

These portions are cooked and consumed during the fishing season. As soon as the drying process is completed, the fish are packed in bales made of rush mats. These bales are tightly bound with bark ropes. Each bale weighs about 50 lbs. The object in thus packing the trapped salmon is to facilitate an equal division of the spoil, as well as to render more easy its conveyance to winter quarters. For the latter purpose, the numerous horses brought by the tribes are employed, the lucky fishermen packing two bales on each horse. The fishing lasts about two months, and when it is done its welcome fruits are divided, and the ground abandoned to its wonted quietude until another season of revelry and fish-harvesting comes round. An extraordinary way of preparing the salmon for comfortable chewing prevails among the Indians. Like many wonderful things, no doubt, it is more to be admired than imitated. But, "De gustibus non est disputandum." During the process of drying silicious sand is blown over the fish, and, as may be supposed, adheres to it. By virtue of his fictitious taste, the poor Indian chews this sanded fish with infinite relish. We cannot envy him. But is there nothing fictitious in civilized society?—nothing, in itself noxious and disgusting, which fashion renders delightful? Mr. Lord had in his possession the under-jaw of an Indian, the teeth in which were worn down by the flinty sand to a level with the bony sockets.

The successful fishing at the Kettle Falls shows how plentiful salmon are in the Columbia River. They are equally so in all the streams that flow to Puget's Sound, as well as in the Fraser River and all the rivers north of it as far as the Arctic Ocean. In the Fraser there are no impediments to the ascent of salmon all the way to Fort Hope. Hence the Indians do not fish as in the Columbia. Each village or family, on the contrary, do business on their own account. Near the mouth of the river salmon are hooked into canoes with large iron gaff hooks. A very ingenious kind of net, which is worked between two canoes, is also used higher up the river, at the mouths of the Sumas, the Chilikweyuk, and other tributaries. Great numbers of salmon are caught in these nets. Round nets likewise are employed, and stages are suspended over the eddies from the rocks.

THE INVESTITURE OF CANADIAN VOLUNTEER OFFICERS WITH THE ORDER OF C. M. G.

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, Colonels Smith, Fletcher, McEachern, and Chamberlin were presented with the decoration of the third class, or Companionship of the Most Noble Order of St. Michael and St. George, as an acknowledgment of their gallant services on the border in repelling the Fenian invasion in May last. Elsewhere we print an illustration from a sketch of the ceremony by our own artist, and copy the following account of the investiture from the *Montreal Gazette*—

Some time ago it was announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer on several of the officers who took part in the defence of our borders last spring the title of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, as a recognition of the value of their services. The selection of those upon whom this honour was to be conferred was left to the Governor-General, who consulted with General Lindsay and the Minister of Militia as to who were most deserving of them, the choice finally falling upon the four gentlemen upon whom it was yesterday formally conferred.

In the reception room of the St. Lawrence Hall, a gay assemblage of ladies, attired in recherche morning costumes, volunteer and regular officers in gay uniforms, and staid civilians in sober-coloured habiliments, were gathered. The ladies for the most part were clustered at the north-eastern corner of the large drawing-room, while officers and civilians were scattered about generally.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Lady Young came in, and spent the few moments before the commencement of the ceremony in conversation. At half-past twelve His Excellency entered the apartment, attended by Mr. Turville, his private secretary; Lieut.-Col. McNeil, V. C., military secretary; and Lieut.-Col. Boulton, R. A. Sir John, who was plainly attired, was decorated with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and also of the Most Noble Order of the Bath. He stood at a table fronting the candidates for honours, and proceeded to say:

That he was highly delighted to see so large an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present, despite the inclemency of the weather. He was glad to see so much interest taken in the ceremony, because this was the first occasion on which the new order had been conferred on any of the Colonial militia, and he was delighted to seize the present opportunity of conferring this mark of Royal favour upon persons who had distinguished themselves, as he thought it was calculated to do good, by showing that their services would not go without recognition. And here he wished to correct an erroneous impression which had been given abroad by some newspapers. They seemed to think these distinctions had been given on representations from the Canadian Government. This was entirely a mistake. The present Government of England represented the public opinion of the country to a wonderful extent. He believed that no government ever represented the opinion of the people of England so much as the present Government under Mr. Gladstone did. Some things had struck home to the British hearts. They had admired the manner in which our volunteers had turned out after their reorganization; more men had come forward than were required, and also when in the Spring but nine thousand men had been called for some thirteen thousand had answered to the call to arms. This most praiseworthy patriotism had struck a chord in public opinion in England, and they had held public meetings and expressed their approval of it. Another thing which showed how highly Canadian riflemen were regarded at home, was that a great many gentlemen, and with them the Lord Mayor of London, had raised a fund for the purpose of presenting prizes to be competed for by the riflemen of Canada. With regard to the action of the Home Government he said, "I was particularly asked whether there

were any officers in command of the Colonial forces who were actually engaged in the recent repulse of the Fenians on the frontier, whom I would recommend on that account for the honour of a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and I stated that there were gentlemen whose names I should be happy to have the opportunity of submitting for consideration under the circumstances, feeling assured, as I did, that the conferring awards upon them would have an excellent effect throughout the Dominion, animate and encourage the Volunteer Militia, and be received with the utmost gratitude in all quarters as a gracious boon on the part of Her Majesty. Accordingly I communicated with the Lieut.-General in command, the Honourable James Lindsay, and the Hon. the Minister of Militia, Sir George E. Cartier, and in accordance with their views, I recommended for the distinction in question the names of the gentlemen following:—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Osborne Smith, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Militia, 5th District Commanded on the Missisquoi frontier, arranged the defence of Eccles' Hill, and provided for the defence of that post on the 25th of May; was present there in command on the afternoon of the same day when skirmishing took place; Lieut.-Col. John Fletcher, Brigade-Major of St. Johns Militia Brigade-District. This officer was in command on the Huntingdon frontier previous to the arrival of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, when Col. Bagot, the officer commanding that regiment, assumed the command of the field force. Colonel Fletcher accompanied the troops when advancing to attack, and though not in command, was present with the advanced guard when it drove the Fenians across the border. Lieut.-Col. A. McEachern, commanding 50th Huntingdon Borderers, commanded on the Huntingdon frontier until the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Bagot, 69th Regiment; commanded his own corps when it drove the Fenians across the border at Trout River. Lieut.-Col. Brown Chamberlin, M. A., D. C. L., commanding 69th Missisquoi Battalion of Militia; commanded at Eccles Hill, and drove the Fenians back when they crossed the frontier and attacked that position on the forenoon of the 25th May. Lord Kimberly, who had in the meantime succeeded Lord Granville at the Colonial Office, acknowledged the receipt of my despatch, submitting the names of the four officers, and strongly recommending them for the distinction named. In reply, Lord Kimberly stated that he had much pleasure in submitting the names of the four gentlemen to the Queen for the Royal approval, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the decoration should be offered them.

His Excellency added that they would then proceed with the ceremony.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, who was first called upon by His Excellency, came forward, and Mr. Turville, H. E. private secretary, proceeded to read the following warrant, which has the Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order attached to it:

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign and Chief of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved William Osborne Smith, Esquire, Deputy-Adjutant-General in the Militia of Our Dominion of Canada, Greeting:—

Whereas, We have thought fit to appoint you to be a member of the Third Class, or Companion of Our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, We do by these presents grant unto you the dignity of a Companion of Our most distinguished Order. And we do hereby authorize you to have, hold and enjoy the said dignity as a member of the Third Class or Companion of Our most distinguished Order, together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of the said Order this Fifteenth day of September, 1870, in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign.

By the Sovereign's command.

GEORGE,
Grand Master.

Lieut.-Col. McNeil, V. C., then handed the Insignia of the Order to Lady Young, who fastened it on the breast of the gallant Colonel; when His Excellency presented him with a package containing the Royal warrant, a letter from the Secretary and registrar, and a copy of the statutes of the Order, and at the same time shook him cordially by the hand.

The same ceremony was gone through with Colonels Fletcher, A. McEachern, and Chamberlin, after which His Excellency congratulated the new members of the Order, and declared the ceremony closed.

A short time longer was spent in conversation and the exchange of congratulations, after which the party broke up.

The Insignia of the Order consists of a gold star, with a white enamelled disc in the centre, on which is represented St. George and the Dragon, and around these the motto: "Auspicium Melioris Fœci." On the reverse side of the star is the same motto, but within the disc is the figure of St. Michael. The star is surmounted by a small gold crown, that depends from the ribbon of the order, which is of light blue with a red bar down the centre.

The letter from the secretary of the order, contained in the envelope presented by His Excellency, was as follows:

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

Colonial Office, Downing Street,
15th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and to transmit to you a warrant under the Royal sign manual and seal of the Order conferring to you the grant of that dignity, together with the Insignia thereof, a copy of the Statutes of the Order; also a blank form of the covenant for the restoration of the Insignia, which document you will be so good as to sign and return to me when duly executed in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the Order.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. COX,
For the Secretary and Registrar.

THE MONTREAL QUARRIES.

In this issue we give an illustration of the quarries by moonlight from a sketch by Mr. Sandham, a rising young artist of this city. There are many scenes in the neighbour-

hood of Montreal well worthy the attention of the artist; and we shall be glad from time to time, to give views of them when the etchings are supplied. The subject of this picture is one of a number of windmills used for raising the water out of the stone quarries at Cote St. Louis, the scenery in the neighbourhood of which is about the most charming and picturesque that the Island affords. The etching from which our illustration is copied was made by Mr. Sandham on a photograph plate.

FRENCH PRISONERS AT BERLIN.

No less by the treatment of their prisoners than by the care of their wounded enemies, have the Germans earned a title to the gratitude of the French. It certainly is to their credit that throughout the whole of the campaign the French prisoners have uniformly met with kindness and attention, and that not only from their guards and from the military authorities, but from private individuals. In every German town through which the detachments of prisoners have passed the people have turned out *en masse* to see the unfortunate strangers, and to supply them with those little comforts that the French *militaire*, of all classes in the world, knows so well how to appreciate. At Berlin, the centre of Prussian sympathy and of anti-French feeling, there was no exception to the rule. Our illustration, drawn on the spot, speaks sufficiently of this. Here we have a detachment of prisoners, consisting of Zouaves and Turcos, troops that the German mind has been taught to regard as little less than demons incarnate, treated in the kindest and most fraternal manner. "Immediately on their arrival at the station," says the artist, "the prisoners were taken to a waiting-room where tables and benches had been prepared for their reception. They were then served each with a bowl of rice-soup and meat with bread and beer; the students of the upper classes of the *Lehranstalt* waited upon them, and the public crowded in to see the "handsome strangers," until the station could hold no more. Nearly all the sight-seers brought with them cigars, tobacco and bottles of wine, which the prisoners were by no means loth to accept." It must have been a queer sight; the fair-haired, buxom Ger. an girls waiting upon the swarthy Turcos, half-curious and half-afraid of their guests, but supplying all their wants in the kindest and most charitable manner. It brings to mind Alfred de Musset's lines, written with but little idea that they would be fulfilled in such a manner:

"Your daughters remember the days of yore,
And wish the Frenchman among them yet
For whom your vintage white they were always blithe to pour."

A PRUSSIAN INFIRMARY.—BRINGING IN WOUNDED PRISONERS.

A noticeable and laudable feature in the war now raging in Europe, is the care and attention lavished upon the sick and wounded. Accompanying each army on its march is a corps of members of the Red Cross Society, who, after each battle, take possession of the field, tend the wounded and bury the dead. Nor are these friendly attentions extended solely by each nation to its own people. Friend and foe are cared for alike, and in many of the German hospitals now established in the conquered territory may be seen Spahis and Uhlan, Turco and Jaget, lying side by side. Prussia certainly deserves credit for the admirable manner in which she has arranged her ambulance service, and for the impartiality with which its members distribute their services to all who may need them, be their nationality what it may. Her system is perfect. Besides her advanced corps accompanying the armies to the front, she has established hospitals all along the frontier from Strasburg to Saarbrueck, and to these the wounded who are in a fit condition to be removed from the advanced posts are sent to be tended until they receive their discharge either as "cured" or "incapable." For those who are unable to stand the journey to the rear, temporary lazarettos are constructed in the open air, where they receive all the care that could be given them at home. One of these hospitals in the front is the subject of an illustration. It resembles an ordinary camp, with large, airy tents, arranged in streets or lanes. Each tent has accommodation for several wounded men, and the whole is attended by an efficient hospital staff. The best proof given of the admirable system pursued by the Germans in caring for their wounded is a complaint made by a member of an English Ambulance Corps, now established at Saarbrueck, that "German foresight and tenderness had anticipated any external agency, and the committee of the Société de Secours of Strasburg had nothing to ask for; everything had been supplied which could be required by the sick and wounded."

But while praising the German ambulance system, and the impartial endeavours of the Prussian "hospitaliers," it must not be forgotten that France had also her system, equally perfect, and that the French members of the Société de Secours were no less impartial in giving their services to friend and foe alike, than their German co-operators. Unfortunately, the reverses sustained by the armies of France, followed by the hasty retreat of McMahon and the capitulation at Sedan, put it out of the power of the French ambulance corps to do much in the way of relieving their wounded countrymen, and consequently the whole of them, with the exception of such as happened to be in besieged cities, were recalled to Paris shortly after the proclamation of the Republic. In the capital they will certainly find enough to do, when once the threatened bombardment commences.

CHESS.

ENIGMA No. 4.

White—K. at his R. 5th. Q. at Q. Kt. 3rd. Kt. at Q. 8th. P. at K. 2nd.

Black—K. at his B. 4th. Ps. at K. B. 3rd, and Q. B. 2nd. White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 19.

White—
1. Kt. to Q. 5th, ch. Black—
Kt. takes Kt.
2. P. to Q. B. 4th. Q. P. takes either P.
3. Q. P. mates.

VARIATION.

2. K. B. mates. B. P. takes K. P.
3. K. B. mates.

If Black move Rook or Bishop, P. takes P. mate.