

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
JAN. 13, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Jan. 7.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Fénelon died, 1715.
MONDAY,	" 8.—St. Lucian, Bp. Giotto died, 1517. Galileo died, 1642.
TUESDAY,	" 9.—DeCourcelles' Expedition against the Mohawks, 1666. The Crimea ceded to Russia, 1784.
WEDNESDAY,	" 10.—Victor Noir shot by Prince Napoleon, 1870.
THURSDAY,	" 11.—First Lottery drawn in England, 1569.
FRIDAY,	" 12.—Lavater died, 1801. Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Sir C. Bagot, Governor-General, 1842.
SATURDAY,	" 13.—St. Hilary, Bp. Fox born, 1708. Lord Eldon died, 1828.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 2nd January, 1871, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 Notre Dame Street.

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W.,	Dec. 27.	17°	7°	12°	29.70	29.70	29.90
Th.,	" 28.	19°	2°	10°	30.37	30.40	30.39
Fri.,	" 29.	25°	12°	18°	30.17	30.17	30.25
Sat.,	" 30.	25°	—5°	10°	30.65	30.62	30.57
Sun.,	" 31.	25°	20°	22°	30.15	30.10	30.02
M.,	Jan. 1.	38°	30°	34°	30.30	30.40	30.65
Tu.,	" 2.	14°	7°	10°	30.70	30.76	30.67

A GREAT ATTRACTION!

In the first number of the fifth volume of the

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

to be issued on SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1872, will appear the beginning of a New Story, by

ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

which will be continued weekly until completed. The Story is under publication in *Good Words*, and is entitled

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANDPERE.

No paper in Canada, save the *C. I. News*, has the right to publish this Tale in serial form.

POSTPONEMENT.

Having only received the first instalment of this new story we defer the commencement of its publication for a week or two in order to insure its insertion in consecutive numbers.
January 6, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Hearthstone* delivered in folio form to subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

These Agents will also collect the subscription and the postage.

Almonte, Ont.	James Greig.
Bothwell, Ont.	A. J. Wiley.
Bowmanville, Ont.	Yellowlees & Quick.
Brantford, Ont.	A. Hudson.
Brampton, Ont.	P. L. Woods.
Brackville, Ont.	F. L. Kincaid.
Cobourg, Ont.	J. C. Reynolds.
Collingwood, Ont.	A. Morton.
Dundas, Ont.	J. B. Meacham.
Elora, Ont.	Henry Kirkland.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.	M. N. Minthorne.
Fergus, Ont.	L. C. Munroe.
Goble's Corners, Ont.	N. B. Goble.
Goderich, Ont.	T. J. Moorehouse.
Halifax, N. S.	M. A. Buckley.
Hamilton, Ont.	R. M. Ballantine.
Ingersoll, Ont.	R. A. Woodcock.
Kincardine, Ont.	F. A. Barnes.
Kingston, Ont.	Ed. Stacey.
London, Ont.	Wm. Bryce.
Meaford, Ont.	Thos. Plunkett.
Napanee, Ont.	Henry Bro.
Orillia, Ont.	H. B. Slaven.
Oshawa, Ont.	J. A. Gibson.
Ottawa, Ont.	E. A. Perry.
Paisley, Ont.	Jno. Keleo.
Pembroke, Ont.	S. E. Mitchell.
Perth, Ont.	John Hart.
Petrolia, Ont.	N. Reynolds.
Prescott, Ont.	P. Byrne.
Sherbrooke, Ont.	J. Rollo.
St. Catharines, Ont.	W. L. Copeland.
St. John, N. B.	Roger Hunter.
Tilsburg, Ont.	W. S. Law.
Wardsville, Ont.	W. F. Barclay.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the News is \$4.00 per annum, if paid in advance, or within the first three months; after which it will be at the rate of Five Dollars. On and after the 1st July next, the subscription will be INVARIABLY payable in advance. All papers unpaid on that date will be stopped.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

Much anxiety has of late been felt for the health of the Prince of Wales; but happily his convalescence is now placed beyond a doubt, the recent dispatches from Sandringham indicating that there need be no further fears as to his recovery. With the present issue we give an excellent double page portrait of His Royal Highness, which will doubtless be appreciated by our subscribers.

The year that has just left us witnessed the conclusion of one of the bloodiest wars recorded in modern times. The French, who had held the foremost rank among the nations of the world, after losing their Emperor on the 2nd of September of the previous year, made a weak and unsuccessful resistance to the arms of the successful Prussians; and no sooner had peace been made with the enemy than internal strife broke out. The Commune, under the guidance of the members of the International Society, set up a government of their own in Paris, and the French, who had vainly fought against the Prussians, had the bitter humiliation of turning their arms against themselves. For nearly four months the Parisian insurgents held out against the national Government, but

though sympathy was manifested in some of the large cities with the rebels, the heart of the French nation stood true to the Government which the necessities of the country had created after the abdication of the Emperor, and M. Thiers still finds himself President of one of the most Monarchical of Republics. France remains in a state of transition. The immense war debt and the indemnity to Prussia put a tax upon her industry that a generation cannot wipe out. She has stepped back from the front rank among the nations, and unless demented, will be little heard of among the great powers of the world for many years to come. The crushing of the Communists has been no small task for the Government, and though it has been characterised, perhaps, by here and there an act of needless severity, yet upon the whole, the administration of M. Thiers has been characterised by much prudence and good sense under circumstances of the most trying kind. The world ought at least to be thankful to the Government at Versailles for the impartiality with which it struck down the infamous Internationals.

Great Britain has also had her bitter experiences during 1871. The "Internationals" who were mainly instrumental in bringing about the rebellion in Paris, have gained considerable influence among English workmen. It is said there are twenty-six branches of the iniquitous combination in England. There are also Land and Labour Leagues, whose purpose is to uproot the existing basis of right in property, and to settle society upon a footing dictated by socialistic dogmas. Add to these disorders a tremendous laxity of opinion regarding nearly every principle which forms the ground-work of British institutions, and we have a spectacle such as the "Old Country" has very seldom presented before. The chronic trouble in Ireland has been more positively developed throughout the year; Republicanism in England has grown with mammoth strides, and the statesmen of the nation have shewn a growing incapacity for the satisfactory discharge of their duties sufficient to make one believe that the decadence of empire predicated by Macaulay is within the near future possible.

Space will not permit us to speak much of other European countries. Victor Emanuel, who made his triumphal entry into Rome on the 1st of January last, has now made the Eternal City the capital of his kingdom. But Italy, like Spain, is far from being free from social and political disorders, and the new year opens with not very bright prospects either for Victor Emanuel or his son, Amadeus. Austria has glided along in a comparatively modest way. Russia has been silently but surely extending her influence eastward. Prussia, as our readers know, has overshadowed Germany, and the King has become its Emperor. We do not share in the fears of those who think that the newly-created Empire is about to be engaged in fresh conquests. On the contrary, we believe that Germany, despite her triumph over France, has had enough of fighting for some time to come. Even the large indemnity exacted from the conquered country will hardly repair the financial sacrifices necessitated by the war, and these are but small compared with the other losses which the struggle entailed.

The United States have passed through the year quietly. Save a little brush with the Koreans their external relations have been peaceful. Unfortunate Chicago suffered severely from fire, one third of the city having been destroyed on the 7th and 8th Oct. The melancholy incident called forth an extraordinary manifestation of good will throughout the world; even distressed Paris sent a handsome contribution. Montreal between its civic and its private subscriptions sent \$107,000 besides clothing and provisions. At the present time the Queen City of the West is being rapidly rebuilt, and those rendered destitute by the fire are amply provided for. Among other incidents worth recording as characteristic of 1871 in the United States is the complete breaking up of the Tammany "Ring" in New York. The immense sums of which the citizens were plundered by a few schemers soon run up to many millions of dollars. At last the swindle was exposed, and thanks to the *New York Times*, aided by a committee of citizens, the delinquents are now fairly placed on the road to justice. In the Southern States the Ku-Klux and other lawless combinations keep society in a very unsettled state, murders have been frequent, so frequent indeed as to lose their interest, except when an especial horror has attended the act. Among the incidents of the past year in the United States the official attack upon Mormonism ought not to be forgotten. The Government of President Grant seems to have gone to work in earnest to put down polygamy, and so far as plurality of wives is concerned Mormonism may now be considered not only legally but actually tabooed in the United States. Whither will the prophet lead his uxorious followers and their numerous affinities?

An event of the past year in which Canadians had no

little interest was the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. True enough the Treaty settled nothing. But it did define how various matters in dispute were to be determined, and it provided for the possibility of making a clean bill between Great Britain and the United States. The Commissioners to dispose of these matters have already met *pro forma*, and will resume deliberations at Geneva in April. The "Alabama Claims" covering the whole question relating to the Confederate cruisers is of course the principal item in a money point of view. But there are other questions of much importance, and those relating to the freedom of the fisheries and of our inland navigation are the points which principally concern Canadians. With respect to the fisheries the people's representatives are free to determine whether the conditions of the Treaty are confirmed or not. But we earnestly hope that the labours of the Joint High Commission, which met last February at Washington, and in which our gallant Premier occupied a prominent position, will result in confirming and perpetuating a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

As for Canada we have but to note uninterrupted progress. New Railways building; new roads being made; a census taken, in which scarcely anybody believes. The local elections passing off throughout the Provinces to the destruction of some Cabinets, and the renewal of confidence in others. Healthy commerce and thriving agriculture. These are among the items with which we were made familiar during the past year. But in addition to these was the grand event of the union of British Columbia with Canada in July last. From the Atlantic to the Pacific is no more a rhetorical phrase but a sober description of the mere length of Canada. What may be its greatness in future years who can tell? We enter upon 1872 with bright prospects for our country. May they not be dimmed.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN MONTREAL.

The publisher of the *Baltimore Photographer's Friend*, having taken a ramble through the Canadas and the Eastern States last summer with the special object of examining the progress of the photographic art, speaks thus of what he saw in Montreal:

"I visited Mr W. Notman's establishment. The street upon which he is situated would hardly indicate that such a fine and elegant establishment could be there found, and which, in my humble opinion, is the model gallery of North America. The entrance to the place, however, is not as private as I had been led to believe. A fine large show window adorns the front, in which, from the street, are seen displayed some photographs, which for artistic elegance and superior finish are unrivalled. The graceful and natural poses are wonderful. Among these specimens I noticed a most excellent 10x12 of Mrs. Scott Siddons. The reception room is elaborately furnished. The display of pictures represents every style of merit known to the photographic art."

"Mr. Notman's composition snow scenes, &c., are too well-known to need any more praise in their behalf. The work rooms, printing, finishing, negative, dark rooms, artists' studio and private office are all roomy and show refined taste and judgment in their keeping. This establishment employs fifty hands. The work commands the best prices in Canada, and has a world-wide reputation for its beauty, artistic effect and excellent finish."

He also speaks very highly of Mr. Inglis, who, he says, "as a compositionist is a decided success," and that "Mr. Henderson, the viewist, has a high reputation (of which he is well deserving) for his superior skill in producing excellent 'landscape views.' The writer, who has evidently an eye for the beautiful, is lavish in his praise of Montreal, and, indeed, speaks very favourably of all that he saw in Canada. He considers Notman's 'establishment alone worthy of a trip to Montreal.' When next he comes we hope he will pay the News gallery a visit. Of late our American cousins have taken frequent occasion to express their surprise at the high degree of perfection to which photography has attained in Canada."

DECKER PARK RACES.—It will be seen by advertisement that a winter meeting will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, at Decker Park, when premiums to the amount of \$2,000.00 will be competed for. The races will all be run with sleighs, and parties calculating on the time of any race are warned that from the difficulty of taking an accurate record in winter, no race will be timed by the judges. The Park is in splendid condition, and the sport will doubtless be excellent.

Almonds possess one very important quality which is not generally known. By pounding and mixing with water, and straining, a beverage almost precisely similar to the sweetest and richest (cow's) milk may be obtained. Cream even separates from this milk, which may be converted into butter; so it is said. Thus almond orchards might afford us a supply of milk. Rees' Cyclopædia, in a recipe for preparing milk of almonds, gives the proportions to be used as one ounce of almonds to one quart of water. In nutritious properties it is said by chemists to be fully equal to cow's milk, and has fine medicinal qualities, being a valuable remedy for heart burn, acidity, &c. We should like to receive for publication the actual experience in this use of almond. Will some one who has the fruit, experiment and report?