

believe—from eight to twelve is found long enough to give satisfaction. Won't somebody make the experiment in Montreal? If the custom became general, and it soon would, "going-out" would be a pleasure instead of a monotony! Ladies! think of it. Think of the physical and mental effects of six nights a week of parties, and six days a week of work, such as it is!"

A friend well versed in the science of heating houses communicates the following important information:—

"As has already been explained in the columns of the SPECTATOR, the single hall-stove system of heating a dwelling is one of the most defective yet attempted, and it is defective because it never can give the upper floor a moment's chance of an equalized air, as to temperature, for breathing during the hours of sleep, when the human lungs are the most sensitive to atmospheric disturbance and changes. There are two forms of approximate cure for this evil. Leaving for after-discussion the question of the point of admission of the air-supply and the best form of exhaust, there are two modifications of the stove-heating which are important improvements upon the single hall-stove. The one is managed by putting the self-feeding coal-stove into the front parlour on the side next the street, and by closing the parlour door nearest the stove and opening the one furthest away from it, thus resolving the parlours into a modified "warm-air chamber," from which a circuitous stream of comparatively homogeneous air will rise to the upper floor in place of a more direct current formed of hot and cold streams intermingled. The other and additional method of obviating the difficulty is to have a second stove favourably located on the upper or dormitory floor. There is no physiological law more certain than that the human lungs during sleep cannot properly perform their functions in an unequally heated atmosphere. The sofa, if placed entirely out of the drafts in the room containing the self-heating stove, will be found to supply excellent conditions for surface heating and respiration, if adopted in the coldest weather as a sleeping place."

A Toronto paper has the following:—

"The only objectionable feature in our national game is its roughness. It may, it is true, on this account develop a hardy race, but, as a rule, people are not benefitted by witnessing sports which are spiced with bruised joints and cracked heads. Two members of the home team were pretty badly cut up at the match on Saturday, and we venture to say, there were not three men in both teams who did not awake from sleep yesterday morning, as the hymn saith, 'in groans, and sweats, and pains, and blood.' Much of this roughness could be avoided by exacting strict adherence to the rules of the game, though we fear there will not be much improvement until either sticks become softer or heads harder."

With this I quite agree and hope that some plan will be announced for the prevention of roughness. Anent the Shamrock-Toronto match I have been informed that the Shamrocks were not treated very fairly in Toronto; the efforts of the Toronto club were cheered to the echo whilst those of the Shamrock were looked upon with disapprobation. This is not as it should be and tends to stir up bad feeling and an unfair spirit; such complaints, whether true or not, have been previously made and I would invite correspondence upon the subject.

I want to advise a little paper in the West, calling itself the *World*, not to publish leading articles in criticism of theological discussions in other periodicals, until it has secured the services of a man having some understanding of these matters. It recently ventured upon some remarks upon an article which had appeared in this journal upon the subject: "Is there faith in the earth?" The *World* credited me with the article, said it was an onslaught upon Religion, and a glorification of Col. Ingersoll,—every statement being absolutely and completely wrong.

The Brome election may fairly be taken as an indication of public opinion just now, and in proof that, while the N. P. may not have accomplished all that was promised and expected by the most sanguine, it has so well succeeded that there is no very general desire to return to the old custom and the Liberal Government. These bye-elections have a great deal of significance, especially when the candidates are equally matched as to local influence, as was the case with

Messrs. Manson and Fisher at Brome. The Liberals smile at all this, and say they are content to wait for the general elections, when the N. P. will be swept out of existence and the Conservatives ousted from office. But it must be confessed that if the Liberals have this contentment they are very easily satisfied.

Mr. Parnell appears to be undecided, with a strong leaning toward retirement into a less prominent position. While treasonable talk involved no sort of personal danger Mr. Parnell talked wildest treason; he inflamed the passions of the people and inspired them to the committal of shameful outrages, but when the government began to move against those who were prompting the unreasoning crowd, Mr. Parnell began to talk of the need for him to pay another visit to America to replemish his exhausted agitation exchequer. That project is evidently abandoned and the brave agitator is beginning to be rather halting and uncertain in his speech. That is often the way with agitators, and that is generally the kind of courage mere demagogues display.

ADDRESS IN WELCOME TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

GENTLEMEN,—When your representative in this city requested me to open the proceedings of your Convention with prayer to Almighty God that He would vouchsafe to you the guidance and inspiration of His Holy Spirit of Truth and Wisdom, I most willingly consented; for the request assured me, in a plain and practical manner, that your Conference is intended to promote the best interests of yourselves and those with whom you are industrially and socially related. You desire that wise counsels shall prevail, that truth shall be spoken and done, that justice shall be honoured, and that brotherhood shall rule in all your gatherings; therefore, you with united minds and hearts and outstretched hands of pleading, lift your eyes to the face of Him who is all wise, all true, all just and all loving, and say, God help us, God bless us. Gentlemen, I honour the sentiment which moves you to that. I am glad to see a society—a band of earnest practical men—men of thought and action, and not likely to be accused of superstition, not ashamed—nay, glad to open their session of reports and debates with an acknowledgement of their conscious dependence upon the Infinite Wisdom and Goodness. From church congresses and other ecclesiastical gatherings we look for such things, and in the eyes of a scoffing world they go for but little—but from a non-ecclesiastical convention like this it is different. The example is great—it is good. In honouring God you have brought glory to yourselves.

But I am to say a word of welcome to you on this your visit to our fair city of Montreal. And if my tongue can utter "the thoughts that arise in me," it will be heartily done. Welcome you are, gentlemen—you and your wives, and your sisters and your—-but I forbear. I have no particular right to represent the people of this city, but I am sure that they will endorse the warmest words of greeting I can give you. You will enjoy the beauty of our scenery, I know. We have a few fine public buildings which will interest you; some good educational institutions; some hospitals and nunneries under the control of the Roman Catholics here; some fine churches, and a great deal too many of them. And in this connection—if you desire a prolonged study of that curious kind of ornamentation, which we have had to borrow a word from the poetic French to express—viz., mortgage, you will have ample opportunity. We have magnificent streets—and if you please, gentlemen, keep to the best of them—it will be better for you, and more creditable to us. If all these things cannot satisfy you, then by the abundance of our interest in your proceedings, and our hospitality, we shall convince you that we know how to appreciate the compliment the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have paid us by calling this Convention here.

I am particularly glad to welcome to Canada the members of this society who have come from that great country which lies across the border. We shall be glad to show them that we are a progressive people, and that in the matter of railways we are progressing rapidly. We shall not be ashamed to take them over our Grand Trunk line, and whisper in their ear our hope and confident belief that in the near future we shall have a double, instead of a single, track to Toronto. Of the other leading lines we can speak with more or less pride; and then—we can tell you of that great project—that magnificent project, which we hope to see carried out soon—the construction of a road which shall reach across the Rocky Mountains and link the Pacific sea to the Atlantic—a project worthy of the enterprise and wealth and hardihood of even all America. Canada at this time can make her boast of her daring; and of all men, Engineers should let it pass without one word of rebuke, for we shall offer much employment to them before long—and if they may have to take long and somewhat difficult journeys, they will not have to take them often; and it is even within the limits of one's fancy that those who have to conduct the travel and traffic—say from Manitoba to the Pacific slopes—will be allowed to take