

malleable metal, fit for use when it issues from the furnace, cannot exceed the price of \$20 or \$21, if the alterations found to be useful and economical are made to the high furnaces, and the production is carried on without stoppage to the utmost of their capacity throughout the twenty-four hours.

We learn that the physicians of the city of Quebec are taking measures to secure payment from their clients. We do not wonder at it, and wish them every success. The members of this noble profession are perhaps the most ill-paid of men, notwithstanding that they expend time, labour, talent, and even their own health, by day, and especially by night, in the relief of suffering humanity. Lawyers take good care to have their fees given in advance: no notarial act is delivered until paid for, but doctors rely on credit, and in the majority of cases their reliance is disappointed. People have the habit of paying everybody else before the doctor, totally oblivious of the fact that he, like other men, must support his family, pay his butcher's and baker's bills, and, if possible, lay something aside for the future. We hope the physicians of Quebec will devise some scheme of self-protection, which may be carried out successfully by the profession everywhere.

It is all very well to make explanations and reservations, but be the cause what it will, and let the responsibility rest where it belongs, the disagreeable fact remains that, to the Federal deficit of last year, another deficit has been added this year. The total has reached nearly three and a half millions, and from the downward tendency of the revenue till March of this year, there is every reason to fear that the deficiency will rise to the figure of five millions next year. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things, and the effect which it will have upon the foreign money market will be prejudicial to us in the extreme. But what makes matters worse is that no remedy is provided. We are told that the finances must right themselves somehow, which is an unstatesmanly proposition. Even as it is, the deficits of these three years will be a drawback to Canada for at least a decade.

The Irish Catholic Societies of Montreal have taken a wise step, which will go far in the direction of conciliation. At a late meeting of their delegates, it was resolved that, as a mark of supreme respect for the memory of Pius IX., and as a testimony of heartfelt love and veneration for their deeply lamented Pontiff and Father, they will this year forego the joyous celebration of their national feast by a public procession. We trust that the good example here given will be generally imitated, and that thus the apprehensions of violence which the community is experiencing will be effectively allayed. Whoever conceived and carried out the resolutions cited above deserves the public thanks.

The British War Secretary says it is of paramount importance that Quebec should have such an armament of modern rifled guns as will forbid the passage of the St. Lawrence to any ship of war which might escape the vigilance of the British cruisers in the Gulf. We should think so. Lieut. General Sir Selwyn Seymour and Lieut. Col. Strange have only done their duty, as soldiers and as patriots, in impressing this matter upon the memories of heads of the War Office.

At the second annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association it was decided to send a team to England next year to compete for prizes offered for that branch of the service. It is proposed to select the men for this purpose from those who have attended the Military College at Kingston, and who are better acquainted with artillery practice than those belonging to different brigades throughout the country, and whose facilities for ac-

quiring information in the handling of artillery is limited.

We learn with pleasure that the Montreal Telegraph Company are preparing posts for the construction of the line along the coast from Matane to Fox River, and that its completion may be looked for early next summer. This long-desired link will be a great boon to the residents along its route and to vessels from sea navigating the St. Lawrence. It will also put all parts of the Dominion in direct telegraphic communication with Fox River.

THE FREE LANCE.

A memorial to Vennor. I propose a miniature gold model of a snow-plough, to be attached to his watch chain. The inscription shall be the single word: FEBRUARY!

The conversation turned upon the precarious finances of the Province of Quebec and the tax of fifty cents per ton imposed on the phosphates of the upper Ottawa. Said one:

"No wonder the Province is in a starving condition."
"Why so?"
"Because it is laying a tax on its own appetite."

An exquisite echo from Beaver Hall. Aristocratic mother says to her well-grown son:
"Well, Leonard, I think you are getting old enough now to be less polite to the servants."

There are two parties in England. One sings:
"We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
And we've got the money, too!"

The other shouts out a parody like this:
"We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We'll have two shillings' income tax,
And a damned good kicking, too!"

An ancient bachelor on Place d'Armes was about to discharge his old and faithful house-keeper.
"Why do you do this thing?" asked a friend.
"Well, there is a limit to human patience. Every evening for the past eight years I have asked Mary for a foot bath, and never got it."

A joke in the stately *Times* is about as hard to find as a pin in a haystack. Yet there is one which is worth preserving in this column. Speaking of Mr. Hardy's, Secretary for War, late dressing of Mr. Gladstone, the "Thunderer" says: "He is always impassioned, even when treating the most innocent of themes. Were he to repeat the multiplication table in the House, he would be in a whirlwind of excitement by the time he had reached the crushing accusation that ten times ten make a hundred."

If the address of McGill University to Lord Dufferin, and His Excellency's reply, at the late Academic meeting, had been in Latin, there is no doubt that both would have been published in the original. The query arises, why, being in Greek, only translations were printed. The reason given is the scarcity of Greek type in the city. *Memorable sentence*, and certainly not very complimentary. But the correspondent of a well-known country paper gives another reason. He says that if the Greek text had been published, every school in the Dominion would have set himself to pick flaws, thereby causing a disagreeable controversy. I hear that this is a gratuitous assumption, inasmuch as such scholars as Lord Dufferin and Professor Cornish are above criticism in this respect. What I myself should like to see, however, would be a bit of McGill undergraduate Greek prose. I should undertake to "set" that with my own hands, publish it, and punch the head of any fellow who would attack it on the score of solecisms.

A LEARNED genius, with little Latin and less French, undertook to say, in a recent issue of the *Witness*, that the late "Joly incident" (it was very pretty, indeed, all around) was owing to ignorance of English on the part of the Speaker of the House. Instead of taking the words "brute force" in the Latin sense of *brutal force*, for instance, he took them in the French sense of *brute*, and of course got angry. There is much more of the same strength. It now turns out that Mr. Joly spoke in French, and that his words were *force brutale*!

And thus a history is written.

A delicious French bit. M. and Mme. X. are known for their devotion to each other. Being asked once what they regarded as the greatest act of selfishness that could be committed in married life.
"It is to die the first," they both exclaimed together.

GRAVE Ministerial crisis in Quebec.

At the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, it was announced that the Government has recognized and will meet the wants of the Association in the matter of the expenses of the Wimbledon team. The teams for the current year have been selected as follows: Ontario, 1; Quebec, 5; New Brunswick, 12; and Nova Scotia, 2.

CANADIAN SPORTS.

SNOW-SHOEING.

EMERALD CLUB.—The fourth annual meeting of the Emerald Snow-Shoe Club was held on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds on last Saturday afternoon, the 23rd ult. The programme was as follows:—

1st. Two miles (open)—Won by Lefebvre.
2nd. Half mile (open)—Won by H. Downes.
3rd. Two miles (open)—Geo. Starke.
4th. 100 yards (open)—Robert Summerhayes.
5th. Not run.
6th. Quarter mile (open)—Won by Cairns.
7th. Half a mile, for the Band in uniform. This was well contested, and won by Lynch.
8th. Quarter mile (for the boys)—Won by Rudolph Boyle.
9th. Half mile (Club) green, in costume—Won by P. McKenna.
10th. Two miles (Club) was eventually won by Joseph Boyle after a spirited contest.

CURLING.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL.—The curling match for the Governor-General's medal, between Quebec and Montreal, took place on the 25th ult. at the Vice-Royal Rink. The following is the full score:—

MONTREAL—No. 1.

W. M. McGibbon, David Brown,
D. Wilson, W. Wilson, skip—17.

QUEBEC—No. 1.

E. Pope, J. McKay,
Alex. Brodie, W. Brodie, skip—14.

MONTREAL—No. 2.

W. Rattray, P. Nicholson,
A. Murray, H. Hutchinson, skip—18.

QUEBEC—No. 2.

P. Johnston, W. Toffield,
H. H. Sewell, W. Barbour, skip—28.
Quebec thus winning by 7.

ANNUAL FRIENDLY.—The concluding competition in the annual friendly match, between the Montreal Celtic Curling Club and Montreal Curling Club, was indefinitely postponed, on Saturday last, owing to the extreme mildness of the weather.

ICE-BOATING.

TORONTO RACES.—The race by the ice-boats rendered necessary by a contestation over the result of the race on Saturday came off on the bay on the 25th, at nine o'clock. There was a fair south wind, which was as good as could be wished for navigation of the bay, and the boats made good time. Seven boats started, and the four winning boats were: "Seagull," \$14; "Ice Witch," \$10; "Snowbird," \$6; and "Icele," \$3. The distance was about twenty miles, and the winning boat made it in a little over forty minutes.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

No. 15.—On looking over a list of Justices of the Peace for Montreal, published in an almanac for 1844, I found that out of the 100 names there recorded, only 12 survive; these I copy in the order in which I found them, viz:—

C. S. Cherrier.	William Lunn.
J. B. Meilleur.	J. L. Beaudry.
Pierre Beaudin.	Pierre Lamotte.
Damase Masson.	John Ostell.
John Dyde.	James Ferrier.
J. A. Labadie.	J. C. Boulanger.

What a commentary on the shortness of life, as by that list 88 out of the 100 have passed away in little over 30 years.

E. M.

QUERIES.

No. 14.—What year were the English sparrows introduced into this city?

Montreal.

E. M.

No. 15.—Some lines, attributed to Tennyson, appear on the title page of Capt. Butler's book, "The Great Lone Land." It is a few years since I saw the work, and my recollections of it are somewhat indistinct, but the lines ran nearly as follows:—

"A full bod river winding slow
By herds upon an endless plain."

"And some one pacing there alone
Who paced forever in a glimmering land,
Lit by a low large moon."

The above conveys my impression of the words, but you may probably remember them, or, if not, will likely have the volume at hand. As I have never met them in Tennyson, would you kindly inform me in which of the Laureate's poems they occur? I applied to the and another journal for information in the matter, but received no satisfaction.

J. H. G.

Ironquois, Ont.

The epigraph, with a few emendations which we have made, is such as appears on the title page of Capt. Butler's book. With regard to the authenticity of the authorship, if our correspondent, J. H. G., will look into Tennyson's poems published in 1832, and, of course, included in his collected works, he will find the lines cited above in "The Palace of Art." He will find also that Butler transposed the first two lines which follow the three latter in the poet's text. We hope to hear from J. H. G. again.

ED. NOTES AND QUERIES.

REPLIES.

No. 9.—No. 13, under head of "Notes and Queries," in a late issue, asks—"Can any Kingstonian give me the signification of the old Indian name Cataraqui, if it has any?"

The writer has generally heard it said that Cataraqui means *great waters*; and Cananoque, which is some 20 miles this side, *great rocks*. The writer can easily understand why such may be the real signification, for the former is at the foot of Lake Ontario, the beginning of the River St. Lawrence and of the Rideau river, and the latter at the entrance to the "Thousand Islands," or, *Thousand Rocks*, as they might have been aptly called.

KINGSTONIAN.

Montreal.

FRENCH ESPRIT.—"Vous avez beau dire; je n'ai trouvé nulle part en France cet esprit dont vous parlez," said an old Prussian general to Princess Metternich, who is noted for her love of France. "What, no esprit?" retorted the princess. "Give what you will to French people, and I wager they will make of it something pretty, elegant and witty." "Well, princess," said the general, with scornful complacency, "here is a white hair I find on my uniform. I give it you *carte blanche*; send it to Paris, where, for my part, I found only among the men *de l'esprit de coiffeur*, and among the women *de la grèce de cuisinière*." Princess Metternich forwarded the white hair to a Paris jeweller, ordering him to make with it some striking piece of jewellery. To the order she added this postscript, "C'est pour faire une niche à un Prussien." A week afterward she received an *écritoire*, which she presented to the general, saying ironically, "Pray to God that your hair may not break." It contained a massive gold necklace, with a *médaillon*, on which were enamelled the arms of Prussia; to the *médaillon* were suspended by the white hair two smaller lockets in black enamel, on which were inscribed, in tri-color letters formed with rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, these words, "Lorraine-Alsace."

FASHION NOTES.

COMBINE broadened silk with your black suit for spring, as velvet is too heavy.

Silk slippers of the material of the dress are most worn for evening, but kid slippers and boots are also worn.

BLUE, gray, buff and white linens will be used for the dresses of boys of three years in the summer; also piques and checked gingham.

The most dressy black cashmeres worn by young ladies have cut-away coats with silk vests, either black, white, cardinal red, or moss green.

NARROW ribbons broadened through the middle and fringed out on both sides will be greatly used for trimming all spring and summer dresses.

For the summer thick guizes are manufactured of silk, and even of thread. Dresses of these materials will be trimmed with a large number of narrow bias folds of silk in a shade to match or a different colour.

It must not be supposed that the present fashion, so complicated in appearance, offers no facilities to economy. Thanks to combinations, a new dress can be made of two old ones—only fashion imposes the use of figured material for the upper part of the toilette, and plain material for the under part.

WRAPPINGS to match the dress—that is to say, made of the same material as the latter—will be, in the minority. Mantlets of every shape will be most worn, especially for wrappings to match the dress. These mantlets will be square in the back, with ends in front, or else in the shape of a scarf with rounded ends.

The princess dress will be the one most in vogue during the season of reunions. But spring and summer dresses will be made with a separate waist, consequently with an overskirt rather than a polonaise, with skirt to match, or else composed of a combination to simulate the shape of an overskirt. The perfectly flat style is gradually disappearing.

JEWELLERY for the summer will be of blighted silver, sometimes gilded. This work, which will be extremely fashionable, is of great delicacy. This jewellery will be worn during the day, the necklace even with high-necked dresses, as stones are suitable only for the evening. The complete set is composed of a necklace, bracelets, earrings and brooch.

BLACK lace points or shawls are no longer worn. They are nevertheless an expensive article that is possessed by many ladies; the more a use has been devised for them, as follows: Turn the shawl with the point at the top, and of this point, which is folded on the outside, form a hood trimmed with bows of ribbon. On the neck and shoulders lay folds and pleats to shape the shawl on the bust, giving it the form of a stylish mantlet.

PERSONAL.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR LETELLIER has been laid up with bronchitis.

DR. HODDER, the well-known Toronto physician, was buried on Saturday.

REV. MR. CARR, Rector of Kingston, York County, N.B., died last week of diphtheria.

MR. VAIL, ex-Minister of Militia, has been very sick, but is now somewhat better.

LADY MACDONALD narrowly escaped being seriously injured by a snow-slide from a roof on Sparks street, Ottawa, last week.

EDWARD BINNEY, formerly Collector of Customs at Halifax, died on the 23rd ult., aged 66 years. He was an uncle of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and was well known as a large contributor to public and private charities.

It took nearly five hundred penny postage stamps to supply the demand on Valentine Day, and even this number would have been swelled but for the fact that the young men with rivals, delivered the little effusions personally, so there would not be the slightest possibility of the lady thinking it came from the other fellow.