

BEACONSFIELD, POINTE CLAIRE, P.Q.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Beaconsfield, the residence of Mr. Menzies, has been so named in honour of two of England's greatest statesmen—Burke and Disraeli—and it has now given a name to the pioneer vineyard of Lower Canada.

The Homestead, the subject of our sketch, is situated on a point jutting out in the middle of Lake St. Louis, which commands, perhaps, one of the finest views in the Dominion. The Adirondack Mountains are seen in the dim, azure distance. The whole extent of the lake, a noble expanse of water, stretching to a distance of ten miles on either hand, is plainly visible; the wooded banks of the St. Lawrence as far as the Lachine Rapids; the glistening spires of Caughnawaga and Beauharnois; the Isle Perrot, with its embowered villages, and Isle St. Genevieve, with the smaller islands clustering below the St. Ann's Rapids; the handsome parish church of Pointe Claire, and the convent, with its ancient windmill close at hand; the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers, with their different coloured water gliding side by side—these all combine to make it, perhaps, the most charming retreat on the Island of Montreal.

Partially surrounding the dwelling-house is a vineyard of about 2,500 vines, planted in 1877 by Mr. Menzies, one of the present proprietors of the Vin yard, Messrs. Menzies & Gallagher. The vines are trained upon trellises, and present a very handsome, pleasing and, indeed, surprising appearance, for they are literally loaded with fruit. Grapes as large as marbles in bunches that will average nearly a pound a piece, astonish the beholder, and on many of the vines there are as many as 120 and 130 bunches. The grapes, we are informed, will ripen between the 21st and the 31st of the present month (August). It is a large grape, sweet and luscious, of a dark purple colour, with a rich bloom, and in all respects an excellent table grape.

Walking through the vineyard between the rows of vines, which are trained so as not to obstruct the view, we presently arrive at the NURSERY,

which extends along the beach, where two neat whitewashed bathing-houses are shaded by a grove of noble trees. The nursery presents an interesting and novel sight. Stretched in lines, about three feet apart, are about 85,000 young vines, planted at intervals of six inches one from the other. These are all native plants, propagated on the establishment, and their vigorous and flourishing appearance is very remarkable. On the opposite side of the main road is seen a row of six handsome villa cottages, occupied by Montreal families who retreat here during the summer. In two of them are reserved certain apartments for the accommodation of visitors to the vineyard. The proprietors are always glad to receive visitors and to extend to them the hospitalities of the place. In the rear of these cottages is a small church, formerly used for the Protestant services at the new Inland Cut works, Lower Lachine, and afterwards presented to the Protestant community of Pointe Claire, by the contractor, our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. F. B. McNamee. Extending from this point for a mile and a half due north, is what is destined to be the principal seat of the great industry of vine-culture. About twenty acres of vines are seen growing luxuriantly in fields on either hand, separated by a broad avenue, which will be continued throughout the length of the property, and bordered by a line of handsome shade trees. In this vineyard are about 15,000 vines, which will nearly all bear fruit next year. They are planted five feet apart in rows, which are ten feet apart, and it is a beautiful sight to trace the straight lines of vines drawn out and almost geometrically correct. This vineyard, as also the nursery, was planted under the superintendence of the manager, Mr. R. J. Donnelly.

Proceeding along the avenue to the railway track, which crosses the property, we observe a short distance to the left the

BEACONSFIELD RAILWAY STATION,

taking its name from the vineyard, and affording accommodation to the residents at Beaconsfield, as well as the quaint and beautifully-situated village of St. Genevieve, some three miles distant, and the surrounding country. Much praise is due the authorities of the Grand Trunk Railway for the ready accommodation they always afford and their liberal encouragement of local traffic in this, as in many other instances. The proprietors of this vineyard are doing a good work, and we are glad to think that their reward will be great. Employing a large staff of men, they have given constant and much-needed employment to the inhabitants of the village, and they are, moreover, training a large number of French Canadians in the art of planting and cultivating the grape vine. Their experience in this is most gratifying, for it would be impossible to find more teachable or better skilled workmen than the French Canadians when they have been properly taught.

As our readers are aware, this is the first experiment in open air vine-culture in Lower Canada, and its success being now fully assured, a reflecting mind must see in it possibilities in connection with the future of our people that are most encouraging. No policy of tariff, national or other, can effect much while the farmers of

Canada, the backbone of the country, and the great consumers of manufactures, are in their present condition. And if by the introduction of a new industry, and such an important adjunct to farming as vine-culture may easily become, their condition can be ameliorated, and they can be enabled to consume the products of our manufacturers, there is at once created a market, which no merely political measure can do. When we consider the immense wealth, the solidity and the general richness of resources that distinguish France—a nation of the same race as that of Lower Canada—acquired under conditions not dissimilar to what would obtain here, with the country covered with vines, we feel assured that vine-culture, with its kindred industries, may easily become the means of obtaining this desideratum.

VARIETIES.

SUCCESS.—Purposes, however wise, without plans, cannot be relied on for good results. Random or spasmodic efforts, like aimless shots, are usually no better than wasted time and strength. The purposes of shrewd men in the business of this life are always followed with carefully-formed plans. Whether the object is learning, honor, or wealth, the ways and means are all laid out according to the best rules and methods. The mariner has his chart, the architect his plans, and the sculptor his model—and all as a means and condition of success. Invention, genius, or even what is sometimes called inspiration, can do little in any department of theoretic or practical science, except as it works by a well-formed plan. Then every step is an advance toward the accomplishment of the object. Every tack of the ship made according to nautical law keeps her steadily nearing the port. Each stroke of the chisel brings the marble into closer likeness of the model. No effort of time is lost, for nothing is done rashly or at random.

CENSURE.—This world is full of harshness. It is easier to censure than to praise; the former is a gratification of our self-esteem, while to praise seems, with minds too ambitious and ungenerous, a tacit admission of others' superiority. It is a bane of society wherever I have known it, a perpetual seeking for something which will disparage or make ridiculous our neighbours.

Their conduct is canvassed, and mean and selfish motives are attributed to them. Their feibles are dragged into day. I do not boast myself to be free from blame on this account, and yet I try to find what is good and beautiful in all that I see, and to judge my fellow-creatures as I would have them judge me. There is a verse in Pope's "Universal Prayer" which is full of beauty. I wish it was graven on tablets in all our churches. You will pardon me for quoting what is so trite:

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

THE FLOWER AND PERFUME.—Mr. Long fellow has written a letter to a school teacher who informed him that the children had hung the poet's picture in the schoolroom. Mr. Long-fellow's letter is very pleasant, and among other things he says, "To those who ask how I can write 'so many things that sound as if I were as happy as a boy,' please say that there is in this neighborhood, or neighboring town, a pear tree planted by Governor Endicott two hundred years ago, and that it still bears fruit not to be distinguished from the young tree in flavor. I suppose the tree makes new wood every year, so that some part of it is always young. Perhaps that is the way with some men when they grow old; I hope it is so with me. I am glad to hear that your boys and girls take so much interest in poetry. That is a good sign, for poetry is the flower and perfume of thought, and a perpetual delight, clothing the commonplace of life with golden exhalations of the dawn."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Letter and papers received. Thanks.

J. B., Hartford, Conn., U. S.—Have sent you a post card.

W. S., Montreal.—The prospectus is not yet published.

Student, Montreal.—The diagram is correct.

We inserted in our Column last week two games of chess, one played in the International Tourney, and the other in our Canadian Chess Correspondence Tourney, and this week we are enabled to give two more from the same sources.

As far as the International Tourney is concerned, a large number of games have been played, and the score at the present is, to some extent, in favour of our American cousin. The Canadian Tourney is advancing rapidly towards a conclusion, owing, in a great degree, to the interest taken by the contestants in their games, and we may safely say that those who predicted that the contest would very speedily prove wearisome, made a decidedly wrong calculation.

One competitor, who is warmly in favour of our having another similar Tourney at the close of the present one, gives as a reason that he has been so pleasantly occupied in carrying on his games that, when they are finished, it will appear like the departure of several pleasing companions whose presence has done much to make his past hours enjoyable.

The fourth game between Messrs. Bird and Heppell in the City of London Handicap was won by the latter, who thereupon takes first prize, the second going to Mr. Bird.

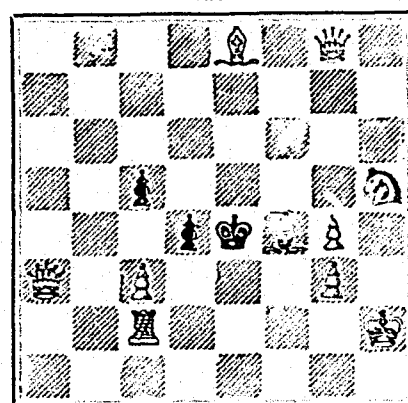
The sixth game in the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason, which our last report left adjourned, was resumed on the 2nd inst., and, after very few moves, was abandoned as drawn. The adjourned position is a curiosity in its way, and it is certainly an instructive end game. Most players would be inclined to pronounce it to be "a win" for Black; but the result of the actual play only confirms independent analysis. The following was the position of the pieces: White (Mr. Potter), K at K B 3rd, Kt at Q R 5th, Pawns at Q 4th and Q R 5th; Black (Mr. Mason), K at K 3rd, B at K 2nd, Pawns at K Kt 2nd, K B 4th and 5th, and Q 4th. Black played the K to Q 2nd, and the game was drawn. The seventh game, begun on the same evening and concluded on the 5th inst., also resulted in a *remise* after three hours' play; and the eighth stands adjourned as we go to press, the score being Mr. Potter, 2; Mr. Mason, 1; drawn games, 4. —*Illustrated London News.*

Rumours that have been in circulation of a proposed match between Zukertort and Rosenthal seem to have some foundation in fact. Mr. D. Yarnton Mills, formerly a metropolitan amateur, but now a resident of Paris, is at the present time in London on a visit, and we understand that he is charged with the negotiations on Mr. Rosenthal's behalf. The supporters of the latter wish the match to be played in Paris; and this seems to create a preliminary difficulty, even though an offer to pay the expenses has been made. The fairest way would be for half the games to be played in Paris and the other half in London, and this would give an increased interest to the contest—the first three games at Paris, the next three in London, and so on until the conclusion of the affair. —*Land and Water.*

PROBLEM NO. 236.

By J. KLING.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 378TH.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Game played between Mr. J. Lawson, of St. John N.B., and Mr. A. Saunders, of Montreal.

(Roy Lopez.)

WHITE.—(Mr. Lawson) BLACK.—(Mr. Saunders.)

1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3
3. B to Kt 5
4. B to R 4
5. Kt to Q B 3
6. B to Kt 3
7. P to Q 3
8. Kt takes K P
9. P takes B
10. Q to B 5
11. Castles
12. Q to K 3
13. P to K B 4
14. P to B 5
15. P to K 2
16. P to B 6
17. R takes Kt (a)
18. Q takes K R P
19. Kt to B 4 (b)
20. Q takes B P
21. B to Q 2
22. Q takes Q (ch)
23. B takes Kt P
24. B to K 3 (ch)
25. B to K 3
26. R to K 3
27. Kt to Q 3
28. P to K Kt 4
29. P to K R 3
30. R to K B 3
31. R to B 5
32. Kt takes Kt
33. Kt to Q 7 (ch)
34. P takes R
35. K to B 3
36. B takes P
37. P to B 6
38. B to Kt 6
39. K to K 2
40. P to B 7
41. K to K 3
42. B to Q 3
43. K takes B
44. K to B 4
45. K to Kt 3
46. B to Kt 7
47. P to B 3
48. P to R 4
49. R to R 8
50. H to B 6
51. B to Kt 7
52. B to R 8
53. B to Kt 7
54. B to B 6
55. B to K 5
56. B to Q 6
57. K to R 2
58. P to R 5
59. B to B 5
60. B to Kt 4
61. B to R 3
62. P to Kt 3 (dis. ch)
63. P takes P
1. P to K 4
2. Kt to Q B 3
3. P to Q R 3
4. Kt to K B 3
5. P to Q Kt 4
6. K B to K B 4
7. P to K R 3
8. K takes Kt
9. B takes P
10. Kt to Q B 3
11. B to Q Kt 2
12. P to Q 3
13. Kt to K 2
14. Castles
15. P to Q Kt 5
16. K Kt takes P
17. Kt takes P
18. P takes R
19. Q to Q 2
20. Q to K R 5
21. Q R to K 3
22. Q to K Kt 2
23. K takes Q
24. Kt to Kt 3
25. Kt to K 4
26. R to K R 3
27. R to R 4 (d)
28. R to Kt 4
29. K to B 3
30. R to Kt 2
31. R to Kt 4
32. R takes R
33. Kt to K 2
34. R to Kt 3 (ch)
35. K takes Kt
36. R to Kt 6
37. R takes P
38. R to R 8 (ch)
39. B to Q 4
40. B to B 5 (ch)
41. R to K B 3 (ch)
42. B takes B
43. R takes P
44. R to B 7
45. P to B 4
46. P to Q 4
47. K to B 2
48. R to B 5
49. R to Q B 5
50. K to Q 3
51. K to K 3
52. K to B 4
53. K to K 5
54. K to Q 6
55. R to K 5
56. P to B 5 (ch)
57. K to B 7
58. R to K 3
59. R to K 8
60. R to Q Kt 8
61. K to B 8
62. K to B 7
63. P takes P

NOTES.

(a) A sacrifice of this nature may occasionally be successful in play over the board, but in correspondence games it is very hazardous.

(b) Kt to Kt 3 seems preferable.

(c) White's attack is already falling. It would perhaps have been safer to try to retain his Q.

(d) Black plays very carefully, and, having the exchange, his game is pretty sure.

(e) Black rook is cleverly managed and White's game is now hopeless.

GAME 379TH.

INTERNATIONAL POST-CARD TOURNEY.

Game played between Mr. French, Washington, and Mr. Monck, Dublin.

WHITE.—(Mr. French.)

BLACK.—(Mr. Monck.)

1. P to K 4
2. B to Q B 4
3. Kt to K B 3
4. Castles
5. P to K R 3
6. Kt to Q R 3
7. B to Q Kt 3
8. K to K R 2
9. P to Q 3
10. B to K 3
11. Kt to K 2
12. Kt to K Kt 3
13. Q to Q 2
14. P to Q B 4
15. P to Q R 4
16. Kt to K Kt 4
17. P to K B 4
18. B takes P
19. R takes Kt
20. R to K B 3
21. Q R to K B 3
22. K to K R 3
23. P takes P
24. Kt takes B
25. Q to K B 2
26. P to Kt 4
27. P takes Kt (ch)
28. R takes R
29. Q takes Q (ch)
30. R takes R
1. P to K 4
2. B to Q B 4
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. P to Q 3
5. Kt to K B 3
6. B to K 3
7. Q to Q 2
8. Castles K R
9. P to K R 3
10. R to Q Kt 3
11. Kt to K 2
12. Kt to K Kt 3
13. K to K R 2
14. P to Q B 4
15. Kt to K Kt 4
16. K Kt to K 2
17. P takes P
18. Kt takes B
19. B to Q B 2
20. P to K B 4
21. R to K B 2
22. P to K R 4
23. B takes P
24. Kt takes Kt
25. Kt to K Kt 3
26. Q R to K B 3
27. R takes P
28. Q takes R
29. R takes Q
30. K takes R (a)

(a) And Black's game is hopeless.

The game was resigned by Black after White's 72nd move.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 34.

- WHITE.
1. K to B 8
2. K to K 8
3. K to Q 7
4. Kt to Kt 7 mate
- BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 2 (ch)
2. Kt to B 4 (ch)
3. Anything.

Black has other defences.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 32.

- WHITE.
1. P to Q B 4 (ch)
2. Kt takes P
3. Mates acc.
- BLACK.
1. K moves
2. Any move.

PROBLEM FOR YOUNG PLAYERS No. 33.

- WHITE.
- K at Q R 4
- Q at Q R 8
- B at Q 5
- B at K R 2
- Kt at Q 3
- BLACK.
- K at Q 5

White to play and mate in three moves.

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