

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
MARCH 15, 1873.

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| SUNDAY, March 9. | —Second Sunday in Lent. Beaumont died, 1616. Cardinal Mazarin died, 1661. Gall born, 1757. Cobbett born, 1762. |
| MONDAY, " 10. | —Malpighi born, 1628. Benjamin West died, 1830. Mazzini died, 1872. |
| TUESDAY, " 11. | —Tasso born, 1544. Badajoz surrendered to the French, 1811. |
| WEDNESDAY, " 12. | —Piccolomini died, 1578. Bishop Berkeley born, 1684. Peace of Utrecht, 1713. Desjardins Canal Accident, 1857. |
| THURSDAY, " 13. | —LaFontaine died, 1866. Boileau died, 1711. Dr. Priestley born, 1733. Planet 'Uranus' discovered, 1781. |
| FRIDAY, " 14. | —Klopstock died, 1803. Victor Emmanuel born, 1820. |
| SATURDAY, " 15. | —Quebec Literary and Historical Society founded, 1824. Cardinal Mezzofanti died, 1849. Comte de Montalembert died, 1870. First Manitoban Parliament met, 1871. |

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 25 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending March 5, 1873.

| | Mean Temp. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. | Max. Temp. of day. | Min. Temp. previous night. | Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. | Mean Height of Bar. | Gen. Direction of Wind. | State of Weather. |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Feb. 27 | 25.0 | 33.5 | 16.0 | 82 | 29.86 | N. E. | Clear. |
| 28 | 25.0 | 33.5 | 16.0 | 82 | 29.86 | N. E. | Snow. |
| Mar. 1 | 28.5 | 35.5 | 21.5 | 80 | 29.91 | N. W. | Clear. |
| 2 | 27.5 | 35.5 | 15.0 | 83 | 29.75 | N. E. | Clear. |
| 3 | 18.2 | 27.5 | 11.0 | 78 | 30.10 | N. W. | Clear. |
| 4 | 14.5 | 28.0 | 7.0 | 79 | 30.46 | W. | Clear. |

ALMANAC OR CALENDAR.
MARCH, 1873.

| | Toronto. | Montreal. | Quebec. | Halifax. | St. Johns, N. F. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| Sun Rises | 6.12 | 6.08 | 6.08 | 6.05 | 6.02 |
| Sun Sets | 6.03 | 6.07 | 6.07 | 6.10 | 6.03 |
| Full Moon on the 14th | 12.12 a.m. | 12.36 a.m. | 12.42 a.m. | 1.16 a.m. | 1.13 a.m. |

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Premium Chromo for 1873 will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March inst., to all our subscribers who have paid us for the current year.

To those who have not as yet sent us their subscriptions we would request them to do so without delay, so that the Chromo may be mailed on receipt of remittance.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th March, 1873.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND
MECHANICS MAGAZINE.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned has the honour to announce that he has been entrusted by the Honourable Commissioner of Patents for the Dominion of Canada, with the publication of the OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE PATENT OFFICE, to be illustrated by diagrams of all the patents susceptible of illustration. This Official Record will be published Monthly, and will be combined with letter-press and illustrations selected from the best English and foreign scientific papers, thus not only placing before the public of the Dominion the products of native genius and industry, but also keeping them posted on the progress of Science and Mechanics in other countries. Inventors will thus know in what direction to apply their ideas. Mechanics will note the advance in labour-saving appliances, and the improvement in tools. Manufacturers will be prevented from employing obsolete methods, while new machinery and modes of operation are in use elsewhere. Builders and contractors will know where to apply for all the latest productions in their line combining economy, beauty, and utility. Chemists and Druggists will be saved useless search for compounds already invented by others, and be told where to get the most recently discovered curative remedies and toilet perquisites. Farmers will see every new agricultural implement illustrated and described. In a word there is not a scientific, industrial, mechanical, or commercial pursuit that will not be benefited by this publication. It is therefore expected that a very large circulation will take place among all classes, and the price is fixed correspondingly low.

THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS MAGAZINE will be published once a month. The official portion will cover from 16 to 32 pages, comprising from 100 to 240 patent claims, specifications and diagrams. As the publication will commence with the patents issued under the new Act, which came into operation September 1st, 1872, the first four issues will contain 240 patents each, and each successive number will contain the patents issued during the preceding month.

The unofficial portion, or MECHANICS MAGAZINE, will give in each number 32 pages of carefully selected articles and items, gleaned from the very best foreign technical papers. Every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Manufactures will be treated, especially such as have a practical application in Canada. For instance, Railways, Shipbuilding, Lumbering, Mining, Architecture, Machinery, Cabinet-making, and the manufacture of Cloth, Linen, Cotton, Paper, Tobacco, and other articles of Home Industry. Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy, will also receive attention. Original articles will be contributed by distinguished Canadian scientists, engineers and manufacturers, and the whole will be profusely illustrated.

The subscription price of the CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS MAGAZINE is fixed at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, invariably in advance. Single numbers will be sold at 15 cents. Appropriate advertisements will be inserted at 10 cents per line for each insertion.

The first issue will be dated 1st March, 1873, and will be distributed about the 25th instant.

Address GEORGE E. DESBARATS,
PUBLISHER, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

Ontario is taking the lead in an enterprise which must command the attention and enlist the sympathies of all lovers of art throughout the Dominion. Acting on the idea suggested by the London Art Union, and inspired by the signal success of that Society, a number of amateurs and virtuosi in Toronto have met together and decided upon establishing a somewhat similar institution in that city. It is to be styled the Ontario Society of Artists. Its chief patrons are Lord Dufferin and Lient-Governor Howland. The officers are W. H. Howland, President; J. J. Fraser, Vice-President; H. J. Morse, Treasurer; H. Hancock, Secretary. Each member of the body pledges himself to contribute an original work for a National Gallery of Art, whenever it is definitely decided to form one. The Society is open to painters, sculptors, architects, civil engineers, draughtsmen, and artistic engineers. Honorary members will likewise be admitted. Public exhibitions will be held at stated periods, the first being set down for this month, at a place to be hereafter announced. At this first exhibition every member will be bound to exhibit at least one original work of his own. The objects of this Art Union are not far to seek. It will aid in extending knowledge of the fine arts by distributing among its members meritorious works of art, and encourage the cultivation and practice of Art by giving the public an opportunity of selecting as Art Union prizes, the original and best works of our local artists, and developing a taste for and a love of art among the people of the Dominion. The subscription is only five dollars. It will entitle the subscriber to receive a chromo, eleven by sixteen inches, after Birket Foster, called "Near Godalming, Surrey," free admission at all times to the Exhibition and a share in the annual ballot for prizes.

No words of ours are needed to commend this enterprise. It enters directly within the scope of the *News* to encourage, in the warmest language, everything which aims to popularize art among the masses, and raise the aesthetic standard among the more highly educated. Our journal has been a pioneer in this direction, and we flatter ourselves that the illustrations which we have regularly placed before the public eye during the past four years and a half to awaken an artistic current, to foster an artistic taste, and to educate the public of the Dominion in the cultivation of the true and beautiful.

Talent is not wanting among us. All it needs is a field of activity and the pledge of appreciation. Give our young artists the assurance that the productions of their brush and chisel will be viewed with judicious criticism, and if wrought according to a proper ideal, will meet with a ready sale, and emulation will stimulate them to high efforts.

Nor is there any lack of subjects for composition. No country has finer and more varied scenery—ranging from the Titanic Saguenay to the Pastoral Richelieu—than the Dominion. Our skies are high and pure, and the seasons in their intensity, impress on the imagination the most striking gradations of light and shade as well as combination of colour. We sincerely trust that the good example given by Ontario will be followed by Quebec, and that, at an early day, we may have a Dominion Academy of Arts, which shall rank in both the spirit of its direction and the style of its productions, as a national institution.

The appalling catastrophe of the steamer *Norfolk*, run down by the *Murillo*, has roused public attention to the pressing necessity of devising a new code of signals, new laws about pilots and other marine safeguards, and special punishment for such officers as neglect to succour a derelict vessel. Many of the suggestions which have been thrown out on this subject are very valuable, and deserve to be circulated as widely as possible. All mattresses in men-of-war vessels and passenger ships should be made of granulated cork. In case of disaster, all that passengers would then have to do would be to snatch up his mattress and plunge into the sea. He could not sink so long as he clung to his bed. In the Russian navy these cork mattresses are exclusively used. In some passenger steamers the life boats are numbered, and above every berth in the vessel is affixed the number of the boat in which the passenger can have a seat, when there is necessity for taking to the sea. This is a good arrangement, and it might be further improved by drilling the passengers to reach and occupy their respective boats. The question of signalling at sea is a complicated one, and the secret is to devise a scheme of simplification. Red should be used for danger, green for caution, and the white or blue light, requiring a pilot, ought to be used with the ordinary signal half-pound rocket with each light; or only, if desirable, with one colour. These lights should always be made so as to ignite by percussion, and be available at all times at a moment's notice, and not the common light, which is often used and needs a port-fire to start it. No other rocket should be employed. The six-ounce is frequently adopted by ship owners, because it is a little cheaper; but it does not rise so high or contain sufficient stars. The only useful rockets for signalling are the white or blue star. Red and green stars, when exposed to the damp on board a ship, entirely lose their colour. A particular light, specified by law, should be displayed in cases of

extreme distress. Captains displaying this light, except in cases of extremity, ought to be punished, in order to deter them from making use of it when they simply want a pilot, as such may lead to disastrous misconceptions. We learn from our English exchanges that a bill will at once be presented to Parliament making it a penal offence for a ship captain to abandon another ship in distress. The law will be made explicit, in order to compel, as far as can be done, captains of ships that come into collision with others to remain on the spot where a disaster occurs for, at least, a sufficient time to render whatever assistance may be within their power. The example of England, in this respect, will no doubt be generally followed.

(Written for the "Canadian Illustrated News.")

MR. SPROUTS, HIS OPINIONS.

THE DEBATE AT THE "COSMOPOLITAN."

The President, Monsieur Jean Baptiste Longtoe, rose and said:

"GENTLEMEN,—De soobject of dis evening's debate is de English language—where he is spik wid de most puritee and correction, I mean correctness. I have been request to act as Chairman, because aldo' I am French Canadian, and my vocabulaire is not so plentiful as some of de English peoples, yet it is ver well acknowledged dat I spik wid ver mooch purtee of pronouncation, and I will derefore be very good joodge of de debate, and besides I sall be ver mooch disinterest, because everybody know dat de French Canadian hab no prejudice at all.

"I will derefore call on Monsieur Terence Maloney, from Cork, to open de debate."

Mr. Maloney:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—In rising to advocate the claims of ould Erin, I anticipate that my task will be by no means difficult, and that I shall aasily be able to convince this mating that not only did the deludin' Saxons stale from the Immirald Isle the nucleus of the language which is now called English, but ought by rights to be called Irish, but that at the same time they stole from her most of those arts and sciences which the unblushing thaves now declare to have been invented by themselves.

"Look at potatoes, for instance,—do not the lying Saxon chronicles declare that they were discovered by an Englishman? whereas I am able to state on the authority of me brother, Timothy O'Toole Maloney, who was a distinguished student at the classical academy of Ballyshannon, that they, as well as that interesting quadruped, the pig, were first invented and brought into notice by an Irish gentleman living in Greece, called *E-pig-taters*, erroneously pronounced 'Epictetus,' whose grandmother was an Irishman by the father's side, and who took that name in consequence of his discovery.

"Me brother 'Tim' was unable to find any direct evidence to show what was the original name of this distinguished patriot; but he believes that it was formerly 'Mullooney,' and that consequently he is a conniption of my own, and, like myself, descended from the royal family of Oireland!!

"Look at agriculture again—what would the breed of cattle in England have been without the Irish Bulls? Does not every unprejudiced person acknowledge that there are no Bulls in the world like Irish Bulls!!

"And spaking of language, look at the Irish ballads of Tommy Moore! where will ye find such specimens of eloquent and magnificent language? And as some of these beautiful ballads are as old as the time of King Malachi and Brian Boru, doesn't that prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the so-called English language was originally Irish, and consequently that it is in Oireland only that ye can find it spoken in all its native purity and eloquence.

"And while we are talking of poetry,—I would like to read you a small effusion of my own,—(pulls out a paper.)

"Up with the standard of Brian the Brave.

No longer shall Erin be bound like a slave.

Free to the breeze let the green banner wave,

Till the hated invader lies low in the grave."

Cries of Order. Question.

"Question! and isn't this the question? Aint the wrongs of ould Ireland the question—the great question of the day? I appale to you, Mr. Chairman, if an Irish gentleman is to be prevented from rading his own poem in a free country by the clamour of a set of noisy and ignorant spalpeens. (Order. Chair.) I appeal to the Chair."

Chairman.—"I would beg to remark to de honorable member dat unless his poem has de connection wid de soobject of de debate, it will not be in order dat he should read it; but I would recommend dat he should send it to de *Witness*, vot have de larger circulation dan all de oder daily papers, and no doubt dey vill be ver glad to pooblish it for de honorable member; or he may send it to Mr. Chauveau for de *Journal of Education*, vere everybody vill see it."

Mr. Maloney.—"I bow to the Chair—merely remarking that the day will come when the Ignoramuses I am now addressing will be only too proud to listen to the illoquence of an Irish gentleman. (Cockney voice—"Shut up, Paddy.")

"Shut up! is it shut up the gentleman manes? Am I to be tould to shut up by such a miserable excrecence upon the epidermis of debating humanity as the dirty spalpeen who has just interrupted me. If he or any other mumber who has not been convinced by me arguments will have the goodness just to step outside wid me, I will be happy to remove any of their doubts by manes of a small *shillelah* I have left in the lobby."

Mr. Timothy Tape, of London, rose indignantly:—

"Hi should like to know, Mr. Chairman, whether hi was to submit to be called a hexecrescence by a hignorant Hrishman? Hi'd 'ave 'im to know that hi'm has good as 'e 'is hany day, and has for his shillelah as 'e calls it, hi don't care the end of a yard of 'apenny ribbon about it, and hi'm ready to meet 'im hany night he likes arter we've shet up shop. He's a pretty feller to talk about being a Hrish King. Hif all the Hrish royal family was like 'im hi pillos their tradesmen! Why he's owed our firm two dollars for the last six months