without too severely "salting" their customers. The Works are situated close to the Grand Trunk Railway (B. and L. H. branch), thereby affording ample facilities for shipping.

MISCELLANEA.

A South Carolina Presbyterian thinks that Grant's "Let us have peace," must have referred to that "peace which passeth all understanding."

The sale of the Household Edition of Mr. Dickens' works is said to be above 150,000 copies per number.

Mr. J. A. Froude and Mr. Wilkie Collins are stated to contemplate visiting the United States in the capacity of public lecturers.

The "proud cathartic State," is what her loving sons call the Commonwealth of Kansas. It all comes from the cultivation of castor beans.

A man up in Portsmouth, N. H., named his two children Ebenezer and Flora, and always spoke of them as "Ebb" and "Flo."

It is computed that a Milwaukee sewing society can blast a person's reputation in seven minutes.

Mr. Kinglake is said to be deferring the publication of the concluding volume of his "History of the Crimean War" until the interest in last year's war has subsided.

Quinine biscuits have lately been introduced by London bakers. They are small, extremely well made, and have a pleasant and delicately bitter flavour. Each biscuit is estimated to contain one-fourth of a grain of quinine.

A western doctor has expended his ingenuity on the manufacture of a "tape-worm trap." The trap is a little gold capsule, made in two parts, with teeth. When the patient has been starved long enough to make the worm hungry, the trap is baited, fastened to a silk thread, and swallowed. Upon a bite being made, the trap goes off, catches the worm and is hauled up. Every man his own angler this, and no mistake.

The following advertisement, from the Port Jarvis *Gazette*, is certainly something new:

JOHN STRADER wants four shirts made. Is willing to pay a reasonable price. Mrs. Strader has two in family besides herself, and says she has got no time to make them. Address JOHN STRADER. PORT JARVIS, Nov. 21, 1871.

Sheridan's solicitor calling one day found his wife alone, and walking about in a state of violent excitement. He asked what was the matter. Her only reply was "that her husband was a villain." After some time she added, with some hesitation, "Why, I have discovered that all the love letters he sent me were the very same as those he sent to his first wife."