

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LAKE HURON FISHERIES.

The first two views show the mouth of the Lake Huron with the Lighthouse above the Rapids, and the fishing grounds on one side above the St. Clair River. The vessels being towed in or out—called Tows—show the direction of the River St. Clair after its disappearance round the Point, and as these are constantly going or coming it always has a lively, busy look about it. The Lighthouse is furnished with a "Fog horn" for bad weather, and fortunately for the people here it is not often required, for its dismal howl has quite a depressing effect on all who hear it; so waiting and melancholy it is in tone, and so loud. The fishing begins in April, and the "Shanties" are at once put in order and everything repaired. The men fish according to the weather, i. e. the wind; rain is not minded altogether but it has an influence of some importance also on a "pack" or "floe." We give also a sketch for each of the most important sections of fishing and have lettered them from A to L. A shows the taking of the net or "seine" from its frame or "reel," and placing it in folds on a handbarrow. B, shipping it to begin fishing. C, hauling on the land and sea brails and playing the "fish" with the current. D, winding in the sea brail on windlass, quite a heavy job and a long one, as there are about 2,500 yards of line and lead to be hauled. E, the "close" or end of a "haul" in which some activity is required to prevent "slips." I was present at one haul in which 32 creels (or hf. Bells) were "closed" or caught. F, crawling after a haul. G, opening and cleaning before washing and salting. This is done remarkably quick, in 3 strokes. H, washing the fish in the trough. I, "dipping" them from the trough to the "vat" where they are first covered with salt. J, where they are packed and brine poured on them. K, where they are cooped, drilled, again "brined," and plugged. L, where they are carted to the Railway for transportation.

GERRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.

This bridge spans the Schuylkill river in the city of Philadelphia, at the main avenue of approach to Fairmount Park and the Exhibition buildings, and is one of the great public works that will interest visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. It is remarkable as the first attempt in the United States to combine the American system of pin-jointed, open-work girders, distinguished for their lightness of appearance, with a solid roadway of stone, constructed in that massive and substantial manner which is customary in England and on the Continent. To this is added a higher degree of architectural ornament than is common. The height of the roadway above low water is 55 feet. The girders rest on three piers and two abutments, and form the centre spans of 197 ft. each and two side spans of 137 ft. each. The height of the lower chord above low water is 23 ft. The bridge has a number of 18 in. in its total length.

MEDIEVAL WROUGHT-IRON ENTRANCE GATES IN FRONT OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, H. R. IVES & CO., MONTREAL, P.Q.

The above beautiful gates and fence which adorn the spaces in front of the Parliament Buildings, challenge the admiration of every beholder, recalling as they do an art almost lost. At a time before the age of cast iron, the most beautiful metal work the world has ever seen, not even excepting those in the precious metals, were executed in wrought iron by the hands of very great artists—such as Quentin Matseys. Their works exhibited the greatest variety, from the most delicate grille work for interiors, to that of the most massive in the form of gates to protect a city. We are all more or less accustomed to the beautiful hammered hinges which are to be seen on most church doors, but until now we have had no such specimen of iron work as is here before us. The magnificent span of the centre gate is 22 feet wide, divided into panels by twisted columns surmounted by pointed and cusped arches, these panels having in the centre rich pieces of scroll work of symmetrical design, exhibiting conventional leaves and flowers. Each compartment is terminated by a finial, and in the centre rises boldly a beautiful piece of foliated scroll work. The lower portion of the gate is more massive in character as befits its position. The whole, as may be seen, forms a rich and striking addition to the Parliament Buildings, as well as reflecting no small credit on the Montreal firm whose enterprise prompted them to bring to the country and retain workmen of such excellence and skill.

1st. PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

On Saturday week last, Colonel Bond and the Officers of this Regiment gave a most delightful entertainment to their numerous friends, in the shape of "a drive" to Longue Pointe, followed by a dance and a supper. The day was all that could be desired, though perhaps a trifle cold, but that only afforded an excuse for the display of all those becoming furs and "clouds" of endless variety and colour, in which our fair Canadian lady-friends take such delight in disguising themselves to the mystification of their bewildered admirers. There were blue clouds, rosy clouds, black clouds and even green clouds, until nature herself took offence at such rivalry; and by way of showing her displeasure, banished every one of her clouds, and allowed the sun to show his round, good-natured face without let

or hindrance, in the midst of an expanse whose azure depths reminded one of skies of Italy and the Mediterranean shore. The roads, too, were in perfect order for sleighing; snowy but firm. At 3 p.m., the hour named, a goodly company, numbering over a hundred, conveyed in from 50 to 60 sleighs of every possible description and shape, from the handsome "drag" with its pair of high-stepping steeds, to the more humble one-horse "cartole," began to assemble in Dominion Square. Each sleigh, as it arrived, took up an assigned position and when all had "mustered," the photograph, of which our engraving in this issue, is a faithful copy, was taken, the scene itself, at the moment, being exceedingly interesting and picturesque. The photographers being satisfied, the order to advance was given and, headed by Colonel Bond, the cavalcade set forth at a brisk pace to the merry music of the bells.

To the rhyming and the rhyming
Of the Bells, Bells, Bells.

Up into Sherbrooke street, down Union Avenue and Beaver Hall, along St. James's street and out into the country except the gay cortege, to the manifest admiration and delight of pedestrians. Colonel Bond, in his character of leader, permitted no lagging, but kept up the speed throughout the whole distance, which was accomplished in a marvellously short time. After a most exhilarating drive of 6 miles, which must have effectually dispelled any lurking spirit of melancholy, if such there were, lingering amongst the company, Hochelaga was reached and passed, and Longue Pointe, with the Hotel hoisting its flag of welcome and decorated with wreaths of evergreens and coloured lanterns came in sight. There was a regimental guard in attendance, and the whole of the arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the guests were carried out with that military precision and completeness so characteristic of the Regiment, and which it is impossible to estimate too highly. If the tactics of the Officers of the Prince of Wales Rifles are as cleverly planned, and as satisfactorily executed in warfare as in peaceful pursuits, we need have no fear, we are sure, in confiding ourselves and our country to their keeping.

Made necessary it was inevitable. In less time than it takes to describe, horses and sleighs were given up to the care of the grooms in waiting—clouds and wraps disappeared as if by magic and out of the chrysalis forms hitherto visible, emerged a formidable phalanx of veritable butterflies. The gentlemen, on their part, had been no less expeditious, and all speedily found their way to a large room which had been prepared as a ball room, and most tastefully decorated with wreaths, flags and trophies of arms, the Prince of Wales Plume being conspicuous among the devices. Here, Colonel and Mrs. Bond were waiting to receive and welcome the guests. An excellent band, under the able guidance of Herr Gruenwald, struck up an inspiring measure, and for two hours the dance was kept up with untiring zeal. The view from the gallery, provided for the chaparons and non-dancers, was an exceedingly pretty one, made up, as it was, of bright looks and flashing eyes, tasteful toilettes and brilliant uniforms; one and all seeming bent upon enjoying the evening to the full. There was an excellent buffet adjoining the ball room, where the most delicious ice-creams and the coolest and most refreshing of lemonades, brewed from a celebrated regimental receipt, might be obtained. At 7.30, supper was announced and all trooped into the spacious dining room with appetites sharpened by the frosty drive and the subsequent homage paid to Terpsichore, and did ample justice to the good things provided by the kind forethought of the committee. After supper, dancing was resumed with increased vigour and continued without flagging till between 9 and 10 o'clock, when a general move was made. Sleighs were again brought into requisition, "clouds" once more appeared on the social horizon, spiritually hiding the fair, glowing faces which had enchanted us but a few minutes before; and with many tender and prolonged adieux, the happy evening at Longue Pointe was reluctantly brought to a close. Not the least enjoyable part of the programme was the scamper home through the clear frosty night. Unfortunately there was no moon visible, but the stars which thickly studded the heavens, did their best to supply her absence; and, as they twinkled like crystal drops, seemed, as it were, to keep time with the tinkling of the sleigh-bells. We heard on all sides expressions of unanimous content and satisfaction, and can only add in token of our own enjoyment, that when next the Prince of Wales Regiment gives "a drive" "may we be there to see." The greatest praise must be given to the officers who formed the committee, for their unwearied exertions in the management of the whole affair; to the proprietor of the hotel, M. Toupin, whose arrangements for the reception of so large a number of guests showed unusual skill and judgment; and also to his attendant satellites, who were paragons of kindness, celerity and attention.

(For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)

HOW TEACHERS' DIPLOMAS ARE GIVEN.

These "comic exhibitions, given by a paternal government at no expense to themselves, gratis to the public, and with results as valuable as the price of admission," surely claim immediate reform.

Throughout the Province where there is a McGill Normal School Teacher, and notably at Richmond, Grenville, Marlinton, etc., there you find a well-taught school, kept in thorough

order, with little punishment. The school-room is neat and tidy and the registers satisfactory. This is not only due to the excellence of the N. S. professors, to its scholars learning "How to teach" (whereas at other schools, without monitors, they are taught only "How to learn") but to the impartial strictness of their examinations compared with those of local boards.

The members of local boards, travelling and working, not only without pay, but absolutely at expense to themselves (!) often muster but thinly.

We have met the Secretary of one of them roaming over the town in hopes of running against some chance person to help him examine. We would have agreed to help him (on condition of passing all comely examinees at once) but the thing seemed too ridiculous.

In one case the Chairman of a local board cannot spell! He is supposed to examine for Academy Diplomas, which require a knowledge of three languages and nineteen other subjects, about nine times so much as is required for and "pass" B. A. Degree at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

The candidates are, at times, huddled in the small parlour of

SMALL COUNTRY TAVERNS,

and so mixed up with friends or strangers that the examiners can hardly tell who is an examinee and who is not. It is very difficult, and still more invidious, to stop the free interchange of information about the questions they are answering. Any one energetic examiner can pass or pluck any one he chooses. The queer system of having a fixed schedule of questions has, among other phenomena, enabled a man to "pass" in Philosophy, (mental and moral), Geology, and "Pedagogy" after five days' expert instruction! On the other hand no English text book, it is said, can supply answers to the questions on one other subject.

The system in use elsewhere, if adapted to our Province, should probably be somewhat as follows.

HOW IT MAY BE DONE.

Allow all examiners present something for expenses, to be met by a charge on each diploma granted. Enact that the academy of the place shall be given up for this examination, duly warned, etc., the four days a year required. Let the Inspector of Academies send sealed papers of questions, and a piece of dictation to the Secretary of each board.

These with the answers of each candidate (who seems to the board to deserve two-third marks) and with affidavits of the way in which the examination was conducted, must be returned to the Council of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Academies would have to countersign each approved diploma, after inspecting such papers and withholding such diploma as he thinks fit. The papers might be filed for three years and an appeal allowed to the Council of Public Instruction against the decision of the otherwise plenipotent Inspector.

Fixed text books might well take the place of the present unusual system of fixed schedules of questions to be asked.

THE GLEANER.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition illustrating electrical, science and its application in Paris next year.

"I'm married now," was the excuse a Chicago youth gave a florist for not buying as many bouquets as in former years.

The death is announced of Captain Acklon the originator of the Volunteer movement in England. There is a strong desire manifested to mark the recognition of his services by a subscription for the widow and family of the deceased.

NEWFOUNDLAND contemplates the appointment of an agent in England. The idea was first suggested in connection with the fisheries dispute. Once appointed, however, the agency is likely to be permanently retained.

THE statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in 1876, show that it has fifty-seven bishops, three bishops-elect, 3,122 priests and deacons, 222,935 communicants, 235,943 Sunday-school pupils, and contributions to the amount of \$6,899,305.

ONE of the most beautiful churches in Toronto is the new Baptist Church at the corner of Jarvis and Gerrard streets. It has just been dedicated. It cost \$100,000, gold, and owes only \$5,000. The Rev. Dr. Castle, its pastor, went there three years ago from Philadelphia.

CASTELAR is said to purpose remaining in Paris throughout the winter. His sad, earnest face, with its Spanish gravity and sensitive lines, is now seen in the picture galleries, at the concerts and theatres, on the boulevards, and in the book-shops—everywhere in short where goes the world.

GENERAL FREMONT, who twenty years ago had "a glorious moustache" and parted his hair in the middle, is now, according to a correspondent, "a little, weazen-faced, dried-up old man resurrected from his premature grave occasionally only through the name and the letters in print of his accomplished wife."

A THREEMETRE mat twelve feet square is being made at Plymouth for the Black Prince, to be employed in stopping the hole in the event of a similar accident to that which befell the Vanguard. A special drill is to be introduced on board the Black Prince to educate the crew in using this mat.

The condition of Turkey will remind the curious of the old-rhymed prophecy which has dropped out of common recollection. It is said to have been made in 1453:—

"In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail,
But if the Cock and Bull unite
The Bear shall not prevail.
But look! in twice ten years again,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall wax—the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear."

It will be "twice ten years" next spring from the conclusion of the Crimean War.

THE N. Y. *Sanitarian* says that canned fish generally is not a particularly wholesome food, and that it is not unfrequently dangerous. It should never be eaten unless it has been heated to a boiling temperature shortly before, even though it is preferred cold subsequently; and that it is particularly liable to spoil soon after opening, under the most favorable circumstances. Brands devoid of these necessary directions for safe use should be avoided, and persons who persist in putting such food upon the market without precautions, should be placed under legal restraint.

At a spiritualistic seance an accredited medium—a young man—entered a cabinet, was tied up, and shortly afterwards was seen floating about as a beautiful female, covered with a gauze veil. A sceptic, however, seized hold of the apparition and called for a light; whereupon it was found that the materialised spirit face—a beautifully-modelled gutta-percha mask, covered with a cloth, which the medium waved about over his head, and "the spirit light" which surrounded the form was caused by phosphoric matches.

THE Prince of Wales is accompanied in all his travels by a squadron of European cavalry. Extraordinary precautions are to be taken to secure his person from accidental or malicious injury. The collector of each district through which he passes is to be held responsible for his safety, and the eyes of certain persons are never to be off his Royal Highness's person. When travelling by night trains, both sides of the whole of the railroad are to be lined by coolies with lights in their hands, the coolies being placed at such distances that each coolie can see the light of the coolies on the other side of him.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

VERDI is the thinnest and leanest of all the Italian Senators.

"SHE stoops to Conquer" was written before the days of pin-back skirts.

MISS CLARA KELLOGG is engaged to be married to Mr. Johnson Smith, a wealthy New Yorker.

LISZT has reentered his old convent of Santa Maria Francesca, on the Forum at Rome, to spend the winter.

MME. TITIENS recently sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" in Baltimore, out of compliment to the composer, F. V. Cough, who was present.

OPERA-bouffe appears to pay well in Paris. The royalty derived by Offenbach from his three pieces at the Gaite, Varietes, and Bouffes respectively, averages \$220 per night.

ROSSI is extravagantly fond of opera-bouffe and spends the evenings, when he does not act, in vibrating between the three prominent establishments in Paris devoted to that order of entertainment.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the Paris actress, who has some of the magnificent qualities of Rachel, is, as was the great queen of tragedy, a Jewess. Unfortunately her health is miserable and she seems a living skeleton.

IN a performance by the Richings-Bernard Opera Company, in Springfield, Mass., Mr. Bernard was too hoarse to utter an audible sound. He went through the motions of his part silently, and the absurdity pleased the assembly as well, probably, as his singing would have done.

MME. NILSSON has created a great *furore* in Dublin where she has appeared for the first time. Her *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore" nearly drove the gods frantic and they appeared to increase in enthusiasm throughout her engagement, despite the fact that she unmistakably snubbed them. When they requested English songs in the midst of Verdi's opera Mme. Nilsson promptly quelled them "by a look and gesture full of queenly dignity and grace," and when they would have dragged her in her carriage home to her hotel she escaped through the front entrance and drove away unperceived in a cab.

HUMOROUS.

THIS is the season when old men get around the fire, and tell lies about how they enjoyed going to school, in such cold weather as this, when they were boys.

NO Chinese bank has failed for five hundred years. When the last failure took place the officers' heads were cut off and hung into a corner with the other assets.

UNCLE LEVI—"Now, Sammy, tell me, have you read the beautiful story of Joseph?" Sam—"Oh! yes, uncle." Uncle—"Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold your brother?" Sam—"They sold him too cheap, I think."

"WHAT can you say of the second law of thought?" Student—"It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either shut or open." Tutor—"Give another illustration." Student—"Well, take the case of another door."

A little fellow, who was at a neighbor's house about noon the other day, watched the preparations for dinner with great interest, but, when asked to stay and eat something he promptly refused. "Why, yes, Johnnie, you had better stay," said the lady; "why can't you?" "Well, 'cause," said the little fellow, "ma said I mustn't unless you ask me three times." They invited him twice more right off.

IN a crowded horse car on the Sixth avenue, the other evening, a gentleman who was seated resigned his place in favor of a slender, pale woman, who carried a large child in her arms and was being jostled this way and that with the motion of the car. To the gentleman's surprise a burly individual took the seat before the lady could reach it.

"I meant this lady to have my seat," said the gentleman, angrily.

"Well," replied the other, settling comfortably back in the seat, "dat ish my wife."