

KALSOMINING PARLOR WALLS.

It is a popular error to believe that the materials for kalsomining are very expensive and also that few men have sufficient skill to apply the liquid oven after it has been properly prepared. For this reason, people are frequently deceived into paying exorbitant prices for this kind of work.

The materials employed are good clear glue, Paris white, and water. Paris white is sold for two to three cents per pound. Itinerant kalsominers frequently charge twenty-five cents per pound, as they use nothing but the genuine silver polish, which is scarce, and very expensive.

In case the wall of a large room, say sixteen by twenty feet square, is to be kalsomined with two coats, it will require about one fourth of a pound of light coloured glue and five or six pounds of Paris white. Soak the glue all night in a tin vessel containing about a quart of warm water. If the kalsomine is to be applied the next day, add a pint more of clean water to the glue, and set the tin vessel containing the glue into a kettle of boiling water over the fire, and continue to stir the glue until it is well dissolved and quite thin. If the glue-pail be placed in a kettle of boiling water the glue will not be scorched. Then, after putting the Paris white into a large water-pail, pour on hot water, and stir it until the liquid appears like thick milk. Now mingle the glue liquid with the whitening, stir it thoroughly, and apply it to the wall with a whitewash brush, or with a large paint-brush. It is of little consequence what kind of an instrument is employed in laying on the kalsomine, provided the liquid is spread smoothly. Expensive brushes, made expressly for kalsomining, may be obtained at brush-factories, and at some drug and hardware stores. But a good whitewash-brush having long and thick hair, will do very well. In case the liquid is so thick that it will not flow from the brush so as to make smooth work, add a little more hot water. When applying the kalsomine, stir it frequently. Dip the brush often, and only so deep in the liquid as to take as much as the hair will retain without letting large drops fall to the floor. If too much glue be added, the kalsomine can not be laid on smoothly, and will be liable to crack. The aim should be to apply a thin layer of sizing that can not be brushed off with a broom or dry cloth. A thin coat will not crack.

The invention of watches had preceded by a few years that of small clocks. Our ideas of a primitive watch are always associated with a turnip; but it was not until the seventeenth century, when Graham, the Scotchman, invented the cylindrical escapement, that watches assumed this respectable but inconvenient shape. At first they affected all sorts of fancy forms, such as those of acorns, olives, walnuts, and crosses. They cost fabulous sums of money and were generally worn as pendants hanging by gold chains from ladies' bracelets. Claude, wife of Francis the First, had one so small that it was set in a ring. Popular tradition ascribes the invention of watches to Peter Hele, of Nuremberg, in the year 1490. But then it is a notorious fact that King Robert, of Scotland, had one so far back as 1310. The only way in which to account for these discrepancies is by the supposition that watches were originally invented by a Scotch man, but that the maker died suddenly without promulgating his secret. German watches were not introduced at the English court until 1597. The first in England was worn by the beautiful Arabella Stuart.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Trade is in a deplorably depressed condition in many cities of the United States, and material reductions in the prices of labor have followed each other rapidly during the past fortnight. Of course all classes suffer from the stagnation business, but the burden is all but crushing to the poor, mechanics and laborers, very many of whom, instead of realizing bright hopes of lively times and plenty of work when gold and greenbacks should more closely approximate each other, find to their dismay the very opposite result. No less than a hundred thousand men—a large proportion, heads of families—are, it is affirmed, at this moment idle in New York alone; while the wages and cost of living hitherto have been so disproportionate that little if any provision for calamities like that which has now overtaken them was possible. In other cities, West as well as East, a vast amount of suffering is recorded by the local press. As an illustration of the whole we may cite the case of Buffalo. Something in excess of five thousand families in that place have been compelled to rely wholly upon the Corporation for food and fuel during the entire winter; and as spring approaches, unreasonable as it may seem, the number of paupers steadily increases. In Canada people are wont to murmur—business men at the slackness of trade, and workmen at the low price of labor; but with what little reason, is abundantly evident upon a comparison of the pauper statistics of the Republic with those in our own country.—*Essex Record*.

"The Right Hon. Mr. Monsell, under Secretary for the Colonial Department, explained (in the House of Commons) that the knighthood offered Mr. Galt recently was totally unconnected with the question of Canadian independence."

The above is a cable despatch from London dated the 22nd. It is precisely the explanation that we had anticipated. The knighthood offered to Mr. Galt was in recognition of the services he had rendered Canada as a portion of the British empire. When the honor was tendered him by the Queen's representative here, he was troubled with conscientious scruples about the propriety of accepting it. In truth, his exalted views as to the future greatness of British North America (vide his speech at the Sherbrooke banquet) had undergone material modifications and for the second time he was tempted to reject the Royal mark of favor. The British Government evidently thought it did not make much difference to them, and fearing that the next demand might be for a peerage, in polite parlance intimated to the hon. gentleman that he had better pocket his feelings and the knighthood along with it. The whole case is just about as clear as mud.—*The News*.

A Boston paper says that every preacher in Mornoudon, from Brigham Young downwards, is firing the heart of the fanatical host with implacable wrath against the United States Republic. The law of the land is spit upon. The leaders fairly dare the government to any act which will strip them of their unhallowed license. They flaunt their wickedness in the very face of the world, and boast of the imperishableness of their atrocious system.

FRENCH TROUBLES.—A cable telegram says the conspiracy affair against the life of the Emperor is assuming more importance. Orders have been issued for the arrest of 20 persons, including Joseph Mazzini, Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc, and others, not new in the country.



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND NEPEAN.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordnance sale of LOTS in NEPEAN, on lot 35 in Con. A, and on Rear Street, in the City of Ottawa, advertised to take place on the 5th APRIL next, is postponed until FRIDAY, 13th MAY, at the CITY AUCTION MART, York Street, when there will be further offered for sale the following sub lots in lots 34 and 35, Con. B Nepean, and lot letter N, Rideau Front, Nepean viz:

On lot letter N, Rideau Front—Sub lots 1 and 2.
On lot 34, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 3, 4, 5, 6.
On lot 35, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Plans of these sub lots together with the plans of the sub lots on lot 35, Con. A, and on Rear Street, in Ottawa, will be on view up to the day of sale (13th May) at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auction Room of J. Birmingham, Auctioneer, York Street, Ottawa.

By Order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, }
Ordnance Lands Branch, }
Ottawa, March 31, 1870. } 11-121



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