

parts with great care. Of the gentlemen, Mr. Morris has so far proved himself the most accomplished actor, having given the utmost satisfaction, and afforded great amusement to all who have seen him; excepting only, as "Bottom" the Weaver, he rather shocked a number of his hearers by imitating the bray of an ass, quite forgetting that "Bottom" was himself ignorant of the fact that he had such an appendage as an ass's head. He is, however, a very good comedian; indeed, one of, if not the best we ever had in stock, and far superior to many of the "stars." The reception he nightly receives shows how highly he is appreciated here. Mr. E. A. McDowell has proved himself an able manager, and deserves to be liberally patronized; he has worked hard, and with the assistance of his stage manager, Mr. Sidney France, and his courteous business manager, Mr. J. Benison Green, has succeeded in providing the Montreal public with the most comfortable and best arranged theatre the city ever had. As an actor, Mr. McDowell brings with him the reputation of being one of the greatest Irish character actors in America, and in the *Shaugwau* has proved himself but little inferior to Dion Boucicault, its author. He is an active member of his company, having appeared in every piece since the opening of the Academy, and has succeeded in pleasing all who have seen him. Generally "dead-letter perfect," he reads his lines well, but is apt to interpolate the text with expressions that are not always acceptable. He is endowed with considerable talent and an excellent voice, and we doubt not, will take a much higher position in his profession. Of the Messrs. Smith the less said the better. So far they have not succeeded in creating a very favorable impression. Mr. France has not appeared often enough to form any decided opinion, but his interpretations have been satisfactorily received. Of the other members of the company we reserve our opinions till later. The building, both its exterior and interior, has already been described in our columns, and the experience fully comes up to what was claimed for it. The scenery throughout is magnificent, and the *miscellaneous* are the most perfect out of New York, neither trouble nor expense having been spared to make them a thorough success. The season as yet has proved successful, and we trust the public will continue to support Manager McDowell and his company in the future as heartily, if not more so, than in the past.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We group together in the present issue a number of sketches illustrative of European events and the Prince of Wales' tour in India. There is also a skit at our late agent-general in England, which only partially represents his situation inasmuch as, though he loses his pecuniary title, he still retains the substantial salary of \$1,000 a year. We also call attention to the little pictures illustrating the varieties of kissing. The fancy and ball dresses, to which a page is devoted, will be found interesting at this season of parties and festivals.

SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVATION CO. OF BRANT, ONT.

Old Mohawk Church was erected by Brant and his followers in 1785, and was the first church built in Upper Canada; was repaired within a few years, and is now used by those who attend the Mohawk Educational Institute which is near by. Captain Joseph Brant or Thayendawagega, the noted chief of the Mohawks, during the Revolution rests in a tomb just in the shadow of the church, on the right. The inscription on the tomb is given. The Indians on the reservation are nearly all comfortably situated, many of them having good modern houses and farms which are well cultivated. The Council House—illustrated—is used by the Six Nations on all occasions when meetings are necessary for them to deliberate for their welfare; they have their own Indian physicians, who have been educated at the first medical college in the Dominion. Many of the families support themselves by making baskets, etc., etc. They have a fine Educational Institute.

ONTARIO COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY DRAVER, C. B.—This venerable and much respected Judge came to this country in 1800, and some years afterwards began the practice of his profession in Toronto. Entering the political field he was appointed Attorney-General for Upper Canada in 1817, and in the following year was appointed to the Court of Queen's Bench as its junior Justice. His Lordship was sworn in as the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas on 6th February 1856, and was elevated to the position of Chief Justice of Upper Canada, in 1856, in the room of the late Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., and received the honour of being created a Companion of the Bath. He was subsequently appointed to the Presidency of the Court of Error and Appeal, and on its reorganization in 1874, (37 Vict. c. vii), he continued as its Chief Justice. He is the oldest Judge on the Bench of this country, and is undoubtedly the ablest and most eloquent member of the Judiciary of the province of Ontario. He celebrated his golden wedding on the 11th January of this year.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM BURTON is the second son of the late Admiral Burton, R. N., and was born on 21st July 1818, at Sandwich, in the

County of Kent, England, and educated at the Grammar School at Rochester, Kent, and was partly educated at Walmer and afterwards at the Proprietary School at Rochester, Kent, then under the management of the Rev. Robert Whiston so well-known for his able advocacy of reforms in the disposition of the funds under the control of the Dean and Chapter of that city, and the author of a work entitled, "Cathedral Trusts and their fulfilment." He came to this country at the age of 18, during the Rebellion, in which he took a part—after which he began the study of the law with his uncle, the late Mr. Edmund Burton, at the then village of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Easter Term 1842, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Hamilton and subsequently attained the head of a firm having the most extensive practice in Western Canada, outside of Toronto. In June 1859, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Perkins of Jamaica. Was created a Q. C., by the late administration in 1863, and in 1870 was re-elected a Benchet of the Law Society, of which he had been a member for many years. In 1871, Mr. Burton, Q. C., was appointed one of the Justices of the Ontario Court of Error and Appeal under its new organization, and was sworn in on 17th June of that year. His Lordship now takes the position of Senior Justice of that Court in the room of the Hon. Mr. Strong, raised to the Supreme Court organized a few days since. The learned Judge was well-known as an Insurance and Railway counsel, and particularly noted as a lawyer well skilled in Municipal Law.

HON. CHRISTOPHER SALMON PATTERSON was born in London, England, spending, however, most of his early life in Ireland. He came to Canada when a young man and entered the office of Mr. Philip Low, Q. C., of Picton, with whom he became a partner and practiced his profession until his removal to Toronto, in July 1856, where he became a member of the firm of Wilson, Patterson and Beatty, the other members being the present Mr. Justice Adam Wilson and Mr. James Beatty, Q. C. On Mr. Wilson's elevation to the Bench Mr. Patterson became the head of the firm of Patterson, Beatty and Hamilton and was distinguished as a sound and well read counsel with an extensive and constantly increasing practice. He was made a Queen's Counsel by the present Ontario Government and also by the Dominion Government some years ago. He was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal for Ontario on its reconstruction on the present basis in June 1875, and at once entered on his duties at the Toronto Assizes. Judge Patterson is held by leading Counsel as one of the best Nisi Prius Judges on the Bench.

HON. THOMAS MOSS, the Junior Justice of this Court was born at Coburg on the 20th Aug., 1836. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Moss, and was educated at the Toronto Academy and Upper Canada College. He, afterwards, graduated as a Master of Arts at the Toronto University, taking three gold medals for Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term 1861, and married Amy, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Justice Sullivan, in July 1863. He was created a Q. C. in 1873, and elected Benchet of the Law Society in 1870. The learned Judge was for years a member of the firm of Harrison, Osler and Moss, having the most extensive practice in Ontario, which firm has recently contributed two of its members to the Bench. Mr. Moss was perhaps better known as a Counsel than either of his two brother Judges, and was eminent as one of the leaders of the Chancery bar. No appointment to the Bench has ever given more satisfaction to the profession of the province of Ontario and the public generally, than his, and he has well earned the distinguished position he has attained. He was sworn in on 9th October last at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Strong's removal to the Supreme Court.

REVIEW.

We have received the January number of the CANADIAN MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND PATENT OFFICE RECORD, which forms the first number of the fourth volume. Its appearance amounts to a transformation, the improvements being a handsome new illustrated cover on tinted paper, new type, and an altered distribution of letter press. We have looked through its contents, and are free to say that it can now compare favorably with any scientific paper or magazine published, either in Great Britain or the United States. No expense seems to have been spared to make it, for all Canadians who are interested in architecture, civil engineering, and mechanical pursuits, a most suitable volume for their requirements, containing more varied information, more illustrations and articles on the most recent important subjects connected with science and mechanics generally, than is to be found in any other magazine of its kind. We can therefore recommend it to scientific men and artisans of every class as a most desirable publication. In addition to its character as a mechanic's review, it has the further inappreciable advantage of being the official and only organ of the Dominion Patent Office, publishing monthly the inventions recorded there, with designs and descriptions of patents, names of patentees, and other information. The subscription price is only \$2. The Burland-Desbarats Co., proprietors and publishers.

Our French readers, and those among our English readers who desire to improve their French by the perusal of a literary journal of the first class, cannot do better than to subscribe to *L'Opinion Publique*, the illustrated weekly journal published by the Burland-Desbarats Company. This paper has just entered upon its seventh volume, in a thoroughly renovated shape, with new paper, new type, and several other improvements. It is under the sole management of Mr. George Desbarats, its founder, who has rallied around him a staff of the principal and most popular French Canadian writers. From the two numbers which have been laid upon our table, we feel justified in recommending it as altogether worthy of the mission which it undertakes to fill. It contains the cream of a wholesome French literature, and there is a great variety, adapted to every taste. The illustrations are also excellent.

AN ESSAY ON FISH.

Fish may be divided into classes—codfish and fresh fish. The propriety of dividing them into classes will be at once apparent when we reflect that they are usually found in schools.

The mackerel is not exactly a codfish; he comes so much nearer being a codfish than a fresh fish that he is for the present classed with the former.

Fish exist in sizes to suit the purchaser, from minnows to whales—which are not fish, strictly speaking. Neither is the alligator a fish; but if we attempt to tell what are not fish this article will far exceed its intended limits.

The herring is not absolutely a fish; he is a suggestion of departed fish. But the strongest suggestions of departed fish are smelt. The herring sustains the same relation to the finny tribe as the Egyptian mummy to the human race.

Fish are caught by measure and sold by weight—that is, they are caught by the gill and sold by the pound. But they are sometimes caught by weight—wait till you get a bite.

Contentment is the chief respite to the successful fisherman.

Surveyors are apt to be good fishermen, because their lines and angles are apt to be right.

The mermaid and fisherwoman may also be mentioned in this connection. The former is a good illustration of what is meant by the ideal, and the latter as fitly represents the real.

Many land animals are reproduced in the sea. Thus we have the dogfish, the catfish, sea-lions and sea-horses, but no sea-mules. None of the above have hind legs, and any manner of mule without hind legs would be a conspicuous failure.

It may not be out of place to mention Jonah in this connection. He was not a fish, but was once included among the inhabitants of the deep. There has been considerable dispute as to the name of the fish that swallowed the gentleman above mentioned, some persons arguing that the throat of a whale is not large enough to swallow a man. This objection seems to be un-consequential.

Jonah might have been made in a smaller mould than other men. Moreover, it is certain that he was cast over before being swallowed—cast over the rail of the vessel.

There has been much speculation, also, as to the cause of Jonah's expulsion from the whale's interior, but the theory most generally accepted is that he soured on the whale's stomach.

He was very fortunate in reaching land, since he had no pilot. If he had taken a pilot with him into the stomach of the whale he would doubtless have selected Panncheous Pilate as the proper man.

Jonah was the first man who retired from the Department of the Interior, and Delano the last one.

But we digress. Let us return to our fish. The codfish is the great source of all salt. In this respect Lot's wife was nowhere; however, it would be well to "remember Lot's wife."

The saline qualities of the codfish permeate and percolate the vasty deep and make the ocean as salt as himself. Weighed in his own scales, he is found wanting—wanting considerable freshening. He is by nature quite social, his principal recreation being balls—fish-balls.

The codfish was worshipped by the Greeks; but he is only half as well treated by the inhabitants of Cape Cod—he is simply shipped. Hence the difference between the Greeks and the inhabitants of Cape Cod.

Small fish are usually harmless, but parents can't be too careful about permitting their children to play where large fish abound, as it is an established fact that the big fish frequently eat up the little ones.

The jelly fish is, perhaps, the best understood of all the finny tribe, because, being translucent, it is easy to see through him.

The greatest number of fish is eaten on Friday, and the next greatest number on Saturday, because those that are left over are warmed up for Saturday's breakfast.

Argumentative persons are fond of stating that it is grammatical to say that the five loaves and three fishes were ate, since five and three were always eight. They should be treated with silent contempt.

Fish are provided with air bladders so that they can rise from the depths of the sea by simply filling these bladders with air. If any one is disposed to ask where they get the air for such inflation let him understand in advance that this article is not intended for the solution of petty conundrums.

There are many interesting rumors about fish which might be mentioned, but the foregoing facts may be considered as of-fish-al.

MARRIED WOMEN AS ARTISTS.

Many women have naturally artistic instincts, refined sensibilities, and a love of beauty; but then they are not well-grounded. Art is required, as much as a taste for olives or the sword exercise. We never hear of women of genius in the aristocracy; perhaps high-birth is not conducive to talent. Hugh Miller, Faraday, Keats, Stephenson, Shakespeare, Joshua Reynolds, were men of low origin; but even genius is worth nothing without training: with neither the one nor the other we must sink low indeed. If women have not studied architecture, color or proportion, how can they even furnish a house, not only on correct principles, but so as to please and satisfy the eye, and inspire that feeling of *bien-être* which invariably accompanies good taste? Yet the first thing a girl does as soon as she is married is to choose and decorate her future home. Men are sometimes surprised after having married an accomplished girl to find of what very little use she is, either artistically or otherwise; they do not trouble to inquire the reason for such a result, but remark somewhat vaguely that "women never keep up their accomplishments after they are married." Why should they not? Is it not as soothing to a tired husband's mind and to his jaded nerves to hear Mendelssohn or Beethoven executed conscientiously and well as to have "Mme. Angot" massacred on the jingling piano like the diabolical echo of some deceased street organ? Would he not rather see hanging over the chimney-piece a head from Titian or Correggio done in chalk or oils, with some life and expression about it, than the orthodox cottage with a pond and three ducks in the foreground executed in spinach and mud color? Because a man is not himself an artist, does it follow that his wife should have no notion of the beautiful, except what she gathers from the Paris fashions or the upholsterer's designs? Art is the link between the material and the ideal, the highest outcome of our spiritual aspirations, a breath of divinity, and an instinct of that beauty that is eternal in the heavens. Shall a lady leave all this to the vulgar herd and not rather raise herself by her knowledge of what is excellent and her rejection of what is vile to be the court of appeal for public opinion? We have enough frivolous, foolish, or culpable leaders of fashion. For a change let us desire to see highly refined artistic women, who would cultivate the English love of beauty, now at too low an ebb, and tend it with even a modicum of the care and attention which are at present bestowed on the most senseless or evanescent of pastimes.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MR. FARRER'S new play is founded upon his novel "London's Heart."

MISS AMY SEDGWICK is said to purpose re-appearing upon the stage.

WILKIE COLLINS'S new drama, "Miss Gwilt," which is founded on incidents in his well-known novel of "Arundale," was produced at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool.

HER Majesty the Queen of Denmark, who is at present in Paris, paid a visit to the Theatre Francaise recently, and between the acts visited the green-room and remained for a short time among the performers.

MR. CORRADI COLLIER, a distinguished French instructor in music who has resided some years in the United States, lately took his departure to join a monastery of the order of St. Bernard, two miles out of Louisville, Ky. His resolution is said to have caused much distress to his family and friends.

TOM TAYLOR'S historical play, "Anne Boleyn," is now in rehearsal, and will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre on the 17th of January. Miss Neilson, as the heroine, is provided with a strong part, and Miss Walton is also included in the cast which is a very large one.

ON the twenty-fourth instant at the Academy of Music, N. Y., Mile Theresa Tizzen will make her first appearance in Italian opera. She will impersonate *Norina* one of her most celebrated roles, and Max Strakosch announces that she will be supported by an able company. The season will continue but a few nights.

THERE is a musical prodigy among the coal mines near Massillon, Ohio. He is a boy of 17 and seems devoid of intelligence, except in musical matters. Brought up in the mines, without training of any kind, he has nevertheless remarkable powers for mastering music, and readily learns and plays difficult airs without missing a note.

SOPHOCLES' tragedy of "Antigone," with Mendelssohn's music, was performed at the Crystal Palace lately. The chorus consisted of forty voices. The chorus was placed in front of the stage, which was divided longitudinally, the action and spoken dialogue taking place in the rear, on a platform raised about two feet above the chorus stage. This experiment is to be followed by the revival of "Edipus at Colonus" and other classic dramas hitherto unknown to the English stage.

A CURIOUS novelty is in the course of rehearsal at the Castelli Theatre in Milan. Dante's *Inferno* has been set to music by Maestro Bozzano. The first performance, which will be given shortly, will consist of a symphony by the orchestra, the Third Canto of the *Inferno*, to be sung by soprano, tenor and baritone, a grand chorus and band, will be followed by the exquisite Fifth Canto, containing the narrative of the tragic end of Francesca di Rimini: this will be sung by contralto, soprano, tenor, baritone, and bass, with chorus. Dante's *Inferno* is one of the finest poems written in any language, and the world-wide popularity of the father of Italian poetry leads us to believe that this innovation will not be long in attaining success.

IF Apollo's lyre in ancient days could "make hugo Leviathans forsake unsonded depths to dance on sands," the playing of Von Bulow can, even in this prosaic nineteenth century, produce results as wonderful. Lately it charmed the rats of the Academy of Music, N. Y., to such an extent that they forsook the cellars and appeared on the stage. Several of them were seen to come out, listen, disappear again, come back, and some of the boldest even ventured as far as the piano, and ran around it. The above is an actual fact, as can be attested by numbers of the audience who witnessed the strange sight. One gentleman avers that he saw an old gray-bearded rat nod his head approvingly, and beat time to the music with his forepaws, but then New Year's is only past about four or five days.