

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 69TH REGIMENT BY THE CITIZENS OF QUEBEC.

This testimonial is intended to commemorate the high esteem in which the officers and regiment were held during their stay in Quebec by all the inhabitants, and especially the friendly feeling between the regiment and the volunteers during the frontier service at the time of the attempted Fenian invasion in the latter part of May and beginning of June. These ideas have been illustrated in the handsome prize of plate, manufactured by Elkington & Co., of Liverpool, under instruction of the testimonial committee—Messrs. Henry Fry, T. Beckett, and E. J. Price. The design consists of a silver centre-piece, formed by a Grecian column supported on a polished ebony and silver base, and draped with flags. From the acanthus leaves, forming the capital of the column, spring four elegant foliated arms, and a tripod support for a richly engraved glass bowl for fruit or flowers.

At the base of the column is an emblematical group representing an officer of the 69th regiment in full dress uniform, and a Quebec volunteer private in the act of stretching his arm over a pedestal supporting the royal crown, thus figuratively showing the readiness of volunteers and regulars to unite in defending their country. On the ebony base, on each side, are placed beavers in frosted silver, and on the front, also in frosted silver, a bas-relief representing an inspection of volunteers by an officer in the Queen's service. At the back is the plate bearing the inscription, of which the following is a copy:—

"Presented by the citizens of Quebec to Lieut.-Col. George Bagot and officers of the 69th regiment, in acknowledgment of the high estimation by the whole community of their valuable and gallant co-operation in the frontier service, and the gentlemanly tone that invariably pervaded their intercourse with the inhabitants while the regiment was in garrison at Quebec, November, 1870." The workmanship is exceedingly creditable to the manufacturers, while the design is chaste and appropriate. Our illustration is copied from a photograph.

VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE FREDERICTON AND RIVER DU LOUP RAILWAY.

No 1.—CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON.

The city of Fredericton, the political capital of New Brunswick, stands on a plain protruding into the St. John river. It is backed by a chain of hills rising in regular gradation, on which stand the University of New Brunswick, and many fine private residences, peeping from out the parks and groves that adorn these beautiful wooded heights.

Fredericton, formerly called St. Anne, was constituted the head-quarters of the Province in 1785 by Sir Guy Carleton. It is 85 miles by the river, and 65 miles by railway from the city of St. John, and is accessible to the largest class of river steamers, and small sailing vessels trade regularly between this city and ports in the United States.

Christ Church Cathedral is the first object of interest that attracts the eye on approaching the city by the river, and is one of the finest Gothic churches in the Dominion. The University, Methodist Church, and Town Hall are very fine buildings, and will be treated separately in future numbers. At the present time the public mind of the city and surrounding country is greatly agitated over the proposed River du Loup railway to connect Fredericton with the Grand Trunk railway by the St. John river route. If a splendid farming country, cultivated to some extent, and capable of high cultivation, and heavily timbered along the whole of the proposed route, is any attraction for capitalists, then the projectors of the proposed railway are highly favoured by the choice they have made. In addition to the valuable and beautiful timber and farming lands mentioned, there are many well defined beds of valuable minerals; copper, antimony, and the finest of iron ores have been worked successfully, and only wait easy transportation to the sea to render them profitable. The company has met with some discouragement, but hopes to succeed with the project, which certainly cannot fail to prove a great benefit to such a splendid country, through which it must pass, and finally a source of profit to those who invest in the enterprise.

Fredericton contains a population of about 6,000. Its situation on the western bank of the river, which winds its way

past its streets and numerous handsome edifices, and ornamented towards the west by the residence of the Lieut.-Governor, is the most beautiful in the Province of New Brunswick, and cannot fail to be attractive to the tourist and settler. The booms of the Fredericton company are about six miles below the city. Numerous milling establishments do a large business in the manufacture of lumber in its immediate vicinity. Fruits, vegetables, and all kinds of farm produce are raised in great abundance, and exported from the surrounding country. The Provincial Hall of Mechanics' Arts and Agriculture is

perhaps the largest of its kind in America, and capable of holding 12,000 people. It stands at the back of the city, near the race course.

No. 2.—KINGSCLEAR.

That portion of the parish of Kingsclear that borders the river St. John can scarcely be surpassed by the most beautiful park lands of England for arborescent beauty. Hills and valleys, farms and groves, wooded with choice old specimens of the elm, ash, maple, and butternut, form fresh surprises at every turn. Many valuable islands divide the stream of the river, and enrich the farmer with their wonderful crops of hay. These islands owe their productiveness to their being submerged during freshet season.

FILTERS AND FILTERING.

Water, wine, spirit, jelly, syrup, tinctures, and a great variety of other fluids, hot and cold, often contain substances which should be separated, in order to render the fluid clear and bright. As regards water filtering, it has become pretty general; but in domestic life

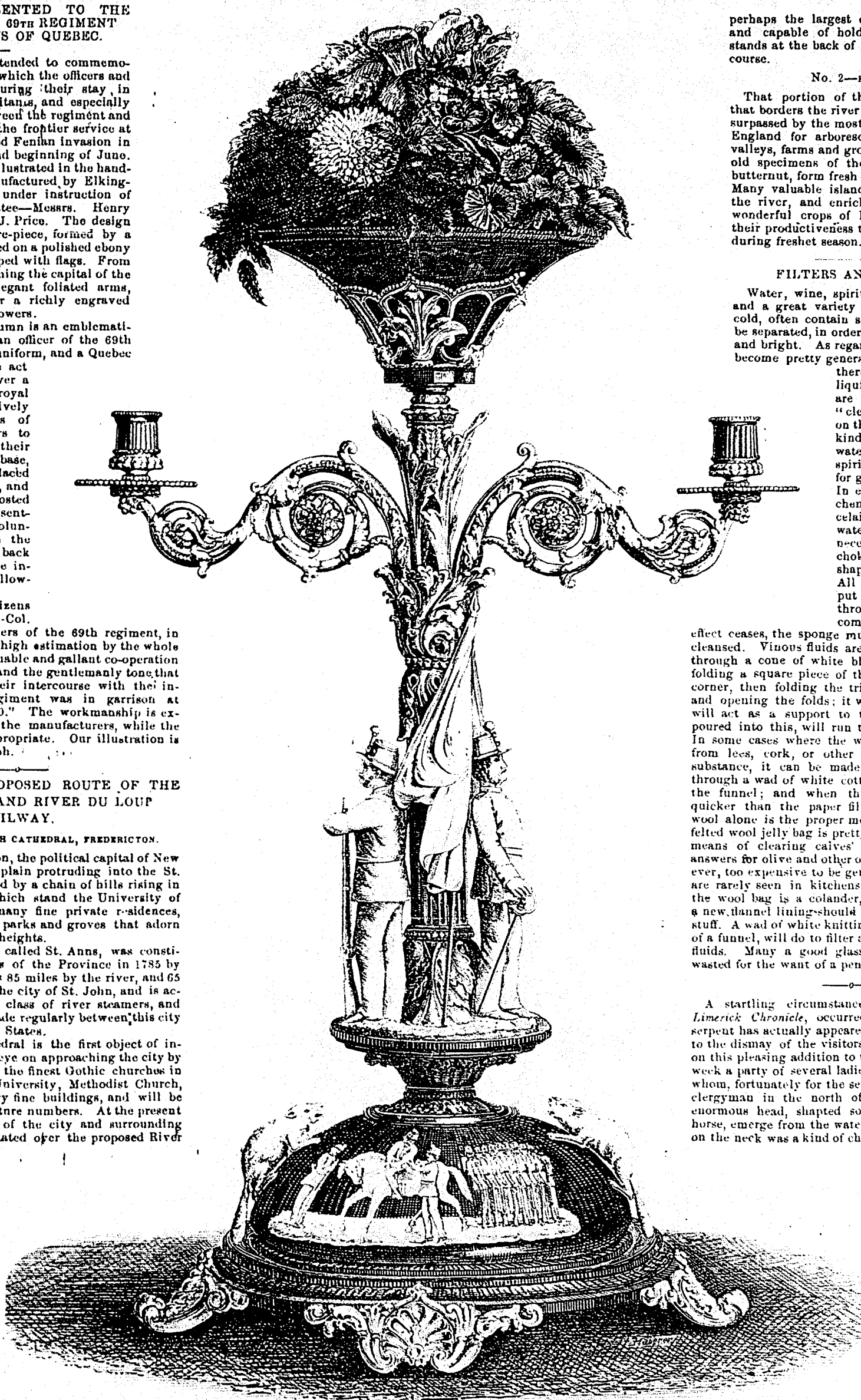
there are fluids, such as wine, liquid jelly, syrup, &c., which are required to be made "clear" before they are put on the table. There are three kinds of filters—sponge for watery liquids, cotton for spirituous fluids, and wool for gelatinous fluids and oils. In every well appointed kitchen, there are tin or porcelain funnels. For filtering watery fluids it is only necessary to insert, in the choke of the funnel, a V-shaped piece of fine sponge. All such liquids, on being put into the funnel, will pass through the sponge, and become quite clear. When this

effect ceases, the sponge must be removed and well cleansed. Vinous fluids are best cleared by filtering through a cone of white blotting paper, shaped by folding a square piece of the paper from corner to corner, then folding the triangle into half its size, and opening the folds; it will fit any funnel, which will act as a support to the paper. Wines, &c., poured into this, will run through perfectly bright. In some cases where the wine is only a little thick from lees, cork, or other mechanically suspended substance, it can be made quite clear by filtering through a wad of white cotton put in the choke of the funnel; and when this answers, it is much quicker than the paper filter. For jelly and oil, wool alone is the proper medium for filtering. The felted wool jelly bag is pretty well known as the best means of clearing calves' foot jelly, and it also answers for olive and other oil. These bags are, however, too expensive to be generally used; hence they are rarely seen in kitchens. A good substitute for the wool bag is a colander, on the inside of which a new flannel lining should be fitted, made of double stuff. A wad of white knitting wool, put in the choke of a funnel, will do to filter any small portion of such fluids. Many a good glass of port wine has been wasted for the want of a penny paper filter.

A startling circumstance has, according to the *Limerick Chronicle*, occurred at Kilkee. The sea-serpent has actually appeared at that watering-place, to the dismay of the visitors, who had not reckoned on this pleasing addition to their little society. Last week a party of several ladies and gentlemen, one of whom, fortunately for the serpent, is a "well-known clergyman in the north of Ireland," observed an enormous head, shaped somewhat like that of a horse, emerge from the water. Behind the head and on the neck was a kind of chignon, or, as the *Chronicle* describes it, "a

huge mane of seaweed-looking hair, which rose and fell with the motion of the water." It may well be imagined that when the head fixed its glassy eyes on the group it excited for the moment feelings the reverse of comfortable. "One lady nearly fainted at the sight, and all had their nerves considerably upset by the dreadful appearance of this extraordinary creature."

The well-known clergyman, however, in the north of Ireland preserved his presence of mind and was equal to the occasion, for he minutely inspected the interesting stranger, steadfastly returning its gaze, until to the relief of all present in a few minutes the gigantic head ducked and disappeared beneath the surface of the water. There can be little doubt that the sea-serpent, who has been too modest to disclose himself except to mariners on the lonely sea, has turned over a new leaf, and will in future make himself at home at various seaside places; nor can anything be more injudicious than to turn a cold shoulder upon him, or annoy him, on the other hand, by



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