

of a probable visitation of cholera the coming season, the cost of a stink may be terrible. Not only in towns and cities, where large numbers of persons are collected, but even in country places and on every farm, this nuisance ought to be abated, and every possible precaution taken for the maintenance of the public health."

#### The Commercial Future of Canada.

At a dinner recently given to the Canadian Ministry, at Cornwall, the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Galt, said:—

"It is necessary for the Government to consider now, and it will be necessary for Parliament to consider soon in the most earnest way how they will deal with the commercial future of Canada, and what its trade policy shall be. It is perfectly clear that the Union with the Lower Provinces must speedily be carried out. We must complete our communications with them, and have our mutual commerce as free as possible. The Government have sent a commission to the West Indies and Brazil to forestall the action of the American Government. It is the intention of this Government to give effect to the recommendations of the commission whenever they have made their report to Parliament. With regard to the markets of England and France, the two great consuming countries of Europe, it can scarcely be imagined that they can be more free than they now are. But it is the duty of the Government to endeavour to make some arrangements with the colonies of these powers, and with Spain and her colony, Cuba, as will secure the reciprocal interchange of some of their products and ours. It is plain that the Government will have to propose to Parliament a complete revision of our system of taxation; for the burdens of the people will have to be readjusted to stimulate the great agricultural interest of the Province, and to make Canada at once the cheapest country to live in, and the most attractive country in the world for the labour and capital of foreign lands. Our policy must be one of development, and not of stoppage—development not of Canada alone, but of all the vast territory stretching from Newfoundland on the one hand to the Pacific on the other. We may have to postpone for a time the enlargement of the canals, that has been spoken of for several years, because we have not yet the assurance that the American trade will be permitted to use them, but this will leave us all the more means for opening up the great North-West. The opening up of these lands, eastward and westward, and especially westward, will entail the inauguration of a new system of emigration. Immigration is what the New World must look to—and the fact that my hon. friend, Mr. McGee, is at the head of the department which has charge of that subject, must give the people confidence that emigration will be directed in the best manner for the hard-working sons of labour who come to Canada as a refuge from all parts of the world."

#### Mr. Peabody's Gifts for the London Poor.

Mr. Peabody promises to be the greatest benefactor, in a social sense, that London has ever enjoyed. He has not only made a magnificent commencement towards providing the labouring classes

of the metropolis with decent lodgings, but he has forcibly, if indirectly, stimulated the Government into assisting the good work by loans on the same terms that they have previously been granted for the drainage of land, and the building of churches and schools. Scarcely have we had time to master the full amount of advantage in use and example from the American gentleman's first gift of the £150,000—so judiciously employed by the committee over which Lord Stanley presides—than our breath is taken away by a second boon to the same quarter on an equally munificent scale. Mr. Peabody presents £100,000, which he has invested in 5,000 fully paid-up shares in the Hudson's Bay Company, "representing one-twentieth part of that vast territory," to the trustees of the first fund, with directions that the dividends be invested in shares of the same company until £120,000 has been raised, or in certain events until July, 1869. The two gifts, amounting as a minimum to £250,000, will form a fund of progressive usefulness in providing lodgings for the labouring classes of London. As in the course of a few years it may be difficult to find desirable sites within the limits of the metropolis, the trustees are authorized to purchase sites within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, which they may consider eligible as regards health and convenience of railway accommodation. It is further suggested that contracts shall be made with railway companies for the conveyance of the tenants at reasonable fares at convenient times. The trustees are also to be at liberty to establish schools near these suburban lodging-houses, of an exclusively elementary and literary character, and to use these school-rooms in the evening as reading-rooms and lecture-rooms. Mr. Peabody also suggests that where markets and shops are distant, co-operative stores be encouraged. Looking at the services rendered by Mr. Peabody to this country, the question of what acknowledgment has been made to him naturally occurs. Ribands and grand crosses are bestowed on princes of no remarkable distinction. We do not know whether an American citizen can accept the honour of K. C. B., but it certainly ought to be tried. He can but refuse.

#### THE ARTESIAN WELLS OF CHICAGO.

These wells, now discharging one and a quarter millions of gallons per day of the purest water, continue to excite much wonder and curiosity. They are located near the city limits—about three miles from the City Hall—are 700 feet deep, and discharge an immense volume of clear cold water. In several respects these wells are anomalies; first, the water which rises to the surface stands at 57 deg. Fah., which is below the mean temperature of the locality, while in all other deep wells the temperature increases in proportion to the descent, so that no water is found at a greater depth at much less than 75 deg., and in the great wells of Charleston and in the basin at Paris the range is up to 85 deg. and 90 deg. Then this water is free from the unpleasant and disagreeable mineral taints so common to Artesian wells. It is certified under chemical analysis, to be the best article of drinking water in the world, and from the force and power with which it comes to the