

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
AUGUST 10, 1872.

SUNDAY,	AUG. 4.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY,	5.—Gilbert took possession of St. John's, Nfld., 1583. Massacre of Lachine, 1689. Battle of Magagua, 1812.
TUESDAY,	6.—Transfiguration. Independence of Bolivia declared, 1824. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844. Riot in Phoenix Park, 1871.
WEDNESDAY,	7.—Name of Jesus. Velasquez died, 1660. Du Quesne, Governor of Canada, 1732. Louis Philippe proclaimed King of the French, 1830. Ottawa became the capital of Canada, 1858.
THURSDAY,	8.—Marshal Ney shot, 1815. Canning died, 1827. Prince of Wales arrived at Prince Edward Island, 1850. Scott Centenary celebrated at Edinburgh, 1871.
FRIDAY,	9.—Dryden born, 1631. Capitulation of Fort William, 1757.
SATURDAY,	10.—St. Lawrence, M. Jacques Cartier entered the River St. Lawrence, 1535. Battle of Montmorency, 1759.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at St. Boner's Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week commencing July 22nd, ending July 28, 1872.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July 22	66	75	66	66	28.55	N	Rain.
23	67	75	66	66	28.55	W	Clear.
24	69	77	67	67	28.94	W	Clear.
25	69	77	67	67	29.11	NW	Clear.
26	68	77	67	67	29.81	SW	Rain.
27	64	71	65	64	29.97	NW	Cloudy.
28	62	68	63	64	30.06	Var.	Rain.
MEAN	68.6	73.2	66.0	63.5	29.66		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 22°; of Humidity, 55°; of Barometer, 0.45 inches.

Amount of Rain Fall, 2.10 inches, equivalent to 48,186 gallons of water per acre.

Column 1.—Mean Temperature of the day—7 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. Very nearly the true Mean, as it would be obtained by observation made every hour of the day and night.

2.—Maximum Temperature of the day.

3.—Minimum Temperature of the previous night.

4.—Mean Relative Humidity from hourly observations between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

5.—Mean height of the Barometer corrected to sea-level.

6.—General direction of the Wind.

7.—State of the Weather.

MEMORANDA.—The decimal parts of a degree are rejected for simplification. If Thermometer more than half a degree, say 10.7, it is rendered 11; if less than half a degree, say 10.5, it is rendered 10. The mean is scarcely affected by the rejection of the decimal or fractional parts of a degree.

The Thermometers are placed where there is a free circulation of air and are thoroughly protected against their own radiation to the sky, and against the light reflected by neighbouring objects such as buildings, the ground itself, and sheltered from the rain and snow. The Relative Humidity of the air—Saturation being 100—is obtained by means of a Mason's hygrometer which consists of two precisely similar thermometers, mounted at a short distance from each other, the bulb of one of them being covered with muslin which is kept moist by means of a cotton wick leading from a vessel of water. The evaporation which takes place from the moistened bulb produces a depression of temperature, so that this thermometer reads lower than the other by an amount which increases with the dryness of the air. The great facility of observation afforded with this instrument has brought it into general use to the practical exclusion of other forms of hygrometer. As the theoretical relation between the dew-point of the air is rather complex and can scarcely be said to be known with certainty, it is usual to effect the reduction by means of tables which have been empirically constructed by comparison with the indications of a dew-point instrument. The tables employed are those constructed by A. Guyot and published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

When the air is very dry and at a temperature between 70 and 80 the relative humidity would be represented by 50 to 40; when the air is very moist from 80 to 90.

OUR NEXT NUMBER.

The next number of the
"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"
will contain, amongst other illustrations, a view of
THE YACHT RACE AT LACHINE
on Saturday last; a sketch of

THE LACROSSE MATCH
played for the championship on the same day and the first of a series of sketches by our Special Artist, to be entitled

DOWN TO SALT WATER.

OUR AGENCIES.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Several payments made to sub-agents not having been reported to this office, our subscribers and the public are notified that Captain T. O. Bridgewater and Mr. Wm. Rowan are our only authorized agents in Western Ontario. Captain Bridgewater's district comprises the Great Western Railway from Dundas to Sarnia, and all places north of that line—the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Sarnia, the Northern Railway to Collingwood, and all places north and west of those lines.

Mr. Rowan's district comprises Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and intermediate places—the Great Western Railway from Komoka to Windsor, and all the places south of the main Great Western line to Lake Erie and Niagara River.

EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Our only authorized agent in the district lying east of Toronto is Mr. Thomas L. Wilson. In this district, which covers so large a field, sub-agents and collectors will be named; but the public are warned not to pay any one who does not exhibit his credentials.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The above remark applies to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where Mr. Edward J. Russell is our general agent and special artist and correspondent.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

D. Joseph Green, Esq., Barrister and Attorney, is alone authorized to take orders and subscriptions and collect accounts for this office.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

C. J. News Office,
July 27th, 1872.

To CONTRIBUTORS.—The following contributions are declined with thanks:—"A Mother's Tales from the New Testament," "The Echo and the Eye," "The Glade," "Translation from French Canadian Poets," "Retrospect," "Come To Me, O Sleep!" "The Farewell," "A Child Face," "Scene in the House of Commons," "Inconstancy," "The Test."

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

In these days strikes, Trades Unions, and Protective Associations, are words that are heard on every lip. Nearly every class in the working portion of the community has taken steps to protect its interests, and of late strikes have become events of such common occurrence that no one was very much astonished to hear that the idea of uniting for self-protection had been taken up by the domestic servants. The Dundee servant girls were the first to enter the movement, and their example was quickly followed by the gentlemen's servants in Leamington. With regard to the former, it cannot be said that their demands were extravagant, and if the cause for striking were in every case as reasonable as that advanced by the Dundee girls, and strikes were engineered in the same quiet manner, strikers generally would meet with more sympathy and respect than at present falls to their share. The Dundee servants asked for no increase of wages. Their demands were limited to a half-holiday every week, a holiday every alternate Sunday, and fixed hours for work. Sixteen hours a day—from six in the morning till ten at night—with the exceptions mentioned, were to be devoted entirely to their employers, but the remaining eight hours of the twenty-four were to be considered their own.

To the Canadian housekeeper this sounds like a fable. In every city of the Dominion the cry is going up of the rarity of good servants—and indeed of the increasing scarcity of any kind of servants, good or bad. Many a housewife, after battling in vain with the servant-problem, has finally given it up in disgust, and bravely buckled to do her housework herself. Others—whose health or inclination do not allow of thus severing the Gordian knot—continue to hire, at high wages, girls who have had little or no experience at housework, and whose blundering often drives the mistress to the verge of madness. A girl who would bind herself to give sixteen hours a day to her employers, and be satisfied with a half-holiday a week and a free Sunday once a fortnight would indeed be a *rara avis*. Such an one would be able to command her own price. In some places, and Montreal is one of them, it is no uncommon thing for a servant to ask for and get three nights out a week, and a half-holiday every Sunday into the bargain; while in the matter of time, seven hours will very well cover the amount of actual work done in the day.

In this state of things it is a question whether Canadian housekeepers might not take a hint from the Dundee servants. Of course it would be worse than useless for them to "strike" in the ordinary sense of the term, that is, to hold out against the girls by refusing them employment. The only effect of such a step would be to send the girls where many of them come from—the factories. But a union might be made among housewives with the object of bringing out competent servants from England and Scotland. Of course such a plan is open to objection on the score of expense, but we question whether housekeepers would not prefer suffering a little in pocket to suffering a great deal in temper and comfort. We believe something of the kind has been tried with great success in Nova Scotia. The girls should be carefully selected in order to ensure their "answering," and on arriving here each one would enter into an engagement to serve her employer for a stated length of time.

There is another remedy, and one nearer home, but we despair of ever seeing it adopted. Training schools for servants have frequently been suggested here. In England they exist on a small scale, and so far have been found to answer admirably. A girl, after passing through a course of training, goes out to "place" with a certificate of her capabilities, and with such a recommendation easily finds a good home and good wages. There is no doubt that these schools are a great benefit both to employers and employed, and the establishment of such institutions in Canada would go far to do away with the great nuisance attendant upon keeping house.

OBITUARY.

T. J. O'NEILL, ESQ.

It is our tacit duty to record the death at Gaspe, on the 21st ult., of Mr. T. J. O'Neill, Inspector of Prisons, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed throughout the country. Mr. O'Neill was born in 1806, and was therefore 66 years of age at the time of his death. He was first appointed Inspector of Prisons and Asylums under the old Province of Canada in 1861, and in 1868 was appointed a Director of Penitentiaries for the Dominion, of which Board he became Chairman and Secretary in 1869. His death will be regretted by large numbers of personal friends, by whom he was held in very high esteem.

RECEIVED.—Translation of Latin Ode "Touis Ad Resto Mare," by H. J. G., Leslie; "The Forest Tragedy," and "The Pines," by W. H. W., Niagara.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY GAMES.—The Seventeenth Annual Celebration of the Caledonian Society will be held at the Decker Park on Thursday week. The programme is varied and ample, and will doubtless attract many visitors to the Park.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The troupe of Associate Artists are winning golden opinions wherever they go. In Montreal, where they gave three performances, they were rapturously received, and their return will be eagerly looked for by hundreds of lovers of good music.

THE ELECTIONS.

ONTARIO.

	Nomination Days	Polling Days
Brockville.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Carleton.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Dundas.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 13
Essex.....	July 30	Aug. 7
Grenville, S. R.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Grey, N.....	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Hamilton.....	Aug. 6	Aug. 14
Hastings, N. R.....	July 27	Aug. 12
Hastings, W. R.....	July 27	Aug. 5
Kent.....	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Kingston.....	July 25	Aug. 1
Lanark, N. R.....	July 27	Aug. 3
Leeds, N. R.....	July 30	Aug. 6
Leeds and Grenville, N. R.....	July 30	Aug. 6
Lennox.....	July 29	Aug. 2
Lincoln.....	July 29	Aug. 2
London.....	July 29	Aug. 6
Muskoka.....	Aug. 15	Aug. 23
Norfolk, N. R.....	July 27	Aug. 5
Northumberland, W. R.....	July 26	Aug. 3
North Leeds.....	July 30	Aug. 6
Ontario, S. R.....	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Ottawa County.....	July 27	Aug. 3
Peel.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 13
Peterboro, E. R.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 12
Russell.....	July 30	Aug. 6
Simcoe, N. R.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Simcoe, N.....	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
South Leeds and Grenville.....	July 29	Aug. 5
South Grenville.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Welland.....	July 30	Aug. 8
Wellington, C. R.....	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
Wellington, N. R.....	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
York, N. R.....	July 29	Aug. 5

QUEBEC.

Brome.....	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Bellechasse.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Champlain.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Chambly.....	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
Dorchester.....	July 25	Aug. 1
Islet.....	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
Joliette.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Kamouraska.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Laval.....	July 27	Aug. 3
Levis.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Missisquoi.....	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Montmorency.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Montmagny.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Nicolet.....	July 27	Aug. 3
Portneuf.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Quebec Centre.....	July 29	Aug. 5
" West.....	July 29	Aug. 5
" East.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Quebec County.....	July 29	Aug. 5
Stanstead.....	July 30	Aug. 7
St. Maurice.....	July 29	Aug. 5

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charlotte.....	Aug. 12	Aug. 14
Kent.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 9
Kings.....	Aug. 9	Aug. 14
Northumberland.....	July 29	Aug. 2
Queen's.....	Aug. 2	Aug. 7
St. John, City and County.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 7
St. John, City of.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 8
St. John Co.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 10
Sunbury.....	Aug. 6	Aug. 10
Westmoreland.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 8
York.....	Aug. 2	Aug. 7

NOVA SCOTIA.

Whole Province.....	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
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MEMBERS ELECTED.

M Ministerial; O Opposition; I Independent.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa City.....	Currier, M.
Frontenac.....	Lewis, M.
Lennox.....	Kirkpatrick, M.
Northumberland.....	Cartwright, O.
	W. R. Cockburn, M.

QUEBEC.

Compton.....	Pope, M.
Sherbrooke.....	Brooks, M.
Three Rivers.....	Macdonald, M.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

ONTARIO.

Kingston.....	Sir J. A. Macdonald, M.
	Caruthers, O.
Lincoln.....	Merritt, M.
	McKeown, O.

QUEBEC.

Dorchester.....	Langevin, M.
	Marceneu, O.