

of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on January 1, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after April, 19, 1876.

Space assigned to Foreign Commissions and not occupied on the 1st of April, 1876, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment. If products are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the Exhibitor, and they will be excluded from the examination by the International Juries. An Official Catalogue will be published in four distinct versions,—viz., English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of Catalogues is reserved to the Centennial Commission. The ten departments of the Classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition,—except in such collective exhibitions as may receive special sanction,—and also the arrangement of names in the Catalogue, are as follows:—

- I. Raw Materials—Mineral, Vegetable and Animal.
- II. Materials and manufactures used for Food, or in the Arts, the result of Extractive or Combining Processes.
- III. Textile and Felted Fabrics; Apparel, Costumes and Ornaments for the person.
- IV. Furniture and Manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.
- V. Tools, Implements, Machines and processes.
- VI. Motors and Transportation.
- VII. Apparatus and Methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.
- VIII. Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, etc.
- IX. Plastic and Graphic Arts.
- X. Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the Physical, Intellectual and Moral Condition of Man.

Foreign Commissions may publish Catalogues of their respective sections, and the Canadian Commission will avail themselves of the privilege. Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitively at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Canadian Commission. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

The Canadian Commission will provide, at their own cost, all show cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all countershafts with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General. Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Canadian Commission. The Canadian Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; and it will be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise. The Canadian Commission will employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, appointments of such watchmen to be subject to the approval of the Director-General. The Canadian Commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper Commission.

Each package must be addressed "To the Commission for Canada, at the International Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different but opposite sides of each case, and giving the following information:—

- (1) The country from which it comes;
- (2) name or firm of the exhibitor; (3)

residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package. Within each package should be a list of all objects. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition. The removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Sketches, drawings, photographs or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director General; but views of portions of the Building may be made upon the Director General's sanction.

Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the Canadian Commission shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31, 1876. Each person who becomes an exhibitor hereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition. Special regulations will be issued concerning the Exhibition of fine arts, the organization of international juries, awards of prizes, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions. All communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary of the Advisory Board for each Province, who will refer the matter to the Canadian Commissioners for instructions if required. The Centennial Commission reserve the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exhibition.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE ADDRESSING HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The late speech of the Premier to his constituents at Sarnia was delivered in the Court House of that town and was very respectfully attended. He spoke for a long time giving explanations that had been asked and clearing up charges that had been from time to time made against his administration. The speech satisfied all who heard it.

ICELANDERS AT SARNIA.

This is a sketch of two hundred and sixty six Icelanders, with two interpreters, leaving the Railway station at Point Edward, near Sarnia, for the steamer *Ontario*, on their way to their new colony on the shores of Lake Manitoba. They are shown at the time that they were moving their effects to the baggage room before embarking on the steamer. The peculiar physiognomies and costumes of the women will attract attention.

MARKET PLACE, LONDON, ONT.

This is a view of the Market Place, looking towards the City Hall.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

A brief account of the members of the Commission will be found in another column. We regret that we were unable to obtain a sketch of the career of Mr. Macdougall, the representative of Ontario.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VOYAGE TO INDIA.

We present our readers a view of the *Scrapis*, in which the Prince of Wales is conveyed to India, and a Map of that country, pointing out exactly the route he is to follow. We are convinced that all our friends will take a deep interest in this Royal visit and will follow out all its phases carefully. The Prince left London on the 11th ult. and arrived at Bombay on the 7th November, travelling thence through the Western Ghats to Puna and Mahabaleswar. It is also understood that his Royal Highness will make an excursion, if possible, to Ahmedabad. Returning to Bombay, steamer will probably be taken about the 19th of November, arriving about the 23rd at Bepur, a port on the western coast of the Madras Presidency, and terminus of the Madras Railway. Midway between Bombay and Bepur the Portuguese possessions of Goa will be passed. Proceeding by rail to Coimbatore, a visit may be paid about the 3rd December to the Maharajah of Mysore, at Bangalore, his capital, passing *en route* the old town of Seringapatam, famous in the annals of English conquest in India as the scene of the defeat and death of Tippee Saib, in 1799. The Madras Railway will be then again followed, *via* Tripatur, to Madras, the seat of government for the Presidency, which will be reached probably on the 6th December. Leaving Madras on the 8th, and travelling thence southwards—*via* Chingleput, Trichinapalli (leaving the French possessions of Pondicherry and Karikal on the left), Madura, and Tutukudi—steamer may be taken for Colombo, the capital of the island and colony of Ceylon. After an ex-

ursion to Kandi, returning to Colombo, steamer, it is thought, will be taken to Trincomali, on the eastern coast, where the Prince is expected to go elephant hunting, and steamer will be taken on or about the 17th December, for the last time before leaving India. Calcutta will be reached about Christmas, and the reception here will, no doubt, be worthy of the capital of our Indian Empire. After festivities, the journey will, it is proposed, be continued along the East Indian Railway, which skirts the southern bank of the sacred Ganges, to Benares (about 4th January, 1876), passing through Bardwan, Lakhmisanai, Patna (all in the Lower Provinces), Benares (in the North West Provinces), and Faizabad, to Lucknow, the capital of the province of Oudh. Thence through Cawnpur (the scene of the massacre during the mutiny), Agra (in the North West Provinces), Delhi, Ambala, and Amritsar to Lahore, the capital of the Panjab, which will probably be reached about the 21st January. A visit will then be made northwards about the 23th to the Maharajah of Kashmir at Jamu, just beyond the Panjab borders; this town being the extent of the outward journey. The return will, we hear, be by the same route to Agra, a visit being paid about the 28th January to Rurki from Saharanpur, *en route*. From Agra Scindia will be visited about the 3rd February, at Gwalior, and the journey will then be continued to Ajmir, *via* Bhartpur (the scene of Lord C. Mbermere's victory in 1826), and Jaipur. Returning to Agra on the 5th, the railway will be used to Bareilly, the capital of the North West Provinces. About a fortnight may here be devoted to shooting excursions in the Himalayan districts. From Bareilly to Lucknow, and thence to Allahabad, at the junction of the Ganges and Jamna Rivers, and then about the 29th February, travelling south-westerly, Bandalkand, the eastern portion of the Indor Agency, will be passed through by rail to Jabalpur, in the Central Provinces; thence by Hoshangabad to Khandwa, which will be reached probably about the 9th March. A detour will then be made about the 10th to Indor, the seat of Holkar, who with Scindia are the two great Princes of Central India. From Khandwa, on the 11th, the railway will be followed to the junction station of Bhosawal, whence the Nagpur line will be used through Berar to Nachengao, where the Nizam of Haidarabad is expected to meet the Prince. Haidarabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominion, about 230 miles to the south of Nachengao. Returning to Bhosawal, a visit may be paid to Ellora, famous for the remarkable excavations known as the Temples of Ellora, supposed to be about one thousand years old. Retracting the route to the main line of railway, and passing Nasik and Kalian, Bombay will appear in view with the celebrated Island of Elephanta, with its ruins, in the distance. The departure for England will be made thence about the 15th March, 1876. The outward and the return journeys are clearly shown on the Map by the thick lines and arrows.

CANADIAN COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

HON. LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.

This type of the French gentleman, courteous and modest, is Government leader in the Senate. He was born at River Ouelle, on the 12th May, 1820, and educated at Ste. Anne College. He is a Notary by profession, but entered political life at an early age. He was member of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture for Canada from May 1863 to March 1864. He sat for Kamouraska in the Canadian Assembly, during the Session of 1851, and represented the Division of Granville in the Lower Canadian Assembly from May 1860 until the Union, when he was called to the Senate for that Division by Royal Proclamation. He was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Agriculture, on the 7th November, 1873. When the Canadian Commission was appointed for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, he was, of course, appointed *ex-officio* Chairman.

HON. EDWARD GOFF PENNY.

This gentleman was born at Hornsey, England, in May, 1820. His education was received in his native country and he came to Canada in 1844. Six years later he was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. Senator Penny was for many years proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Montreal *Herald*, and he still holds the latter position on the same journal. As a writer, he is well-informed, fluent and courteous, thus winning for himself a high place in the profession. He was called to the Senate in March 1874, as a just reward for his signal services to his party. As a member of the Canadian Commission representing the Province of Quebec, he will give general satisfaction by his zeal, urbanity and knowledge.

HON. ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT.

The honorable senator was born in Fredericton, N. B., in October 1809, and educated at St. John. He was a member of the Executive Council of his native Province from 1851 to 1854; from 1856 to 1857, and again, in his own Government from 1866 till the Union. He has been Surveyor General, Provincial Secretary, and was delegate to the Colonial Conference for the Union of the British American Colonies, at London, in 1866-67. He holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an Executive Councillor for New Brunswick. He was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation in 1867. He represents the Maritime Provinces in the Canadian Commission.

MR. JOSEPH FRANCIS PERRAULT.

This gentleman was born at Quebec in May 1838 and educated at the Seminary there. He studied the agricultural systems of England, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Holland in each of those countries, and was for a time a pupil at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England, and of the Imperial Agricultural School, Grignon, France. He edited *L'Agriculteur* and the *Farmer's Journal*, monthly periodicals published at Montreal, from 1857 to 1860. In 1861 he founded *La Revue Agricole* and the *Lower Canada Agriculturist*, as the official organs of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, of which he was for some years secretary. He sat in the Legislative Assembly of Canada from 1863 to 1867, as member for the County of Richelieu. Mr. Perrault is the author of several works and pamphlets on his favorite studies, and his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Canadian Commission is a tribute to his fitness. We can testify to his zeal and courtesy, and we are convinced that he will do his best towards making Canada's share in the American Centennial a gratifying success.

HUMOUROUS.

"If Smith undertakes to pull my ears," said Jones, "he will just have his hands full, now." The crowd looked at the man's ears, and thought so, too.

"My landlady," remarked a man, "makes her tea so strong that it breaks the cups."—"And mine, said another, "makes hers so weak it can't run out of the pot."

MEDIUM to the spirit of Samson: "What d'ye want?" Spirit of Samson to medium: "I was wishin' I was alive again just to be a pall-bearer to Guibord's coffin!"

OXFORD University has just issued "the smallest Bible in the world." One as small as a three-cent piece would be too cumbersome for some men to carry around.

A Mississippi planter, who owned many slaves in the bad old days, now boasts that all his "niggers" have turned out well; not one of them has been elected to the Legislature.

"DOCTOR JONES wants to know if you'd please pay this bill now?" Old gentleman looks over the items, and replies, "Tell Doctor Jones I'll pay him for his medicines, and return his visits."

A well-known physician says that no person should get out of bed as soon as waking—that is to say, we suppose, no man. He should lie there and speculate and theorise while his wife is getting breakfast ready.

A father, fearing an earthquake in the region of his home, sent his two boys to a distant friend's until the peril should be over. A few weeks after the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

ONE Scotchman complained to another that he had a ringing in his head. "Do ye ken the reason of that?" asked the worthy crosby. "No." "I'll tell ye—it's because it's empty." "And ha'e ye never a ringing in your head?" quoth the other. "No, never." "And do ye ken the reason? Because it's cracked."

"MAISTER," said an old Scotch servant, "whether it's gude manners, when a gentleman gies ye a glass o' wusky, to tak' a drap or drink aff the haill o't?" The maister having, in homely Scotch phrase, judiciously replied to this poser that the courtesy consisted in imbibing the whole, the man exclaimed, with a sigh of relief: "Then, Gude be thankit, I was mannerly!"

A LITTLE five-year-old friend, who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate, before the other nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick-room the other morning to see two tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby, he said, decidedly, "Save this one."

A YOUNG gentleman lately attended the circus for the first time, and on the Sunday following was taken by his grandmother to church. He gazed around in some wonderment for a few moments. When the organist began to play he turned to his grandmother and said, "Grandma, will there be a circus, so I can see the lion?" "Why, no, Eddie, this is church." "Well," replied the little fellow, "it's circus music anyway."

A youth was rushing round the corner, saying, "All I want in this world is to lay my hands on him." He presently came upon a boy weighing about ten pounds more than himself, and rushing at him, he exclaimed, "Did you lick my brother Ben?" "Yes, I did," said the boy, dropping his bundle and spitting on his hands. "Well," continued the other lad, backing slowly away, "he needs a lickin' once a week to teach him to be civil!"

"We knows the public is down on us," remarked the old milkman, as he dipped out the desired quart from one of his big cans, "but the public is mistaken. In the first place we put in a little water—only a bit, to make up for shrinkage. It goes to the big dealers, and they ain't a bit keeful when they gits to pouring in water. They sells it to the grocers, and they put in chalk with one hand and water with the other, and they are thinking of politics and get in too much. The servant gal goes after milk for the family, drinks a third of it, and she puts in water to make up the measure; and, you see, when the family gets it the taste ain't there, the look ain't there, and they goes for us poor old men who hasn't a dishonest hair in our heads. That's the way, mister—geeup, there, Homer!"

DOMESTIC.

EGG BALLS.—Boil five fresh eggs quite hard, and lay them in cold water to get cold. Take the yolks out, and pound them smoothly with the beaten yolk of one fresh egg; put a little cayenne and salt, roll the mixture into very small balls, and boil them for two minutes. Half a tea-spoonful of flour can be worked up with the eggs.

A GOOD GRAVY.—Chop fine some lean meat, an onion, some slices of carrot and turnip, and a little thyme and parsley; put these with half an ounce of butter into a saucepan, and keep them stirred until they are slightly browned; add a little spice, and water in the proportion of a pint to one pound of meat. Clear the gravy from scum, let it boil half an hour, and then strain it for use.

PEA-SOUP.—After well washing one quart of split peas, soak them for the night, and boil them with a little carbonate of soda in just sufficient water to allow to break to a mash. Then put them to three or four quarts of beef broth, and stew for one hour; then pass the whole through a sieve, and heat again. Season with salt and pepper. One or two small heads of celery, sliced and stewed in it, will be found a great improvement.