

engine, which has proved so valuable an acquisition, was named, in his honour, "A. Bertram;" and, in 1873, at the end of twenty years diligent service, as chief, the Brigade presented him with his portrait painted in oils.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE.

The School was first established in the village of Weston, near Toronto, and was opened May 1st, 1865. In consequence of the liberal offers of assistance made by the inhabitants of Port Hope, during the summer of 1868, the School was removed to that town, where it was established in buildings provided by the towns-people, free of rent for three years. Early in 1871, the property, consisting of ten acres of land, together with the buildings upon it, and situated on one of the most picturesque sites in Canada, was purchased by the School. The erection of large permanent buildings, designed by H. Macdougall, Esq., Architect, Toronto, was then proceeded with. They furnished accommodation for about eighty boarders, with apartments for Masters, Matron, and Servants, and were occupied for the first time in January, 1871. Trinity College School was, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed during the Session of 1871-2, constituted a corporate body, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, the Provost, and the Professors in Arts of Trinity College, the Head Master of the School, and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Governing Body. In the year 1873, a large and handsome Chapel, capable of containing upwards of two hundred worshippers, and a spacious Dining Hall, were erected at the east end of the new School building. At the western end of the original range of buildings there has been added during the past year (1874) a large wing running north and south, with projecting towers on the west and south fronts. This addition contains spacious Class-rooms, School-hall, Dormitories for about seventy more Boys, and apartments for an increased staff of Masters and servants. During the past year there has also been purchased about ten acres of land adjoining the original School property on the west side, and making the whole premises include over twenty acres. The new portion is now being prepared for spacious cricket and football grounds, with ornamental shrubbery, &c. This institution is already in a flourishing condition. The course of study is of a high standard, and the number of scholars quite considerable.

M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Province of Quebec has three Normal Schools, views of two of which we present in the present issue. The McGill Normal School is under the chief management of Principal Wm. H. Hicks, well known as one of the most devoted, experienced and educated instructors on this continent. The total number of pupils admitted during the session has been 112, 9 of whom were males and 103 females. Of these 112 pupils, 5 entered to follow the academic course, 40 that of the model school, and 67 the elementary course, 59 reside in Montreal and 53 are from the country. At the end of the session, after the usual examinations, 70 pupils received diplomas: 6 academy diplomas, 25 model school diplomas, and 39 elementary school diplomas. These diplomas make up 866, the total number of diplomas granted by the McGill Normal school since its foundation. The boys school is under the care of Mr. W. F. Hicks, M. A., the department for girls under that of Miss A. F. Murray and Miss Dirick, who will have at the expiration of the present scholastic year, completed fourteen years of service, during which time she devoted her care to the primary department. Miss Murray was unfortunately drowned at Oka during the summer vacation. Her loss is a very severe one.

JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

This School is intended for French training. From the 8th day of September 1873, the day of the opening of classes, up to the month of April 1874, it admitted 43 pupils; 42 of French origin, and one of Irish; this one was from Montreal, the others came from different parishes in the country. Of this number 37 remained during the year. The model school attached to the Normal school always receives much encouragement. The proof that it gives full satisfaction to the parents who send their children, is the large number of demands for admission made every year. In the course of the scholastic year of 1873-74 it was frequented by 174 children. Of this number 59 left the school before the day for the distribution of rewards.

MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The instruction given at this school is of the highest character and the teachers include some of the finest talent in the Dominion. The institution is under the direction of a Board of laymen who devote a great deal of time and attention to the honorable and arduous work. The school is largely attended and has turned out some choice scholars.

THE RELIEF PARTY.

We are altogether in favor of government aid to the Montreal, Ottawa and Western as well as the North Shore Railways. They are invaluable for the development of the Province and the continued prosperity of Montreal. In whatever way Mr. Robertson may help Sir Hugh Allan and Hon. Mr. McCreavy, he will be seconded by the solid men of the Province, irrespective of party.

SEPTEMBER.

This picture is published as illustrative of the opening of the hunting season. It is a beautiful, varied and highly suggestive work of art.

STATUE OF HERMANN.

This colossal statue of the heroic barbarian Arminius, immortalized by Tacitus, who defended his native woods against the legions of Rome, has just been set up as a type of German fortitude and a remembrance of German union.

BASE BALL MATCH, HAMILTON.

Our artist has sent us the following amusing account:—The long talked of base ball match between nine local celebrities selected by that old naval hero, Capt. Cook, and an equally illustrious nine chosen by Gymnast Kerner, Esq., came off with a great flourish of trumpets at the Crystal Palace grounds, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic multitude. From the outset of the game it was evident that the veteran's side had the advantage, and long before it ended it became simply a question of majority. The chief feature of the game, of course, was the playing of Alonzo the brave, with his tasselled smoking cap, who received a perfect ovation every time he wielded the ash, but who was not as successful as his numerous friends would have wished. A noticeable feature of the players was that nearly all were uniformed in their best black pants, and nearly all had pockets behind with handkerchiefs sticking out of them. All the players had individual peculiarities, amongst which we noticed the following:—"Dad" Fee, who kept on saying, "Wo, now," to the ball, and who rolled around the bases more quickly than he could run. "Bill" the catcher, who came late, as wild as ever, with a handkerchief in one hand and his cap in the other. He was a hot favorite for the Chamption Medal. "The Bailiff" who was charged with not touching the bases, and who offered to make an affidavit about the matter before the new Sheriff. He was the unfortunate cuss of the game, receiving the ball in his eye in one innings, and eternally demoralizing his only pair of pants in another. He was seen this morning at Mrs. Blumenstein's on John street. "Bombardier Schwab," who was conspicuous as to his cuffs, and for whose benefit the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," every time he made his appearance at the bat. He struck as though he had a boil under each arm, and as a base-ballist is evidently not a success. He says, however, that he could do worse if he tried. This statement is open to doubt. "Jimmy," of James street, gay and debonaire, as usual, with the inevitable cigar and the natty neck-tie. "Alderman Tom," who played in earnest and responded to the Mayor and Corporation in a neat and effective manner. "Executor James" played in a plug hat, with his trousers turned and his feet bare. He said he could run best when his corns troubled him. And, moreover, there was also "Josh." The only inconvenience that was felt during the game was owing to the fact that somebody was always missing, and was always found by everybody at an impromptu bar, furnished with a barrel, a tin cup, and a box of cigars. The Champion Medal was presented by "Eddy." On the reverse is a standing man, with the words "Province du Bas Canada," "Deux Sous;" and on the obverse a coat of arms, with the motto, "Concordia Salus," which, being interpreted, signifieth, "Free drinks for everybody." This medal was hotly contested for by the navigator, Bill the Catcher, and "Grocery Tom, the latter coming in on the home-stretch and wrestling the trophy from the gallant competitors.

THE FASHIONS.

1. HOUSE COSTUME.—This is composed of barge or woollen, close fitting at the throat and sleeves, and without train. There is a short tunic, the front part of which is heavily ornamented with plissé and bows, as are the lower skirt and the cuffs of the sleeves.
2. MORNING COSTUME.—The peculiar feature of this are the armlets of grey material. The stuff is of red cashmere with Turkish borders.
3. HIGH WAIST WITH SHAWL COLLAR.—This costume is fitted for young ladies and even girls. Its beauty is the shawl four-plaited and garnished inside with lace or gauze plissé. The waist is high and adorned with a large fringed bow of the same material as the dress. That material is white-striped longitudinally.
4. HIGH WAIST WITH CHEMISSETTE.—Another style for young girls. The feature is the chemisette, plain-plaited, surmounted by a stiff collar and bound by a large pin. The whole front, to the edge of the tunic, is garnished with passementerie.
5. SOCIETY TOILET WITH APRON TUNIC.—A gorgeous evening dress the features of which are the long and heavy train with double silk bow, roses, and triple border, and the tunic apron tightly drawn in front and garnished with a threefold row of white plissé.
6. BRIDAL HEADRESS.—The veil is of the usual illusion tulle, but the peculiarity is the six triangular folds on the top which remain in position independently of the hair. The orange blooms and other traditional floral ornaments adorn the head and glisten through the gauze.
7. SOCIETY TOILET WITH HIGH CUIRASSE WAIST.—The train is of imitation. The cuirasse and tunic in front are ornamented with insertion, as also the lowest portion of the skirt.

AN ILLUMINATION OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Writing from the Imperial Isle, on the St. Lawrence, of the annual reunion celebration of the Thousand Island Club, a correspondent says: The closing entertainments of the celebration in the evening rivalled if not excelled any of the fairy tales in fabled history. The last streak of day had no sooner departed than the islands which cluster about Alexandria Bay assumed a splendor of scene which is simply beyond the power of description. The illuminations consisted of various designs and figures interwoven with some appropriate masterpiece, enhancing the enchantments of the scene. Imperial Island produced a monster star, which was reared majestically on a rocky eminence in bold relief; also a large cross of different colors in the background. Nobby Island was encompassed by myriads of lights. Far back on a promontory was raised a white cross, solitaire, and seemingly occupying a position among the clouds. At the island entrance was a design representing the entrance to a grotto or cave, and also a massive column. The island was beautifully embellished on all sides with different colored lights. Iroquois Lodge, Judge Spencer's Island, loomed up from the dark waters like a fortress perforated with dots of fire, and above the island appeared designs of diamond-shape crosses, stars, arches, arbors, and other devices. Warner's Island was the most conspicuous for the elaborateness of display and ingenious perfection of its illuminations. An immense angular-shaped arch, pendant from the tops of long-reaching poles and stretching across the river and surmounting numerous cleverly contrived devices, attracted much attention. Alice Isle was resplendent in every color of the rainbow. Pioneer, Bluff, Pullman, West Point, Grenadier, and all the associate islands appeared in the regalia of Oriental and Egyptian magnificence, each contributing its share to the sublime spectacle. The Thousand Island House, from its lofty perch on the mainland, was literally enveloped in lights of tinted shades. Likewise the other principal hotels and the residence of the villagers of Alexandria Bay. The bay presented a scene far surpassing anything ever recorded on this continent in the way of a marine display. The procession of yachts was reformed and started for a cruise among the islands, and all were illuminated, so that nothing was perceptible but a long line of attractive lights and flambeaux, reminding one of a grand movable panorama.

WASHINGTON'S STRENGTH.

A writer at Arlington House, in 1854, asked Mr. Custis if Washington could, like Marshal Saxe, break a horseshoe, and the reply he received was, he had no doubt he could had he tried, for his hands were the largest and the strongest he had ever seen. Mr. Custis then gave him several instances of the General's strength, of which he recalls the following:—When Washington was a young man, he was present on one occasion, as looker on, at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport, he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he sat perusing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day, and the strongest wrestler in the State. Washington declined till, taunted by the remark that he feared to try conclusions with the gladiator, he calmly came forward, and without removing his coat, grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time, when the champion was hurled to the ground with such tremendous force as to jar the very marrow of his bones. Another instance of his prodigious power was his throwing the stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh—a feat that has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen at Mount Vernon were contending in the exercise of throwing the bar. Washington, after looking on some time, walked forward, saying, "Allow me to try," and grasping the bar, sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its usual limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose age was like a lusty winter, "frosty yet kindly," observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon vainly endeavouring to raise a large stone, when, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempts, he put them aside, and taking it in his iron-like grasp lifted it to its place, remounted his horse, and rode on.

JUMPING OUT OF BED.

A clever medical writer does not approve of the old doctrine which was formerly instilled into the minds of children—that they should spring out of bed the instant they are awake in the morning. He says: up to eighteen years old every child should be allowed to rest in bed, after the sleep is over, until they feel as if they would rather get up than not. It is a very great mistake for persons, old or young—especially children or sedentary persons—to bounce out of bed at the moment they wake up; all the instincts shrink from it, and fiercely kick against it. Fifteen or twenty minutes spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are opened, and in turning over and stretching the limbs, do as much as good sound sleep, because the operations set the blood in motion by degrees, tending to equalise the circulation; for during sleep the blood tends to stagnation, the heart beats feebly and slowly, and to shock the system by bouncing up in an instant and sending the blood in overwhelming quantity to the heart, causing it to assume a gallop, where the instant before it was a creep, is the greatest absurdity. This instantaneous bouncing out of bed as soon as the eyes are open will be followed by weariness long before noon.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

MME. SCHNEIDER has a son twenty years of age, whose pranks are such as to astonish even the natives.
M. DE QUERCY, the opera-bouffe tenor, is a baron, and has a right to the "De." He belongs to an ancient house of Brittany.
MISS NEILSON will, it appears, begin a series of fifty representations in Paris in October. It is stated that she will be supported by George Clarke.
MASKED balls at the Paris Opera are decided on for the coming winter. M. Halanzier has decided on conducting the enterprise on his own account, and the Minister has granted his permission.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS is expected to return to this country in about a month's time. She has been rusticating at a healthy place in Devonshire, and her face is described "as red and brown and freckled as it ought to be."
PRINCE BISMARCK, Prussian that he is, is not devoid of French tastes. It is now related that on the eve of the battle of Sadowa he wrote to his wife: "Send me some French novels to read, but not more than one at a time."

THE Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe, which has been brought forward at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, consists of twenty-seven children, led by Senorita Carmen Unda y Moran, a wonderful child artiste eight years of age.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT will open, with the Royal Italian Opera Company, the new Southminster Theatre at Edinburgh. The troupe will comprise Mdles. Albani and Thalberg. It is expected that the new theatre will be ready for opening early in November.

GERMAN newspapers state that Madame Lucca is contemplating one more tour through Germany, in order to sing at various places, and that afterwards she will retire into private life. For her German tour she has concluded a contract with the impresario, M. Marelli, who has guaranteed her £150 for every performance in which she takes part.

MME SOPHIE HAMEY, the original Frochard in the "Two Orphans," died recently in Paris. Among the late Mme. Hamet's accomplishments was one which she introduced with unbounded success in the "Two Orphans," that of emptying a small flask of liquor in a stream which shot in an undeviating line to her mouth from quite a distance above, with a celerity which would put an ancient toper to the blush.

OBERRAMMERGAU, celebrated for the representation of the Passion Play, which takes place there once in every ten years, is to be this autumn, by special permission of King Ludwig, the scene of a new sacred drama entitled, *Die Kreuzschule* ("The School of the Cross"). Two representations have been given, and others follow on the 15th, 22nd, and 27th of August, the 5th, 12th, 19, and 26th of September, and the 3rd and 10th of October.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, according to a recent letter is riding, bathing and shooting at a place in Devonshire, England. She didn't have her gun fixed in a rest, says the account of her participation in a match, "but dropped on one knee, brought the rifle to the shoulder, aimed carefully and made the bull's eye. Then she reloaded, again brought the weapon to the shoulder, and made a centre. After that, amid the vociferous cheering of the Biddford volunteers, she shouldered and presented arms like a veteran."

NAPLES has just lost, in the person of Pasquale Alta Villa, who died on the 3rd ult., at the age of 61, a celebrated author and actor. The *Panfulla*, in noticing the event, states that he had passed fifty years in diverting the public. He produced over 130 comedies, one of his best being the *Comet of the 13th June*, performed in 1857. M. Monnier, who was in Naples at that time, was so impressed with Alta Villa's abilities that in his book, *L'Italie est elle la Terre des Morts?* he did not hesitate to compare him with Molière as an author, and with Frédérick Lemaître as an actor.

RUBINSTEIN gave his first piano concert at Moscow when he was nine years old. Liszt appeared as a pianist when nine before a company of noblemen, who subsequently paid the expenses of his education; Gounod took the grand prize for musical composition awarded by the French Institute when twenty-one; Wagner composed four operas when twenty and his "Rienzi" was brought out in Paris when he was twenty-four; Verdi became organist in the old Church of Busseto when seventeen, and his first opera was put on the stage of La Scala, Milan, when he was twenty-five; Offenbach became leader of the band at the Theatre Français when twenty-six, and composed his first opera at that age; and Theodore Thomas began playing on the violin in public when only six.

HUMOROUS.

A new definition of an old maid is—a woman who has been made for a long time.
A Western editor returned a tailor's bill, endorsed, "Declined: handwriting illegible."
A Saratoga belle writes home: "It is horrid here—not a man in town worth over \$15,000."
PHIL SHERIDAN's bride is nearly half-a-head taller than he. But he counterbalances this advantage by keeping his hair out short.
If you want to make an enemy for life, just stand and laugh at a fat woman as she passes you on a flying jump to catch a horse-car, with the thermometer at ninety-five.
IN A COUNTRY churchyard there is the following epitaph—"Here lies the body of James Robinson and Ruth his wife;" and underneath this text—"Their warfare is accomplished."
A LAWYER pictured the meanness of an opponent by saying that if his soul should be placed inside of a mustard seed, it would have as much play-room as a woodchuck would have in the State of Connecticut.
THE American Rochefoucauld says, the average gorilla of Central Africa now points to Stanley and his band of explorers, and pathetically reminds its grandchildren that "it is what they may one day expect to come to."
THE following lines are taken from a German song:—
"When first on earth the truth was born,
She crept into a hunting-horn;
The hunter came, the horn was blown,
But where truth went was never known."
It is curious to hear that the Spaniards are very good paymasters. If they give an order they are almost sure to pay, and pay promptly. The French, too, are very honest. Even the farmers in Eastern France, immediately after the war, paid punctually in spite of all the ravages they had suffered, and one firm which had sold in that district \$210,000 worth of implements before the war, and had looked upon the money as a bad debt, received every penny of it. On the other hand, the Germans have a very indifferent reputation as customers. This shows that individual and national morality do not always go together. Spain as a state does not pay her creditors, but Spaniards pay theirs. Germany has a horror of a deficit in her budget; but Germans are very "long-winded."