locomotive he has completely distanced the greyhound, the stag and the horse.
" He did not possess a natatory apparatus like the fish : yet he goes not only upon the water but, like the fish, under the water. He was weak but he armed himself, and the most formidable animals fly before him. He has subdued the very flames themselves, and commanded them to carry him.
"The empire of the world was really given to man. He conquered all as soon as he determined upon conquering, When it pleased him to realise the prodigy of being more rapid than sound, electricty bore his words from one pole to the other with the speed of lightning.
"When he shall have determined apon doing so, man will fly like the bird, better than the bird; for, withoat entering here into abstract details, it is certain to us that man will be obliged to fly better than the bird, in order to fly merely as well.
"The means for accomplishing this triumph will not be wanting; for, if what has been said be true, that a question well posed is on that account already half-solved, the hour has come for the realisation of the grandest of all human conquests.
"The continued observation of natural phenomena indicates henceforth to man the rational and certain course he has to pursue.
"If I am dreaming let me dream on; but I defy any one to awaken mel Let me contemplate the air studded with barques travelling with such rapidity as to hamiliate the Ocean and all the locomotives of the Earth!
" From all the points of the world I see man rising with the promptness of electricity, soaring in the air, and descending like a bird when and where he wishes.
" Books relate that people formerly travelled on roads of iron in horrible bores with intolerable slowness, and exposed to insupportable annoyances. . . A frightful lacing motion backwards and forwards shook the traveller from his departure till his arrival; and a dinning chorus of chains, wood, and shivering windows, was the funeral-music accompaniment of those unpleasant trains. During the long journey, the dust entered through the air-boles of those cruel boxes in such quantities as to cover the unfortunate traveller with its stifling winding-sheet. At that time, a voyage was a fearful trial, not undertaken with anything like cheerfulness. Who would belicve that man had only to will in order to deserve the aerial routes which now appear to us so charming, and that he preferred suffering for many ages such atrocious torments !
"Those poor people used to think they had made a great progress because they travelled somewhat faster on their roads of iron than in their carriages drawn by horses, which were the beginning of all locomotion. They endeavoured to console themselves with certain statistical roturns, whieh seemed to prove that the number of road accidents was somewhat diminished. Let it be noted, en passant, that they had not even been able to discover the equivalent of our parachutes !
" Their statistics were, perhaps, tolerably corrert; but when an accident did happen, what disastrous results ! Hundreds of people crushed, burnt, annihilated, through a mere trifie having been placed across one of their pitiful roads !
"How different from our acrial voyages, without shocks, without concussions, and free from noise, dust, fatigue, and danger !
"And how is it that the human race has waited during so many ages for deliverance, when, for its redemption, it had only to make an intelligent employment of the first elements of statics and mechanics?"
M. Nadar has published a book which seeks to prove that the "International Society of Encouragement for the Study of Aeration or Aerial Locomotion by means of Apparatus heavier than the Air (Paris, July 30, 1863)" is no visionary schome, but embodies rational theories, which only depend for their practical solution on the patience and preseverance which an interested public may enable the projectors to bestow upon the necessary experiments.

## PASTIMES.

## HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

1. An island, for a long time the asylum of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
2. A celebrated university, founded by Alfred the Great.
3. The birth-place of Copernicus the astronomer.
4. A German martyr, sentenced to be burnt for his opposition to the doctrine of transubstantiation.
5. A town in Switzerland, the residence of Calvin the reformer.
6. The messenger of Juno, changed by her into the rainbow.
7. The founder of the order of the Jesuits.
8. The ancient residence of the kings of Norway.
9. A town famous for the coronation of the Scottish kings.

The initials transposed will reveal the name of one of Britain's greatest poets.
R.'T. B.

## CHARADES.

1. My first is to shut in, my second is to fasten in, and my whole is a narcotic plant.
2. My first relates to a female, my second is what she loves to wear, and my whole is a fish.
3. My first is an animal, my second is a false step, and my whole is a flower.
R. T. B.
4. I am composed of 13 letters.

My 3, 8, 5,2 , is an article of ladies' dress. My $5,10,7$, is a hole.
My $12,11,13,2$; is a part of your face.
My $2,4,9$, is what we often do.
My 3, $11,8,7$, is an article of dress.
My 13, 3, 6, 11, 12, is a branch.
My $3,8,7$, is a domestic animal.
My 4, 12, 1 , is a conjunction.
My whole is an amusement.
Irgna Da Format.

## ANAGRAMS.

Streets of Montreal.

1. Tom sent train Eu.
2. Anne Morteli west crest
3. Rest net rest te.

Irent de Forest.

## DECAPITATIONS

1. Complete I am a number; behead me I am a pronoun.
2. Complete I am a source of pleasure to most gentlemen ; behead and transpose and I am eaten at dinner.
3. Complete I am something bright; beheaded I am a piece of ground, again behead me and I am a vessel.

May.

## TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. ROSYPUTTYV. Upside down
2. KALOOLARLH. A favourite poem 3. ROTPICAIROSANNT. A proverbial thief. Polly.

## ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.

One of the battalions at the late review of Volunteer Corps comprised 650 of all ranks; now the square of the number of officers equalled the number of non-commissioned officers and privates. Find the number of officers.

ANSWERS TO ANAGRAMS, \&c., No. 38.
Anagrams.-1. Visitation strect. 2. Cour ville strect. 3. St Sulpice street. 4. Lemoine reet.
Decapitations.-1. Spool-pool-loo. 2. Coldold. 3. Patrick-trick-rick.

Transpositions.-1. Edward Lytton Bulwer. 2. What will he do with it.

Charades.-1. Charades. 2. Parasol. 3. Opal.

Conundrum.-When she is a little pale (pail). Arithmorems.-1. Mark Lemon. 2. Wilkie Collins. 3. Charles Lever. 4. Douglas Jerrold. 5. Chas. Dickens.
Arithmetical Puzzles.-1. There were 17 and 44 ea. 2. With 2 half sovereigus, 9 pence, 2 coppers and 8 farthings.

The following answers have been received.
Anagrams.-Polly, Irene De Forest, H. H. V., Camp, Argus, Geo. B.
Decapitations.-Argus, Camp, Irene De Forest, Polly, H. H. V.

Charades.-Isabel, Argus, H. H. V., Polly, Irene De Forest, Geo. B., Camp.

Conundrum.-May, Polly, Argus, H. H. V., Irene De Forest, Geo. B.

Arithmorems.-Polly, Argus, Flora G., Camp, Geo.. B., Cloud.

Transpositions.-Isabel, May, Geo. B., Argus, Cloud, Camp.

Arithmetical Puzzles.-H.H. V., Argus, Cloud.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPUNDENTS

Erratum.-In Enigma No. 6, the Pawn on Q Kt 4th, should be a White one. The mistake occurred through the indistinctness of the "proof."
PRoBLLM NO. 25 .-Correct solutions received from St. Urbain St., J. P.; Victor; I. B, M.B., Ha from and R. B., Toronto.
Problem No. 26.-Correct solutions received from St. Urbain St., J. McL.; H. K. C., Quebec ; I. R.; M. J. C. ROMEYN, Kingeron, N. Y.-The matter hat been attended to; we trust you will hereafter receivi the READER regularly.
I. R.; M.B., HaMilion, C.W.-Thanks for the Problems.
H. K. C., Quxbre.-We will give it early insertion,

PROBLEM No. 28.
By Gro. Groves, St. Catharines, C.W. black.


White to play and Mate in three moves.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 26
white.

1. $Q$ to $K$ th (ch.)
2. $Q$ to $Q B$ rd (ch.)
3. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch.)
4. $Q$ Mates.

ENIGMANO. 7.
Chess Study.
Kling and Horwitz.


## Solution of Eniama No. 5.

BLACK.

1. Kt takes K B P (ch.)
2. 1 to K 5 th (ch.)
(a) 1.
3. 13 to $K$ 5th (ch.)
4. Kt Mates.

Strenari or Ice.-Ice two inches thick will bear infantry; four inches, cavalry with light guns; six inches, heary field guns; and eight inches, the heaviest siege-guns, with 1,000 pound weight to a square inch.

