



The Late Henry Lyman.

Death of Mr Henry Lyman.

One of Montreal's best and most honored citizens in the person of Mr. Henry Lyman, of Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, died in that city July 19th. He had been in poor health for some time, but no apprehensions existed of any immediate cause for alarm. His two sons, Messrs. H. H. Lyman and F. S. Lyman, were in Europe at the time of his death. From the *Montreal Witness* we take the following:

Born in Derby, Vermont, on October 1, 1813, Mr. Lyman came to Canada with his family at the age of three years, and received his education in Montreal and in the academy of Amherst, Mass. In 1829, at the age of sixteen, he joined the establishment of Hedge & Lyman, druggists, St. Paul street, the firm consisting of W. Hedge and W. Lyman. At the dissolution of that firm in 1836, the partnership of Wm. Lyman & Co., of Montreal, was formed, in which he shortly afterwards became a partner. He continued as such in the firm as the name changed successively to Lyman, Savage & Co., Lyman, Clare & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co. as it is at present. In conjunction with the late Mr. Benjamin Lyman he established the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto. Although he recently had retired from active business, Mr. Lyman was, at his death, a member of both firms. With the view to public usefulness, he early joined John Luckins' fire company, called the "Property protecting Fire Company," to protect portable property, and prevent pilfering at fires. He about the same time joined the "Philanthropic Society," a small club, formed for literary discussion. In 1837 Mr. Lyman joined the ranks of the "Montreal Rifles," under the command of Lieut.-Col. the late Henry Griffin, notary public, and both as private and commissioned officer saw active service during "the rebellion." He also commanded the eighth company in Col.

Routh's Royal Light Infantry, and retired with the rank of major at the end of 1866. He had assisted his brother and partner, the late Benjamin Lyman, in forming a volunteer fire engine company, the "Union," which proved a model company, and its improved engine, the first of its kind, by emulation led to substantial improvement in the then existing civic fire department.

Mr. Lyman took an active part in the establishment of the "American Free School," the late Rev. G. W. Perkins, of the American Presbyterian Church, taking the initiative in the movement. A government grant in aid was obtained from the Government of Lord Sydenham, and voluntary subscriptions provided the balance of funds necessary. The school supplied a crying want, was a success from the beginning, and continued its operations for many years, very quietly and without ostentation, but with increasing usefulness. In 1845 Mr. Lyman assisted in the direction of the "Montreal Building Society," which was the first institution of the sort in the city. The society was wound up under Mr. Lyman's presidency in 1856. In 1851 Mr. Lyman was a member of the local commission for the great London exhibition under the presidency of the late Prince Consort, and received a diploma and medal "for services." About this period, associated with others, all of whom have long since passed away, Mr. Lyman assisted in the formation of the "Canada Sunday-School Union," an organization for the promotion of mission schools in Upper and Lower Canada.

In 1853 Mr. Lyman was elected a member of the City Council from the West Ward, where he rendered yeoman service, more especially in the establishment of the then new waterworks, the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph, which added to the value of all insurable property for all time to come, and also in the establishment of the Mount Royal Park, a boon of inestimable value to the citizens. Mr. Lyman represented the Centre Ward in 1867, and retired in 1870 with a vote of thanks from the Fire Committee and Council. In 1856 Mr. Lyman assisted as honorary treasurer for the celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1863 he was vice-president of the Board of Trade, and represented it on the Harbor Commission. He filled the office of president of the Board of Trade in 1881-82. In 1867 he was elected a member of the board of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and succeeded the late Sir Hugh Allan in the presidency at his decease in 1881.

Mr. Lyman belonged to the Congregational Church, and as an earnest Christian had all his life been prominent in good works. He was a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, a governor and vice president of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, and a life member of the Mechanics' Institute and of the Natural History Society. He

leaves a widow and family, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The funeral took place from his late residence to Emmanuel Congregational Church, and was very largely attended, many leading business and professional men being present to pay a last tribute of respect to one who had for so many years occupied a prominent position in the mercantile community of this city. There were no pall bearers. The chief mourners were Messrs. A. Clarence Lyman and Walter E. Lyman, sons of the deceased; Master Sydney Lyman, grandson; Charles Lyman, nephew; Arthur Lyman and Lyman Beard, grandnephews; George Lyman, P. Lyman, Harold Redpath, Clifford Redpath, Dr. Fisher, Roswell Fisher, A. B. Chaffee, A. H. Plimsoil, Charles McClatchie and J. E. M. Whitney. Major H. H. Lyman and Mr. F. S. Lyman, sons of the deceased, are absent in Europe, and although cabled for they were unable to reach Montreal in time for the funeral.

The staff of Lyman, Sons & Co., in this city, attended in a body, and Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, were also represented.

American Perfumes.

By W H KING.

What does it mean, this prejudice in favor of imported perfumes? Let us take a look at the perfumers' laboratory. We see the same original packages of raw material, whether the shop be in Paris or Japan. The French, English or Japanese can only import their otto of rose from Bulgaria, as we do, their musk from China, orris root from Italy, neroli from Grasse, and so on for everything excepting some raw materials which are made to best advantage in the south of France: but even here the Parisian perfumer is compelled to stand on the same footing with the American. Conditions are the same, providing equally skilled manipulators or chemists are at the command of the houses manufacturing the same. To dispell an illusion universally accepted by lovers of perfumes, we would say that a distilled perfume, with the exception of eau de Cologne, is a myth. Of course the rose is distilled, so also is the orange, lavender and a large number of other flowers; but the product from the distilled flowers is an essential oil and not a perfume.

There was a time, twenty-five years ago, when American perfumery was not accepted as bottled breezes from Arabia, but during the period mentioned American manufacturers have, by their persistent efforts, dispelled the previous illusion with perfumers who have received their education and experience abroad. We would ask what advantages have the Europeans over the Americans? Have we not progressed in the art of perfumery as we have in painting, sculpture and music? In all the arts America stands prominent as was shown distinctly at the World's