

## HON. MR. TESSIER.

The Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier, Commissioner of Public Works, is the representative of the Gulf Division in the Legislative Council. He is a lawyer by profession; a resident in Quebec; a gentleman of high attainments, intellectual, eloquent, dignified.

With an earnest desire to give full and fair biographies of the public men of the Lower as well as of the Upper section of the Province, the brevity of this notice, like that of M. Evanturel last week, is unavoidable. Between the modesty of the gentlemen themselves, and the remissness of their friends, and the difficulty of our ascertaining who their well informed associates are, the desire of the public to become better acquainted with their personal or family history cannot be gratified. In remarking that Mr. Tessier is a gentleman of high attainments we accept the opinion expressed of him in Quebec. In saying he is of distinguished intellect we express the judgment formed when occasionally observing him from the galleries of the Legislative Chambers, previous to the present session.

Mr. Tessier's Report on Public Works, presented to Parliament in the present Session, is comprehensive and business like. But while we write it is still undetermined whether his subordinates have, or have not led him astray with their figures denoting the amount of traffic on the St. Lawrence canals. It has become a question whether the figure NINE has not been turned upside down; and whether the figure SIX in that way obtained, is a fact or a fiction. If the figure six be a fact, the traffic on the canals was less by three millions in 1862, with the tolls abolished, than in 1859 with the tolls levied. Mr. Tessier adheres to the six millions, as being the truth, while the Hon. Mr. Rose contends that it should have been given as nine millions. On the supposed decrease of canal traffic, Mr. Tessier founds an argument that, while the abolition of tolls has diminished the public revenue, it has not been any advantage to commerce. The question at issue is too extensive to be entered upon in these columns for the present.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. BROWN & MAT. HOWIE, under the style of H. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, they having transferred the business to Mr. W. A. FERGUSON; therefore all parties indebted to said Brown and Howie, on account of the Canadian Illustrated News, will please make their payments to W. A. FERGUSON, he being authorized to collect and grant receipts for the same.

WM. BROWN,  
MAT. HOWIE.

Hamilton, March 19th, 1863.

Any person sending us the names of ten Subscribers for three, six, nine, or twelve months, will receive a copy free of charge, for each of these periods, respectively. Should those Subscribers, for any term less than a year, renew their subscriptions, the paper will be continued to the getters up of the club.

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## THE CANADIAN Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, MARCH 21, 1863.

## EMIGRATION.

The Legislative Council, we are glad to see, has appointed a committee to take into consideration the subject of Immigration, and especially to report upon the best means of diffusing a knowledge of the great resources of the Province, so as to induce the influx of men of capital and manufacturing enterprise. The Committee have addressed circulars to various persons with a view of obtaining all possible information connected with the subject. If these circulars are honestly and intelligently responded to, we have a right to expect a report that will be interesting to all, and of great value to intending emigrants.

It is to be hoped, however, that the committee will not conduct their investigations in the same spirit which their chairman, Hon. Mr. Alexander, exhibited in his remarks on emigration, two or three sessions ago. When in

arguing in favor of government action in the matter, he asserted that there was a scarcity of labor in the agricultural districts. It would be difficult to recall a time when this scarcity of labor cry has not been heard, with more or less loudness, yet in the report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for 1858 we read as follows: 'There is at present throughout the western district of the Province (to which Mr. Alexander belongs) a want of employment in all branches, and even agriculturists acquainted with the country are in many cases unable to earn fair wages.'

From the same report we extract the following:

'It may be reasonably expected that each month, especially after the opening of the summer, will show an increasing improvement in every line of employment. It will be some time, however, before the existing redundancy in Mechanics' and Artisan's labour can be provided for, and while established workmen are to be had the newly arrived will have difficulty in obtaining situations.'

There can be no doubt that since the report from which these extracts are taken, business has considerably improved, but even now there are, in many branches of industry, a greater number of workmen than can be employed at remunerative wages.

We do not speak thus with the purpose of discouraging efforts towards securing emigration to our shores; but merely in the hope that the Committee, while pressing with zeal and energy the claims of Canada as a desirable place for settlement, will be careful to point out clearly what kind of emigrants are required.

## THE HEIR APPARENT'S WEDDING DAY.

Deference to the distracted condition of the land in which they dwell induced our countrymen, here resident, to forego any public celebration of the august event which took place, it may be presumed, on Tuesday last, in the Chapel of Windsor Castle. Yet the occasion did not pass altogether unrecognized. This port has rarely been more crowded with British shipping than it is now; and, spontaneously, as it were, from every British mast-head flew streamers that told of festival. Neither, we are glad to say, were our great commercial rivals churlish; here and there, for the nonce, a Yankee skipper laid aside his adventitious grudge and flung out the symbol of rejoicing, moved certainly by a sense of personal respect for the gracious Sovereign who queens it over the Isles, perhaps also by a not unnatural interest in the gentle youth his fated guest of yesterday. Gayest of the gay, however, were the Africa and the City of New York, belonging respectively to the lines of Mr. Cunard and Mr. Dale—the former conspicuous as she lay at anchor in the stream, all a-tant for a start on the morrow. Each was dressed in colors from bowsprit to taffrail; each thundered forth, at noon, a royal salute of twenty-one guns. Very few indeed, we venture to say, were the men of any nation who, enquiring the cause of this festal cannonade, did not sympathize with it, at least for the moment.

Mr. Archibald, Her Majesty's Consul, who so assiduously and courteously conducts the onerous duties of his office, entertained at dinner in the evening, at his residence, the Danish Consul and a party of gentlemen.—Among them were representatives of the several national institutions of this city, which act often, and sometimes speak, for the diverse branches of the British family. What of loyal and appropriate gratulation passed around may in some respects be imagined, but it is not our business to record.

No publicity whatever was sought; and the host may well have been annoyed and the guests surprised, when they read in a Wednesday morning's paper, an inaccurate report of the gathering, and a garbled and by no means flattering epitome of words that were then and there supposed to have been uttered. The Asmodeus of the press in these days appears to think that man's chief end is to know the incomings and outgoings of his neighbor. He is too apt also to imagine that, in the exercise of his peculiar craft, he is justified in breaking through the reserve of ordinary life.

Our Colonial neighbors generally gave themselves up to joyous celebration of the day, with a heartiness and effusion that

gladden one in reading their chronicles. But our space is limited. It is enough that they are of the family, and had ample verge for expressing their sentiments.—Albion.

## AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

**BEES IN MARCH.**—After their long winter confinement, the bees will be in haste to improve the first return of mild weather. In some sections considerable pollen will be gathered this month, and in good stocks breeding will go on quite rapidly. Where colonies have been kept in the cellar, or removed from their usual summer stand, let them be returned in time to commence operations early. It is best to bring them out a few hives at a time, if the number be large. Place them as far apart as practicable, and afterward fill the intervening spaces. This will enable the bees more readily to mark their own location, and prevent loss from their entering the wrong hives. A stranger bee usually finds little mercy in his neighbor's domicile. Ascertain the condition of each stock on some cool morning as soon as possible after removing. Contract the entrance of the weak ones, until only a single bee can pass at a time. Watch for robbing bees on the first warm days—it requires close observation to detect them at first.—Ascertain which are destitute of stores, and feed as they require it, taking care not to expose any honey where other bees may get to it. The utility of flour as a substitute for pollen is pretty well established. It is difficult, sometimes, to get them to take it, especially when offered after a little is obtained from the flowers; but when given early, and a taste for it acquired, they will use large quantities. To feed the flour, make a floor several feet square, the size proportioned to the number of stocks. Put it in some warm place within a few rods of the apiary. The unbolted wheat flour is best, but any kind of flour will probably do; buckwheat has been used extensively. Begin by scattering some on the ground or in the grass near the floor; they will usually find it in a few hours. Keep them busy by feeding every fair day. Weak stocks should be fed with honey, or sugar water. Any stock having lost its queen during winter, will be likely to show it near evening of the first day they fly out freely, by running about in apparent confusion. A queenless colony now should be united with some feeble stock, unless the queenless one is much superior in numbers, and in other respects will make the best stock; in which case, that should receive the bees from the other. The combs and honey of a queenless hive, if all right, may be set away for a new swarm, taking care to smoke with brimstone once or twice to destroy the worms as they hatch out. If the colony that contains the queen is the one removed, there will be some brood in the combs, necessary to be taken out before putting the hive away. Be careful and not save for a new swarm any combs containing foul brood.

**MILK.**—Milk has been so often analysed that it would seem no further facts could be elicited regarding this important liquid.—Professor Boedecker, however, has just completed a series of experiments conducted on quite a new principle. The question he proposed to himself was, whether milk obtained at any hour of the day always presented the same chemical composition or not; and he has arrived at the result that the milk of the evening is richer by three per cent. than that of the morning, the latter containing only ten per cent. of solid matter, and the former thirteen per cent. On the other hand, the water contained in milk diminishes by three per cent. in the course of the day; in the morning it contains eighty-nine per cent. of water, and only eighty-six per cent. in the evening. The fatty particles increase gradually as the day wears on. In the morning they amount to 2.17 per cent.; at noon, to 2.63, and in the evening to 3.42 per cent. This circumstance, if true, would be very important in a practical point of view. Let us suppose a kilogramme of milk to yield only the sixth part of its weight of butter; then the milk of the evening may yield double that quantity. The caseous particles are also more abundant in the evening than in the morning—from 2.24 they increase to 2.70 per cent., but the quantity of albumen diminishes from 0.44 to 0.31. The serum is less abundant at midnight than at noon, being 4.19 per cent. in the former case, and 4.72 in the last.—Galignani.

**DRIVING PIGS.**—A writer in the 'Country Gentleman,' in a most sprightly article on the pig, among other things, has this on 'driving a pig':

Boys generally drive pigs better than men, excepting Irishmen, whose treatment

of pigs is a perfect art. An Irishman never seems to drive a pig, but coaxes him along. A little pull one way, a little pull another, a whistle, a few endearing expressions, and the pig trots comfortably along, giving no trouble 'at all, at all.' If a pig is very obstinate indeed, and utterly refuses to go where he is wished, the Irishman manages him by putting his nose in the direction that he is intended to take, and then pulling his tail. The result is evident. The pig imagines that he is wanted to come backwards, and therefore, with the perversity of his nature, runs forward as fast as he can. This method is chiefly used in getting pigs on board ship where they evince much dislike to the planks on which they are required to walk. The Chinese are said to make use of the tail-pulling process, when they wish their pigs to enter the bamboo cages in which they transport them to market when fat.

**CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.**—A. A. Goff, Farmington, Ohio, contributes to the 'American Agriculturist,' the following preparation for curing foot rot in sheep, which he says has been very effective in his neighborhood:

Mix three ounces each, of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), white vitriol (sulphate of zinc), verdigris (acetate of copper) and gunpowder, add a pint each, of alcohol, spirits turpentine and strong vinegar, cork up tightly a few days before using. It is easily applied from a vial, having a quill inserted through the cork. By dropping this mixture into the affected parts three times once in ten days, a cure will be effected. Sulphate of copper is a strong solution, has long been used as a specific for the cure of foot rot; whether the addition of the other articles is beneficial, we are in doubt. In applying either remedy it is essential to pare away the hoof to get at the diseased tissues, and thoroughly saturate them with liquid. The solution of blue vitriol should be used as hot as can be borne by the hand.

**POULTRY DUNG.**—Have this regularly swept up every Saturday, packed away in barrels, and sprinkled over with plaster. Dana, with force and truth says—'The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry yard. Next year each barrel of it will manure you half an acre of land. Save it then, and add to the productive energies of your soil. Don't look upon it as trifling a matter for your attention; but recollect that the globe itself is an aggregation of all matters.'

**IF YOU MEAN NO, SAY NO!**—When a man has made up his mind to do or not to do a thing, he should have the pluck to say so, plainly and decisively. It is a mistaken kindness—if meant as kindness—to meet a request which you have determined not to grant, with 'I'll see about it,' or, 'I cannot give you a positive answer now; call in a few days and I'll let you know.' It may be said, perhaps, that the object of these ambiguous expressions, is to 'let the applicant down easy;' but their tendency is to give him useless trouble and anxiety, and possibly prevent his seeking what he requires in a more propitious quarter until after the golden opportunity has passed. Moreover, it is questionable whether the motives for such equivocation are as philanthropic as some people suppose. Generally speaking, the individual who thus avoids a direct refusal, does so to avert himself pain. Men without decision of character have an indescribable aversion to say 'No'—They can think 'No'—sometimes when it would be more creditable to their courtesy and benevolence to say 'Yes'—but they dislike to utter the bold word that represents their thoughts. They prefer to mislead and deceive. It is true that these bland and considerate people are often spoken of as 'very gentlemanly.' But is it gentlemanly to keep a man in suspense for days, and perhaps weeks, merely because you do not choose to put him out of it by a straightforward declaration? He only is a gentleman who treats his fellow-men in a manly, straightforward way. Never seen by ambiguous words to sanction hopes you do not intend to gratify. If you mean 'No,' out with it!

**MIND YOUR P's.**—'Bob, what is your opinion of the primary principles of parliamentary practice?' 'Why, sir, I think they are at present in a peculiarly perplexing predicament.'