

The Canadian Spectator.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I, No. 48.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE—THE BEST IN USE—FOR TEETH, AND GUMS.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.
Pastor, REV. A. J. BRAY.
SUNDAY, 1st DEC.,
Subject for evening discourse:
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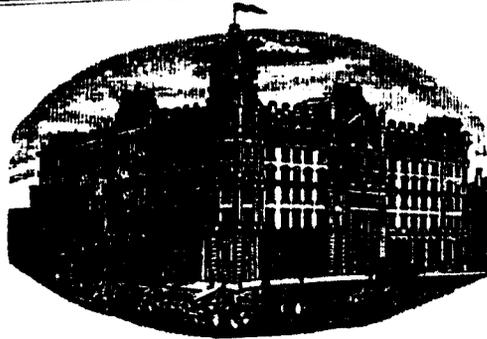
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TOOTH POWDER KNOWN.
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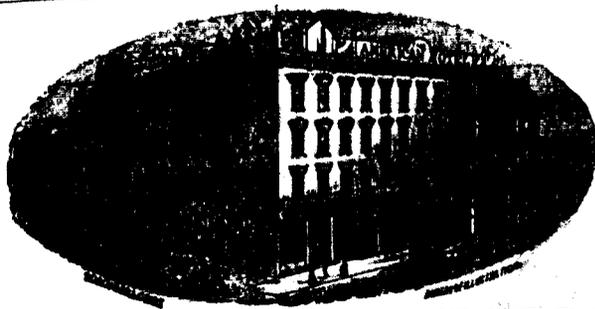
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Entrance, 25c. Cards of one dollar for five lectures can be obtained at the stores of Messrs. Dawson, Grafton, Ashford, Hill, J. B. Rolland, Rivard, Van Huron, at Bute House, and at the house of Mr. Mansart, 19 McGill College Avenue.
The next lecture will be held on 3rd December.
Subject—"La Danse."

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A very fine Amber	1.25 "
A very fine Cream Laid	1.50 "
Extra fine Cream Laid	2.00 "
Superfine Cream Laid	2.25 "
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An entirely NEW STOCK of modern and fashionable JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SWISS and AMERICAN KEYLESS WATCHES, SILVER-WARE of the most artistic designs, ELECTROPLATED WARE of the newest patterns, FANS, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES together with the LATEST NOVELTIES, suitable for

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Special attention given to orders for Jewellery, Medals and Presentation Plate.

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A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, AND DIURETIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
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Sold in enormous quantities in Scotland, where it has been recommended by the Medical Faculty for upwards of twenty years.

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GENUINE NEW YORK
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Buy only the
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Machine.

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282,812 MACHINES,

Being the largest number of Sewing-Machines ever sold by any Company in a single year. Machines sold on monthly payments.

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Medals awarded LONDON 1861, PARIS 1867,
CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during week ending Nov. 23rd, 1878	4,167
Same week last year	3,973
Increase	194

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In Black and Colored Silks, from the most celebrated fabricants, and well known to the trade as the best wearing Silks in the Market.

Fair quality Black Silks at 50c only.
Rich Gros Grain Glacé Silks at 75c only.
Elegant Gros de Naples Silks at \$1 only.
Superior quality Gros Grain Silks at \$1.25 and \$1.50 only.

CARSLEY'S "CACHEMIRE DU NIL"

Is, par excellence, the most elegant Corded Silk for mantles and costumes.

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Black Gros Grain and Twilled Silks, for fur-lined circulars, so much in fashion the present season.

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Our 40c Washing Silks seem to be all the rage.

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It is often said, "Where should I go to buy a good pair of Blankets?"

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Is the place to buy good Blankets. At S. CARSLEY'S you will always find a large assortment of Blankets.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

We get our Blankets direct from all the best manufacturers, and our prices are very low.

SEE OUR PRICES.

Our Blankets have all been marked down.

THE PROOF THAT THEY ARE CHEAP.

Every day we serve customers that are sent to our store by some of their friends to purchase our Cheap Blankets.

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They are selling very fast. All our customers exclaim, "How cheap and pretty they are!"

The fact is that we sell the new Patent Carpets at only 30c per yard, and when laid down the effect is quite as good as a Brussels carpet, and they give good wear.

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STEAM ENGINES,

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Fruits, Flowers, &c., always on hand.
J. SMITH, 52 St. Antoine Street.

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Piano, (advanced)	5.00
Singing,	8.00

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DR. MACLAGAN,

31 VICTORIA STREET.

The Canadian Spectator.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I., No. 48.

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CHRISTIANITY AND HERBERT SPENCER
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WITTICISMS.
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THE TIMES.

The Marquis of Lorne must be sure by this time that he and his royal wife are heartily welcome among us, and that he will enter upon his office of Governor-General with every disposition on the part of the Government and the people to make his residence in Canada a pleasure and an honour to himself and to the country. That will be accomplished if the Marquis can be induced to abstain from forming an exaggerated notion of his functions as the Governor-General of Canada. The English papers speak of it as "no common responsibility," as an "important and onerous post," and generally seem to imagine that only a heaven-born genius, or its equivalent, English royalty, can hope to achieve success. It is quite true that the Governor-General is the representative of the Queen, but so in a measure is the Union Jack that floats at the mast-head of an English merchant ship; and the Governor-General is rather the medium of communication between the Colonial and the Imperial Governments than the representative of either. The greatest work he has to do is just to let politics alone—to suggest nothing, to attempt nothing, but look on and approve while our politicians play out their party games.

The real work expected of the Governor-General is outside of politics, and in its way important. First, it consists of paying visits and making speeches in answer to addresses from municipal corporations and public institutions. The Marquis of Lorne can hardly do better than read one of the books just published giving the speeches of the Earl of Dufferin, who was a master of the art. He will find that not much need be said at a time, but it must be often repeated with an occasional change in the phraseology, and it must be set to the key *Gloria in Excelsis Populo*. Second, it consists in entertaining. In this, too, the Earl of Dufferin was an adept, and was splendidly seconded by the Countess. The right people were always invited at the right time. But the Marquis starts with an advantage on his side; the fact that his wife is the daughter of the Queen will be a powerful aid to him. The people are intensely loyal, and they will gather round the Princess Louise with an instinct and desire to receive her recognition and to give her back their devotion. But the task will be no easy one. How and when to issue invitations to dinner, when to give a ball, with whom to dance, with whom to talk three minutes, and with whom to talk ten minutes, are mere detail of social life, but upon the judiciousness with which this is carried out will depend the popularity of the new Governor-General and the Princess Louise.

The citizens of Toronto are bestirring themselves vigorously in the matter of their taxation. By a turn of grim humour they compelled the Mayor to call a meeting, attend the same, and occupy the chair while irate citizens entered their complaints. Items of needless expenditure were enumerated, and not vindicated or denied except in two cases—the Mayor protested that he gave away his salary and \$1,000 besides, in charity. I may say that in the paper forwarded to me by post the word *false* is written after the Mayor's statement. The horse-hire for the City Engineer was justified by Col. Denison on the ground that the Engineer had to superintend 140 miles of road—but the Colonel forgot to explain what "looking after the road" meant, or how often the distance had to be traversed. But Alderman Ball seemed to have some peculiar ideas with regard to public companies and the law as it stands related to them. In answer to a question the Alderman stated that the Street Railway Company was obliged in law to keep the road good between the tracks and eighteen inches on each side, and yet the Corporation was not able to insist upon the fulfilment of this obligation. I should lay the blame for that on the shoulders of incompetent

or corrupt Aldermen and not on the law. We ought to insist on more strictness and good faith in dealing with the Street Railway Companies; they have a large monopoly which is only of advantage to those who travel in them. To those who are under the necessity of driving through the city they are an unmitigated nuisance. If they are necessary, the evil should be reduced to a minimum by having the rails laid on a level with the macadam; and the groove in the rails is made so small that the flange of the wheel only can go in, so the railway is an inconvenience to carriages.

I have received the following letter anent some remarks of mine last week on the Rev. Mr. Craig's historical readings:—

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Those who heard the *whole* of the address—from a partial report of which you make a quotation—would understand that I could not mean that of two institutions whose existence began at precisely the same time, one was older than the other. I was expressing my opinion—I suppose I have a right to hold an opinion on the matter—that the Church of England has a history as old as that of the Church of Rome. If in doing this I made a slip of the tongue, I am very glad to admit it. If my reading of ecclesiastical history leads me to believe that a church was founded in Britain in the time of the Apostles, is it so very illogical to say that it might be older than another church also founded in the time of the Apostles? This "time" covers many years. The Church of Jerusalem and the Church of Corinth existed in the time of the Apostles. But the Church of Jerusalem was older than the Church of Corinth.

If you who are so severely logical had thought of this you might have saved yourself the trouble of writing a not very witty paragraph for your paper.

Yours, &c.,

WM. CRAIG.

Montreal, Nov. 25, 1878.

There was confessedly a slip of the tongue on the part of the speaker, and then the report in the paper was "partial," and I had only what was left after that double disaster to base a word or two of inquiry upon. Inquiry it was, and not an attempt to be witty. And the gentleman is quite right: "the time of the Apostles covers many years," and if it can be established, as I believe it can, that the Church was founded in Britain some two or three years before it was founded in Rome, a great and grave question will be settled, and a great good will be accomplished. Thousands of people have believed that the Church of Rome is the oldest Christian Church, and therefore the right and only Christian Church; disprove that, and what a shaking there will be and a coming down of proud pretenders.

The Montreal *Evening Post* is anxious to discuss the questions of "Home Rule" and "Obstruction" with me; but I must decline the challenge. I am a busy man and cannot afford time to engage in light and profitless amusements.

But I would suggest a good work for the Editor of the *Post*, who seems anxious to live on good terms with his neighbours and to put down our ecclesiastical bitternesses; let him curb the fiery eloquence of some of the Irish clergy, notably the Rev. Mr. Graham, whose lecture on the Irish famine bristled with disloyalty and threats of future revenge.

Political morality is of a peculiar type in Canada. The *Herald* has lately been putting on the airs of good living, but the last few days it has suddenly lowered the standard. I quite agree with all it says about the injustice of Mr. Buckingham's dismissal by the new Government, but its loud threat of reprisals when it may have the power is most iniquitous. When wrong is done let us not threaten that we will add black to black and glory in it.

I was confirmed in my use of the modest first personal pronoun when this humble despatch appeared as a telegram from Halifax reporting the movements of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise:—

"To LIEUT.-COL. STEVENSON:

"We shall reach Montreal at 11.30 on Friday. The ball will take place that evening, and the party will leave for Ottawa on Monday morning.

"C. J. BRYDGES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, and all Infantile Diseases.

There seems to have been a good deal of bungling on the part of the Admiralty in the matter of bringing the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise across the Atlantic. First, a man-of-war was to be fitted out, but the idea was soon abandoned; then the Sarmatian was decided upon—which was the only wise thing they did. Then the Sarmatian was to have an iron-clad convoy, but that also had to be given up, as the iron-clad would only be able to steam about half the pace of the Sarmatian. That they have got here when expected is a marvel, after all the planning and changing.

But it does seem a pity that these novelties in the matters of swinging beds to prevent sea-sickness should not have been tested thoroughly before adoption in the Sarmatian. By all accounts they failed miserably, and had to be given up for the old-fashioned side berths. I hope the smart Yankee was not paid heavily for his invention.

The English papers just to hand speak in such a variety of ways of the Earl of Beaconsfield's speech at the Mansion House that one gets bewildered in reading them. The two devoted hacks, viz., *The Times* and *The Telegraph* are agreed in spirit, and only differ in the style of laudation. The last named used to polish Mr. Gladstone's boots with a will, and now it has transferred its allegiance along with its hysterical flunkeyism to the presiding genius of the nation. It says:—"He speaks with an authority that cannot be questioned." "To the flippant speeches of Sir William Harcourt and other such subalterns he opposes simple facts," and goes on to announce "that the country will respond to a speech most eloquent and patriotic, as resolute, though measured, as ever was delivered by a British Prime Minister." But judging from the general expression of opinion the only thing of which the English politicians can be certain is the uncertainty of their judgment and their position. They have been in a state of waiting for months past—hoping that by some lucky chance, or some new move of the Earl matters would be made plain to them: and they looked forward to the Mansion House speech in the hope that it would do for them what the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary had failed to do during their talking tours through the Midlands and the North of England. They had been promised some satisfactory explanations, and so they waited patiently.

But alas! for all things human, the speech was made—it was "measured" in style, that is, it was dull and flat: had a sentence or two which seemed clever and original, but for the rest it was, from the first word to the last of it, a disappointment. All men saw that difficulties were increasing every day; commercial troubles at agony point; every interest in peril; foreign relations insecure; a great war imminent; and the *Times* had given notice that the Guildhall speeches by ministers would let in a flood of cheering light. But all they got was a mixture of platitude and bounce, which had not even a bit of gas in it. The Prime Minister announced—what most people except Lord Salisbury knew—that an invasion of India by way of Asia Minor and the Valley of the Euphrates was possible and practicable; that our north-western frontier in India is a "haphazard, and not a scientific frontier," which must be rectified forthwith; that England will scientifically carve out the haphazard frontiers of other nations; that Cyprus will be administered without expence to England; that it was occupied because of its strength as a place of arms and the variety of its resources; that the Government would stand by the Treaty of Berlin and compel the other signatories to do the same; and, last of all, should a dozen "ifs" become the same number of "faits accomplis," the English will be happy and grateful. And this was all the Prime Minister had to tell the anxious nation; these were his "words of truth and sense" at a crisis of stupendous gravity.

They say Rome is winning many converts in England. Monsignor Capel, who is a most capable missionary, has been spending some time among the students at Oxford. His labours are being honoured with success, for the undergraduates are going over to Rome in large numbers. But it is not Monsignor Capel, nor yet the earnest, wily priests of St. Aloysius, who can claim the credit for this. The Ritualistic clergy of the Episcopal Church of England are doing it. The diocese swarms with them. From the Bishop downwards they are doing Rome's work, under the colours and pay of Protestantism. The Evangelicals are fighting them with all the force they can command, but it is a losing battle.

Other changes are taking place which give some trouble. Miss Maggie Rothschild is preparing to turn Christian with a view to her marriage with the Duc de Guiche. She takes it by degrees, getting regular religious instruction from a priest at Frankfort. The orthodox Jews are angry about the affair, and begin to have doubts as to the patriotism and faith of the great financial house.

The Bavarian Government is venturing to assert its independence a little, perhaps, just to see what Germany would be likely to say if the whole questions were at some future time to be raised. The Bavarians have bought some of the Uchatius cannon from Austria, for the purpose of experimenting upon them with a view to the adoption of steel bronze guns by the artillery. As yet Prince Bismarck has let them alone.

EDITOR.

THE ORANGE BODY AND EXEMPTION.

One of the objections entertained by many sound and good Protestants to the Orangemen arises from a misconception of the nature and aims of that body here in Canada. It may be that the name and the distinguishing colour can only tend to irritate the better part of Irish Catholics and to madden the ignorant and brutal among them; it may be, as it is often declared, that Orangeism serves to unite the French-Canadians and the Irish Catholics—and so it may be that the Orangemen are open to the charge of hindering the work they, with other Protestants, so ardently desire to accomplish by the use of the Orange name and badge—but one thing is certain, that Orangeism in Canada differs vastly from Orangeism in the old countries. There it is the friend and ally of a State Church; it is sworn to maintain not merely the Protestant Church, but the Protestant State Church. If proof is needed, it is found in this item which is cut from a Manchester (Eng.) paper of date Nov. 9, 1878:—"At an Orange soiree, held at St. Peter's School-room, Blackley, on Saturday evening, the Rev. W. Coghlan, rector of the parish, presiding, the following, among other resolutions, was agreed to:—"That this meeting desires to reaffirm the great principles of the Orange body—loyalty to the Throne, a firm adhesion to the principles of the Protestant Church and State, and to the religious education of the young, with unwavering fidelity to the Bible, &c., &c."

And the Orangemen of England have always been on the side of the State Church. They have been opposed to Nonconformity in almost every phase of its ecclesiastical working. When the conflict was raging over the 25th clause of Education Act—which provided for the religious education of children by the State—and was interpreted by a large and influential body to mean that the funds of the State would be used to teach dogmatic theology, which would entail a wrong upon those who happened to differ in creed from the majority—the Orangemen, as a body, supported the Episcopal and the Roman Catholic Churches in their contention that the State was bound in duty to teach children in Board Schools some religious dogmas—although that meant handing 'over England to Episcopacy, and Ireland to Roman Catholicism. But with new experience in this new world its mind has greatly changed in the matter of State Churches. The *Orange Sentinel* in an article on "Exemptions" defines its position in a clear and decided manner, so clear and so decided that it is worth repeating here. After introducing the question by some remarks as to the alarming features of the case, and the need for "immediate action at the hands of all who wish to see civil affairs free from clerical influence, and the Church untrammelled by the State," it says:—

"The whole history of Church and State relationship is a dark one both for the State and for the Church. The unvarying record shows that wherever the Church became the pet of the State, she made shipwreck of her spiritual life, and soon after the State also suffered under the very worst possible masters—ungodly clerical tyrants, who seek only the things of this world, and have become forgetful of that higher and more enduring life in the future, except when it can be made a source of revenue, in order to gratify that insatiable thirst for this world's goods that invariably possesses a clerical oligarchy. That we have to fear clerical control in its worst forms in this country and in this age we will not assert; but we do demand immediate and decisive action. A wise people will never wait until an evil becomes intensified and oppressive. They act with its first appearance, and this is what the people of this Province ought to feel called upon to do in the matter of exemptions. It is an evil that is ever on the increase. It never grows less. Then, again, though exemptions were right in principle in a community such as ours, there never could be any equity in the application. The class that contributed the most to the public purse would derive the least benefit in the way of exemptions; while, on the other hand, the element sustaining a particular church in this country, though paying less to the revenue of the State in proportion to its numbers than any other class in the community, would, by reason of the constitution and aims of that church, be receiving benefits out of all proportion with the share contributed by it to the common purse. But we hold that the system of exemptions is not right in principle, and can only be productive of injustice and evil, and tend towards ultimate damage to the State; and believing this we take the ground we do. We hope that all true men in the Province will give no uncertain sound on this question at the approaching elections. Our country's future demands that we acquit ourselves like men in this most important crisis. Let it be remembered that the strength of the Papacy at home and abroad has been her temporal power; and that so long as we tolerate the existence of the exemption we are encouraging the building up of that temporal power in our midst. Be united, then, and this system that has worked so much mischief in other countries will cease to exist in ours, and the hold for the sheet anchor of temporal Romanism will be gone for ever in Ontario."

That is sound doctrine, and the advice should be acted upon. This exemption—in Ontario or Quebec—is a wrong, a social and civil iniquity. All the churches should be free, having equal rights, but no church should be allowed to exact privileges. If we go so far in giving some indulgence to religious institutions as to free the actual house of worship from taxes, why should convent, nunnery, parson's house and sexton's house be free? The parson as a rule is fairly well paid; he has a full share of the advantages that pertain to citizenship, and why should he have more than his neighbour at the hands of the Corporation? What is he, and what his father's house to all the world that he should enjoy such favours? Those vast and wealthy institutions called nunneries are eating the life out of poor people. Protestants get all they can out of the arrangement. Cases might be cited of large houses let to clergymen at a small rental because the taxes are saved by the clerical character of the resident. And the whole thing is an abuse from beginning to end.

This word from the *Sentinel* is not only important but opportune. The tax-payers of Toronto are beginning to feel that the burden put upon them is more than they can well carry, and they have to blame not merely the incompetence of their functionaries, but this exemption of so many institutions from legitimate taxation. One-sixth part of all the property in Toronto pays no

taxes, and yet it has a full share of all the protection afforded to the tax-paying property. The streets are neglected—the harbour is going to letting the lake in upon the land—the whole town is in a state of discontent, and yet, they will allow one-sixth of all their property to be exempted from taxation. In Montreal the case is still worse. The Roman Catholic Churches (with the exception of the Church of the Jesuits) and the several ecclesiastical institutions are enormously wealthy, and increasing in wealth every year—but they are free from taxation. This is a wrong to every tax-payer in the country, and should be remedied at once.

We have never evinced sympathy with the Orangemen, but if the *Sentinel* may be taken as reflecting the general opinion of the Orange body in this matter of exemptions from taxation, the SPECTATOR will join it in the endeavour to secure equal rights for every church and all the people.

TITLES IN CANADA.

It is said that "an Englishman dearly loves a Lord," and it may be quite as truly said that Canadians have a great regard for titles of every description. The weakness is an amiable one, and very venerable. From the earliest times until now it has been customary to recognise men's deeds of daring or learning, of wealth or social position by some addition to their name. It was surely an evil thought that the son should inherit the titles won by the sire, but it came, the thought and the thing. There is no way of avoiding the mischief now; custom has declared that men shall inherit feathers as well as mind and character.

It is a more honourable thing to win a title than to inherit one, but it is also an honourable thing to drop the use of it when the right to wear it has passed. It is also an honourable thing not to take a title which is not due either in law or in courtesy. This is a great time to set ourselves right in the matter, as two or three events are happening to direct attention to the subject.

The highest title in Canada, if such it may be called, belongs of necessity to the Governor-General of the Dominion. He has the legal right to prefix the *soubriquet* of Excellency to his name and honours, and he alone has that privilege. In a letter from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, at the time of the Confederation (he being then Colonial Secretary,) addressed to Lord Monck, the Governor-General of Canada, and dated July 24th, 1868, His Grace states, among other things, that—

- 1st. The Governor-General of Canada shall be styled "His Excellency."
- 2nd. The Lieutenant-Governors, "Honourable," and for life.
- 3rd. The Privy Councillors of Canada, "Honourable," but only during office, and
- 4th. Senators of Canada to be "Honourable," but only during office, and

the title not to be continued afterwards.

5th. Executive Councillors of the Provinces to be styled "Honourable," but only while in office, and the title not to be continued afterwards, &c., &c.

Now, we regret to say that this Royal mandate has been completely set aside in some instances, and notably by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces. We should have imagined that these, having been placed in a position of authority, would have had the decency to comply with the order of those from whom such authority of necessity emanates. Yet this is not so. On reference to the *Official Gazette* of Saturday, October 27th, there are no less than eight instances of contempt, and that both in English and French. Run than passages thus:—"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Gouverneur," &c., &c., and "Il a plu à son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur," &c., &c. This playing at honours—for it is nothing more nor less—has been in vogue for years, and although no particular Government can be held responsible for its non-repression, we trust that now the matter has been brought thus under their notice the present Administration will rectify the error, for there is always room to fear lest custom may in time sanction the direct breaking of a law, and cause such law to become more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The title of Baronet has been conferred but in few cases upon Canadian subjects, and in nearly every case in which the honour was bestowed the title became, or becomes, extinct with the recipient. Is it invidious to suppose that because this would be the case the higher honor was given?

There are a good sprinkling of Knights in Canada, a batch having been created at the Confederation as a reward "for services rendered." These honors all become extinct with the death of the grantee.

This brings us to the consideration of the title "Honourable." As will be seen on reference to the excerpt from the Duke of Buckingham's letter above recited, Privy Councillors may retain this title for life, whether in office or not, while in the other two cases where the affix is allowable it is only so during the term of office. On the exit of a ministry, therefore, and we can imagine no the last two classes have no longer a right to its use, and we can imagine no greater example of pure snobbery than that of an ex-Minister still retaining the Ministerial title. Does any "honourable" gentleman ever think for one moment, we wonder, on thus usurping an illegal prefix to his name, or allowing others to address him, what a keen satire there may be hidden behind the seeming wish of some obsequious person to flatter him? If not, he might beg for Burns' poetic spirit, and wish—

"Oh! would some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

Now then for the ecclesiastical titles. In this matter the offenders are the members of the Church of England and the Church of Rome. These two churches, or rather the officers of the one and the Pope of the other, set about choosing or electing some divine to fill this post, and having, as they think, found some suitable ecclesiastic for the purpose, proceed to make him a bishop. That is, they make unto themselves a golden image, and get the people to fall down and worship it. First, then, the appointment of a Roman Catholic bishop is altogether an illegal act, but as in this article we are not dealing, and do not intend dealing, with the question of the Romish Church, we will gently dismiss this officer with a *Pax vobiscum*.

Perhaps it will be advisable to take a look at the position of Bishops in England. Some there are—a large majority—having a seat in the House of

Lords, and some who have not—those having this privilege are entitled to style themselves and be styled Lords—while those—such as the Bishop of Sodor and Man—have no claim to the honour, although out of mere courtesy the title is accorded. Then there is still another genus Bishop. In 186 a batch of bishops was created, with the reservation however that they should not all at the same time have seats in the Upper House, but should take it in turn. Of this number is the celebrated Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, and this bishopric at present gives the right to its holder of a seat in the House of Lords, but it is quite possible, and even probable, that on the death of the present occupant of the See it will cease to have this right until its turn comes again. However, doubtless, in any case the Bishop of such a diocese as that of Manchester would be accorded the courtesy title of "My Lord." But here we must notice that under any circumstances these bishops in England have been appointed in the properly constituted way "as by law established." First there is a legally constituted "Dean and Chapter," and then to such a constituted office is sent a "Congé D'Élire," ordering them to choose a Divine, and all the necessary formalities being complied with, such Divine becomes in due time a full-fledged Bishop. Now, how different in this country—a meeting of clergymen takes place, and after a considerable unseemly squabbling and compromises effected a poorly ecclesiastic is chosen—no Dean and Chapter—no Congé D'Élire, and this worthy, after certain arrangements are carried through, becomes duly a *Canadian* Bishop of the Church of England. Well enough. We have nothing to say against this. The representatives of this Church have the same right to meet together and nominate a bishop if they choose, in the same manner as do the American Methodists, but then—let them not style this creation of their own "My Lord" nor expect others so to do. Why not call him Mr. Bishop; to dub him "my Lord" is altogether puerile. For if the Metropolitan Bishop has a right to this title, so has any legally appointed Bishop, and how manifestly absurd is this will be shewn by the following instance:—Away in the far North, on the bank of the Hudson Bay, there is a large fort called Fort York. Scattered throughout this widespread region are other "stations" where, occasionally, a minister of the English Church is found. A year or two ago the Bishop of Red River—Bishop Mackay—conceived the idea of making an ecclesiastical Province similar to Canada, which includes the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This western province would include all the Dominion, except the above four province. He accomplished his end, and is now the Metropolitan of Winnipeg or Red River. One of his suffragans resides at Fort York, and his diocese is called "Moosinee." The gentleman elected, or rather selected for the position, was the missionary who had labored there among the Indians and Hudson Bay officials for many years. Yet if the law of titles holds good, as at Montreal, he has the same right to be styled "My Lord" as has Dean Bond on his enthronement, and by implication, if the Dean has, so has every Methodist Bishop of the States. In a less degree does this argument hold good for both Dean and Canon, for in neither case, if we mistake not, are the appointments made according to the orthodox law of the English Church. But away with such trivial nonsense! Let the clergyman of the Church outvie each other in one thing, and one only, and that, in the endeavour to win more souls than his *confrère*, and so obtain the highest of all honours. Let character be the gauge of the man's rewards. Raise up the standard of Christianity and fight in one name for its advancement. Do away with the petty jealousies of order, and one and all clergymen of all Christian denominations unite for the salvation of the world; then shall come the time when honour shall be given unto Him to whom honour is due. The snobbery of Christendom shall receive no longer the support of its priests, but a pure Church shall be ruled by a pure clergy.

THE HALIFAX FISHERIES AWARD.

The regulation of the Fisheries in the maritime territories of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, made common to British and United States fishermen by the Treaty of Washington, is a question involving points of great importance in International Law.

The territorial limits of States or Provinces bordering on the sea extend to the distance of three marine miles outwards from the line of low water mark; and where bays, straits, sounds, or arms of the sea do not exceed in breadth six marine miles from headland to headland, such limits extend three marine miles outwards from a line drawn from headland to headland.

The sea within such three mile limits washing the coasts of a State forms part of the maritime territory of that State.

Heffer, *Le Droit International de l'Europe*, Bergson's Translation, § 75.
Aby's Kent, p. 112, 116; i Fiore, *Nouveau Dr. Int.*, p. 369, Pradier Fodère's Edition.

A sovereign State exercises over its maritime territory exclusive jurisdiction. So far as Canada and Newfoundland are concerned, their jurisdiction over their maritime territories is subject to the controlling power of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the provisions of their respective Constitutions.

The rights of the several States composing the United States are subject to the exercise of the powers vested in the United States by the Constitution.

Each State has the exclusive right of regulating the modes of fishing in its maritime territory.

Heffer, § 75, pp. 150, 151.
Bluntschli, *Le Droit Ind. Cod.* (Lardy's Translation, § 310.)
Ortolan, *Diplomatic de la Mer*, 4th Ed., 161.

Lawrence's *Wheaton*, pp. 341, 342, 343 (2nd Edit.)
By the British North America Act, 1867, s. 91, subs. 12, exclusive legislative authority over the sea coast and inland fisheries of all the Provinces constituting the Dominion is assigned to the Parliament of Canada.

By the 18th Article of the Treaty of Washington it was agreed:

ARTICLE XVIII.—"It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain

"coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen."

By the 19th Article—"It was agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in bays, harbours and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, that in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States."

By the 21st Article:

"It was agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this Treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty."

By the 22nd Article, it was agreed:

"Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII. of this Treaty are of greater value than those accorded by Article XIX. and XXI. of this Treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States; it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX. and XXI. of this Treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII. of this Treaty, and that any sum of money which the said Commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given."

By the 32nd Article "it was further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII. to XXV. of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this Article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other Articles of this Treaty."

By the 33rd Article it was agreed:

"The foregoing, XVIII. to XXV. inclusive, and Article XXX. of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said Articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years, or at any time afterward."

By Articles 18 and 19, United States and British fishermen have the same rights in the maritime territories described therein: the fisheries therein mentioned are common to the fishermen of both countries. The United States fisherman, within the limits mentioned in Article 18, has the same right to take all kinds of fish, save shell-fish, as the British fisherman: and, within the limits described in article 19, the British fisherman has the same right as the United States fisherman to take all kinds of fish except shell-fish. Under these circumstances, the first question which presents itself for consideration is the following:

If, previous to the making of the Treaty, statutes had been passed by the proper authorities, regulating the mode of conducting sea-fishing within the maritime territories specified in Articles 18 and 19; would those statutes be binding on the foreign fishermen admitted to partake, in common with the United States or British fishermen respectively, of the liberty of fishing in such maritime territories?

The right of United States fishermen in United States maritime territory, mentioned in Article 19, must be taken as the measure of the right accorded to

the British fisherman by that Article; for the wording, "shall have in common with the citizens of the United States the liberty," &c., shows that perfect equality in those waters, between the fishermen of the contracting parties, was intended to be given; for the liberty theretofore exclusively possessed by the United States fisherman was made common to him and the British fisherman. If such were not the rule, the effect would be that in the United States maritime territory, mentioned in Article 19, British fishermen would possess an unlimited liberty of fishing in any mode they might choose, although prohibited by Statute passed by the proper authority having jurisdiction, previous to the passing of the Treaty, as too destructive of the fisheries; whilst the United States fishermen would be bound to refrain from such mode of fishing, under the Statutory provisions which did not bind the British fishermen possessors in common with them of the right of fishing.

The same reasoning applies to British and United States fishermen in the maritime territories mentioned in Article 18. *Mutatis mutandis.*

If it be pretended that United States fishermen in the maritime territories mentioned in Article 19, are not bound by Statutes in existence regulating the fisheries in those maritime territories at the time of the making of the Treaty, it necessarily follows that British fishermen in the said British maritime territories, and United States fishermen in the said United States maritime territory, are not bound by the laws of their respective countries regulating the fisheries therein, for it is monstrous to suppose that the United States and Great Britain intended to give to foreigners in their maritime territories greater liberty in fishing than that possessed by their own citizens or subjects.

The consequence of admitting such a proposition would be that the Treaty in question had the effect of repealing all Statutes theretofore passed regulating the fisheries in the maritime territories mentioned in Articles 18 and 19 of the Treaty.

The maxim of the civilians *conventio omnis intelligitur rebus sic stantibus* applies as well to treaties, as to contracts, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated, so that the fisheries, regulated as they were at the date of the Treaty, were the objects placed in common, as far as fishing was concerned, between the United States and British fishermen.

Vattel, B. 2, C. 17, §296.

WILLIAM H. KERR.

(To be continued.)

WOMEN AS WORKERS.

One of the most difficult questions of the day is that of the employment of women, and although it does not press so heavily upon us as it does upon older countries, it is well deserving our thoughtful consideration. The old view has been that it is woman's destiny to be married, to rear a family, and to devote herself to the home as her sphere of duty. In England it happens that there are some nine hundred thousand more women than men. If, therefore, every man were to marry,—if there were a law rendering it compulsory on every man to take a wife—there would still remain an army of spinsters to whom there could be no husbands, no families, and no home destiny. As a very large number of men do not marry, the female surplus is much larger, and it becomes a serious consideration as to what steps ought to be taken to enable them to earn livings, independently of the other sex.

All are pretty well agreed that there are certain trades and callings which women can satisfactorily practise—some in which they even excel. The simple, straightforward course, then, would seem to be to instruct young women in the means of earning a livelihood, and give them facilities for obtaining employment. As against this, it has always been felt that it would be a doubtful gain if the already over-thronged labour market were congested by the general employment of women in occupations of which men have hitherto enjoyed the monopoly. This objection would be sound enough in a community where the numerical relations between the sexes were reversed, and where consequently there would be some hope that the many men might continue to earn the living, and the few women "abide within the house." The excess of females over males does away with this natural order of things. There are many thousands of women who must work to live, and they now claim the right to enter the arena with men, to use their faculties to the best advantage; and it is becoming more and more useless for the other sex to object to their doing so. We are already beginning to realize the poet's dream of a future with "everywhere two heads in council, two beside the hearth, two in the tangled business of the world, two in the liberal offices of life;" everywhere women and men in open but harmonious rivalry.

This being so, it behooves us to look about and see how the employment of women, now an accomplished fact, may be best and most satisfactorily promoted. And here it will perhaps surprise many to discover that "they order this matter," like so many other matters, "better in France." Though they have a very small surplus of women as compared with England, they have seen the necessity for organizing an extensive system of female employment, and they have done so very successfully.

There has recently been published a paper, read by Mr. Edward Watherston at the Social Science Congress, which throws a flood of light on this subject, and is at once very interesting and most instructive. It appears that up to the year 1862 female employment in France was almost restricted to the inferior grades of industry, requiring little skill and gaining small remuneration. Then a society for training women for industrial work was established on a small scale in Paris; it met with encouragement, and initiated a great social reform. In this school they divided the pupils into four classes. The first class, through which all passed, supplied a general education, serving also to show the capacity of the young women for any particular occupation; the second furnished a training for purely commercial purposes; the third supplied the wants of those who sought an art education, to be applied to industrial purposes; and, finally, the fourth class gave practical teaching in millinery, dressmaking and all kinds of needlework.

To these were added, after a while, several other classes, in which pupils were prepared, more directly, for certain trades. In one of them, which proved

very successful, wood engraving was taught; in another, painting on porcelain and on ivory; and in a third, the design and manufacture of jewellery, and of various *articles de Paris*. More and more as the institution developed itself, it was found necessary to prepare its pupils for definite occupations. The plan was adopted of placing such of the young women as desired it in workshops and *ateliers*, where they might gain practical knowledge of the business they wished to acquire. They remained pupils of the school, but supplemented their theoretical knowledge with that of practice. Other schools were started, until at length the amount of skilled female labour in France has become so great that in some trades the number of women employed actually exceeds that of men.

Early in the experiment it was found that not only must women be taught how to work, but that work must be procured for them. The heads of the schools for female industrial training, therefore, placed themselves in communication with the leading firms likely to give employment to women. The result proved most satisfactory; for what with strikes among their workmen, and other difficulties, most employers showed themselves not only willing, but anxious to take women into their service. This, however, was not enough. The workers multiplied so that it became necessary to resort to fresh organizations, and societies were founded, called *Sociétés de Patronage*, composed of ladies and gentlemen who undertook the special task of procuring employment for women. The name of a saint is usually tacked on to a society, and it is found to help the business wonderfully! The range of industries embraced by women now in France is very large. It includes the production of food, furniture, clothing, instruments, watches, brushes, baskets, and everything pertaining to books. Women are engaged in metal work, typography, spinning and weaving, chemical works, leather manufacture, jewellery making, and all kinds of miscellaneous products. A new branch of industry, that of the cutting of diamonds, hitherto confined to Amsterdam, has been brought into France, and is there carried on entirely by women. They are also engaged on railways, not only as booking-clerks, "pointsmen" and "signalmen." It is computed that at this moment there are over 200,000 women engaged in industrial occupations in Paris alone. It only remains to add that the State has been induced to take up the subject, and two important State establishments—the Gobelins manufactory and the National Printing Office—are now thrown open to both sexes indiscriminately. According to late returns, 1,120 hands were employed in the latter, of whom 654 were men, and 466 women. The reports of the managers on the conduct of the latter are most satisfactory.

"If it is asked," says Mr. Watherston, "what England has done in the same direction during recent years, the reply is not cheering. Government alone has helped in the matter, and, it must be said, helped a great deal. It has admitted a large number of young women to respectable and fairly well-paid work in the post-office and telegraph departments, and thereby given employment to over a thousand of female workers, who otherwise would probably have remained idle in the already terribly over-crowded labor market reserved for their sex. This has been a very great boon, undoubtedly; but the mischief is that here the whole movement has stood still." The question is, will it be permitted to do so? Are the women in France to be put into a position so greatly advantageous comparatively with the women of other countries? This question will have to be fully and frankly met. Things are drifting into such a state that unless some change is brought about the whole framework of society will be tumbling about our ears. The position of women is growing especially trying, and something more must be done for them. Any movement would be regarded with jealousy by male workers, as it has been in France, but this must be met and parried. There is no real unfairness in a woman learning a trade and practising it. Sex is an accident; it ought not to be a disqualification in the battle of life. The strength of the objection to women workers has hitherto been in the low prices they have been compelled to accept. Were the French plan of thorough training and absolute accomplishment in the workers carried out, this objection would disappear. The skilled *workman* of whichever sex would be worthy of his or her hire—would be worth good wages, and would get them. The competition would then be fair and open, and, looking at what lies before us, it seems that it would be well to follow the example set by France, and make the best of a state of things which we cannot ignore, but may certainly improve.

BLACKMAIL, OR WHAT?

[The following article is from the *Journal of Commerce*, Montreal, and is worthy of attention as an *exposé* of the system of blackmailing which seems to be growing into a great evil.—] DITOR.]

In our last issue reference was briefly made to the recent attack upon the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in which a policy-holder, for certain stated causes, made application through the courts for the appointment of a receiver. The motives alleged by the Company, as instigating this proceeding, appear to be entirely warranted by the real facts of the case, meantime disclosed; the whole affair being characterized as a well-planned attempt to extort blackmail. While we do not wish to condone the faults or extenuate the short-comings of any corporation doing business in our midst, we yet feel it our duty in the interest of the public to allay any suspicion which may have unjustly been aroused, as in the present case, where so many would suffer from want of a proper appreciation of the real circumstances, which we have taken pains to ascertain. The Globe had been favoured once already this year with "damaging reports" prompted by some well known parties, who were defeated on one point only to return on another, careful, however, not to expose themselves to the ken of the law. The rigid examination which the Company recently underwent at the hands of the insurance superintendent of New York State, considerably reducing its surplus owing to lower valuation of assets and the disallowance of other assets (bills receivable, &c.) since realized, rendered the Company, it was thought, more vulnerable, and likely to fall a tolerably easy prey. The consolidation of the several departments of the Company during the present year, for purposes of economy, necessitated the removal of some officers, among whom were to be

found perhaps more than one who did not consider himself fairly treated in being selected for discharge; and those of our readers who can refer to our article of date 28th June last, have the key to the present movement. The president of the Company had not made himself popular with one or two persons who did not accord with the rigid economy newly inaugurated, and whose knowledge of the Company's affairs, enabled them to employ that slight warp of truth which is always an indispensable ingredient in every well-devised scheme of slander. The efforts made to procure reference to the suit in the ephemeral publications of the day in New York and elsewhere would seem to indicate that the parties were more desirous of injuring the reputation of the Company, even temporarily, than of promoting any just cause in the course of litigation. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:

A Mrs. E. T. C. Mortimer held a policy for \$10,000 in the Company, payable at death. In 1873 she found it difficult to continue the payment of the premium (it is understood), and desired to have it changed for a policy on the Reserved Dividends plan, ten years option. A change was accordingly effected at the Company's office, in New York. In lieu of the old one, a new policy was issued to her, together with a return premium sufficient to carry the new insurance for a year or three quarters. Mrs. Mortimer did not appear in the matter after the original insurance had been effected, being represented by some one understood to be her husband. Both policies paid what are called ordinary life rates, such as are charged by all American companies. The new policy is explicitly worded, so that there could be no misunderstanding as to its nature. Clause 7 of the policy, printed in bold type, says: "This policy is issued with the understanding that no paid-up policy, or cash surrender value will be paid or allowed upon any policy in this class during the reserve dividend period for which this policy is issued." In August last the same person called at the office in New York, and stated that Mrs. Mortimer had understood the new insurance to be a ten-year endowment policy for \$10,000. The rate of premium paid shows at once the absurdity of this claim. The published premium for such a policy is \$1,356.40 per annum. The rate paid by Mrs. Mortimer on her second policy was \$599, she being at the time fifty-five years of age. It belonged to a class of which the Globe has a large number in force, the surplus to the credit of which alone is upwards of \$50,000.

It would appear that some unscrupulous person had succeeded in purchasing from the woman the right to bring suit against the Company under this policy, not being insured themselves. Taking it altogether, it bears evidence of being an outrageous attempt at blackmailing, the parties being doubtless encouraged to make the attempt in the hope that, owing to the previous attack, the Company would be induced to accede to their demands rather than meet the attack openly. In this they reckoned without their host, and the result is that the affair was brought to a speedy termination in the Superior Court, New York, last Friday, the case being thrown out of court, dismissed as frivolous.

The Globe is claimed to be not only perfectly solvent, but strong, even under a more rigorous ruling than that under which it has been judged, and there can be little doubt that its prestige and popularity have been increased through having so successfully passed through the two trying ordeals of the present year, as

"The tree roots more fast,
That has stood a rough blast."

The policy-holders and the public at large may well feel gratified at the reception given to the case by Judge Lawrence. The Company's counsel made affidavit, saying that highly-colored reports of the case had been sent to the newspapers in advance of the service of the complaint. The Company's secretary also averred that some one, on behalf of the plaintiff, had been evincing a desire to harass and annoy the Company, and had furnished for publication wrongful statements, which were calculated to impair the credit of the corporation. He believes that such publications have been made and repeated in pursuance of a plan to force the Company to pay money which it is not legally bound to pay. The *New York Mail*, in closing a review of the case, says:

In this connection, it may be proper to call attention to the obvious fact that a number of recent attacks upon the Globe are inspired not by any distrust of the Company, nor by any neglect on its part to fulfil all its contracts, but by a personal desire to force the retirement of President Freeman, who has so long been at its head. If he would graciously give place to some other aspirant to his seat, or allow a receiver to take possession and annihilate the resources of the Company, his opponents would be happy. We predict that Mr. Freeman will hold on, and that the Globe will easily survive the attacks of interested malicious personal enemies of its President.

It is to be sincerely regretted that such aspersions on the character of useful public institutions, and especially of life insurance companies, when they are shown to be entirely without foundation, should be used as a weapon in the hands of the agents of rival companies in order to destroy competition. There is too much of crimination and re-crimination in the manner in which life insurance business is conducted in Canada as well as in the United States. Rather than seek to cultivate new ground, the agent frequently prefers to poach on his neighbour's, and for this purpose will avail himself of every possible mode of attack on his premises. Every agent will understand what we mean, and none are free from being made to feel the evil of it themselves. It seems to have become a necessity for the insurance agent now-a-days to provide himself with a stock of arguments applicable to each competing concern, and when so many are striving to weaken each other it is not to be wondered at that now and then policy-holders become discontented and attempt to throw it all up in disgust. There is a large field for our life insurance men to cultivate; there is but a very small proportion of the whole adult population of the country insured, and that agent serves his company and its policy-holders best, who seeks new business in this sense, and, while scorning to attack respectable rivals in business, is always ready to protect himself by understanding his own business better than that of his neighbour. As a rule those companies are the most successful who least indulge in this kind of warfare.

TRUTH is tough. It will not break like a bubble, at a touch; nay, you may kick it about all day like a football, and it will be round and full at evening. Did not Mr. Bryant say that Truth gets well if she is run over by a locomotive, while Error dies of lockjaw if she scratches her finger?—*Ex.*

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH COATS, FUR LINED AND TRIMMED, EUROPEAN STYLE, AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME ST.

NEWS SUMMARY.

COLONIAL.

The Government of Natal have signified their readiness to contribute towards an Indian and Colonial Museum in the central part of London. Nearly all the colonies have now signified their adhesion to the Thames Embankment site.

Col. Thomas Ross Church, of the Madras Staff Corps, lately procured a divorce in London from his wife, the well-known novelist, Florence Marryat. She married him at Penang, India, in June, 1854, and in 1860 returned to England, and has since resided there.

A report from South Australia states that Frank Scarr and an exploring party from Blackall, Queensland, have arrived at the Tennant's Creek Station, on the overland telegraph line. They report finding five horses, and discovering evidences of a party having been murdered by blacks on a tributary of the Herbert River. The horses were recognized as belonging to Prout's party, who started from the Herbert last November.

The general elections in South Africa, says a contemporary received by the last mail, are engrossing attention, and Confederation is everywhere the test question. Attention is directed to the disparity of the duties levied respectively on the Cape Colony and Natal, and it is probable that, without reference to the Confederation question, an attempt will be made to bring about a uniformity of duties at all South African ports.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is officially announced that Parliament will meet on December 5.

The Duke of Connaught is to be married next February, and then Prince Leopold will be the only bachelor of the English royal family.

Home, the spiritualist medium, is again conspicuous in Paris and London, where he is exciting considerable interest among the credulous.

There were 190 cases on the docket of the London Divorce Court when it recently began its session, this being the largest number ever recorded.

Lord Roseberry has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of four over Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, Home Secretary.

The Mayor of Bristol yesterday opened a Home for Boys and Girls, which has been erected by public subscription, as a memorial of the late Miss Mary Carpenter.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., has been appointed Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for services in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

The Accrington magistrates have decided that the railway by-law which required passengers without ticket to pay their fare from the station whence the train started was unjust and inequitable, and dismissed.

Lord Dufferin, in passing down Pall Mall, on his way to the Colonial Office, on the day of his return to London, was loudly cheered by gentlemen at the club windows of the Carlton, Reform and Travellers' Clubs.

A state of appalling distress and destitution exists among the mechanics and labourers of Sheffield in consequence of the business depression. Hundreds of persons are living in tenements, without clothing or furniture, which they have been forced to procure food. They are without fuel, and dependent upon the charity of their neighbours for subsistence. The Mayor has called a public meeting to devise measures of relief.

The Prince of Wales is Grand Master of English Freemasons, and on November 6 the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold were advanced to the Thirty-third Degree, at the headquarters of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, 33 Golden Square, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Thirty-third Degree, Grand Patron of the Order. The ceremony was performed by Lord Skelmersdale, Thirty-third Degree, the Sovereign Grand Commander, assisted by the other members of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree.

UNITED STATES.

A severe shock of earthquake is reported from Southern Illinois and the adjoining States.

The Pacific mail steamer *Grenada* has arrived at San Francisco with \$58,000 in treasures, recovered from the wrecked steamer *Georgia*.

Henry Ward Beecher will go to England next summer, under engagement of Hathaway & Pond to give fifty lectures. Mr. Beecher is to receive \$500 a night and all his expenses.

It is reported by some of the President's friends that he will suggest to Congress to increase the amount of silver in the dollar so as to bring it up to par, to make it worth a dollar.

Commodore Shufeldt, of the U. S. navy, has received his instructions for his proposed cruise along the coast of Africa. He is to explore all the rivers, open friendly relations with all the tribes he can discover, and establish commercial agencies where practicable.

Among the pictures sent from this country to the Paris Exhibition were a number owned by persons in the United States, but painted by foreign artists. These pictures had already paid the customs duties when first imported, and the various owners now find that they cannot have them returned without again paying the duties thereon. Several appeals have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, but, under the laws of Congress, he is powerless to remit the duties. If the pictures were the productions of native artists there would be no difficulty about their return.

FOREIGN.

According to the last census, there are in Austria 183 men and 226 women of 100 years old and over.

Fiesole is one of the few Italian towns which has a right to create nobles. A title of Count can be bought there for \$100.

The Crematorium at Gotha has been completed, and economical Germans can be cremated at an expense of 30 marks—say, \$7.15.

Marie Rôze has received a letter from her Paris lawyers announcing the death of her uncle and that he has left her a legacy of \$50,000.

The Court of Appeal in Rome has pronounced against the claimant in the Antonelli will case. She has announced her intention of appealing to the Court of Cassation.

The Princess Marie, daughter and youngest child of the Grand Duke of Hesse, has died of diphtheria. The Grand Duke himself and four more of his children are suffering from the disease.

The proposal to cancel the agreement with the Crown of Hanover and to absorb the Guelph fund has been overruled by Prince Bismarck, who has asked for delay in order to give the Duke of Cumberland time to reconsider his determination.

The widow of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, formerly Theresa Elsler, is dead. She was the sister of Fanny Elsler, the once well-known and wonderful *danseuse*, who created such a *furor* in this country forty years ago, when the Chevalier Wikoff was her impresario.

A German paper publishes statistics which show a vast augmentation of crime in Germany within the last eight years. In Prussia alone the convictions have risen from 6,403 in 1871 to 12,807 in 1878. Assassinations, maimings, violence to women, forgeries, bankruptcies have all increased. This is ascribed to the more expensive mode of life and the dissipation which have prevailed since the French indemnity flooded Germany with money.

King Alfonso is represented as having written to the Pope asking advice on the subject of contracting a second marriage. Personally, he says, the thought of other nuptials is distasteful to him, but continued celibacy may be detrimental to the Spanish monarchy. The papers, too, are beginning to discuss the same subject. The King and his married sister, the Countess de Girgenti, are childless, their two younger sisters are unmarried, and the throne is at the mercy of an accident or a crime. Among the Bourbon princesses considered eligible are the late Queen's elder sister (who is possibly too old for Alfonso), the Princess Blanche

of Orleans, the daughter of the Count of Trapani, and the daughter of the Duke of Seville. Of other princesses, a Protestant being out of the question, the second daughter of King Leopold of Belgium is regarded with the most favour, though she is rather young. The question, especially since Moncasi's attempt on the King's life, is regarded as a serious one, inasmuch as a contested succession or a weak Regency in Spain or Italy might lead to the proclamation of a republic, which would probably bring about in Europe another '48.

RELIGIOUS.

The oldest ordained minister of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, of Flotta, Orkney, has just died, aged ninety-six.

The Free Church of Scotland has a bequest of \$135,000 to use in its foreign mission field. It is thought most of it will be spent in India.

A Parsee lady joined the Methodist Church in Bombay, June 16th, the first instance where a lady of that faith has publicly professed Christianity.

Boston has a new religious idea. An immense non-denominational church is to be built. It is to be open to all and free from sectarianism. The cost will be \$200,000, which amount is to be raised by \$500 subscriptions.

"A wealthy Catholic nobleman" is, *on dit*, to buy, at a cost of £100,000, the estate of Bedford Park, near Chiswick, for the purpose of providing a refuge for members of the religious orders expelled from their monasteries during the present German persecution.

Mr. Samuel Goldman, a New York rabbi, who, with the English, speaks freely the Hebrew, German, and Polish languages, has come as a convert into the Episcopal Church, and is to be a missionary among the Jews of that city, by whom he has been held in the highest esteem.

Among the means used by Mohammedans in India to oppose the progress of Christianity, not the least powerful is the newspaper. The Mohammedan journals (mostly weekly) published in India are very numerous. The exact number we have no means of telling. In every large city in India there is at least one, and in some there are two published. Most of these oppose Christianity with the greatest bitterness and animosity.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, of the Presbyterian Church, makes this interesting and highly significant statement: "In my travels round the world I saw not one new heathen temple; all the pagan worship I saw was in old dilapidated temples. Not very long ago there were 100,000 idol gods in Raratonga; but lately a young man from Raratonga, visiting the British Museum, saw among the wonders there the first Raratonga idol his eyes ever beheld. He was born in Raratonga, and had lived there nineteen years without ever seeing an idol, so clean a sweep had the Gospel made."

Rev. Ralph Stott, a Wesleyan missionary in South Africa, now in his fiftieth year of missionary toil, writes from Natal: "One thing I observe whenever I go among the Natal Indian population, *i. e.*, they are losing all confidence in their heathen gods, and boldly declare their belief in one God. This change to them is in the right direction, and will lead to something more. They are beginning to walk in the light; and if the glorious light of the Gospel is thrown upon them, they will walk in the light, and be saved. Indian heathens and Mohammedans generally move slowly towards the truth; but when set in motion, they continue to move, if the force is continued."

ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

The Viceroy of Egypt will furnish a room on the Queen Anne style at a cost of \$30,000. Tennial, the great cartoon artist of *Punch*, is taking his first vacation in twenty-seven years.

The King of Portugal not only translates Shakespeare into Portuguese, but is a conchologist.

A Paris worker in metals finds himself with a head of green hair from some unknown chemical cause.

Mr. J. Winter Jones, late librarian of the British Museum, is to receive a retiring allowance of £1,000 a year.

The latest invention reported in Europe is a phosphorescent paper, writing or print on which can be read in the dark.

The Medicott collection of ballad literature has been secured for the library of Harvard College, at a cost of about \$4,000.

Mr. Frank Harrison Hill, editor of the *Daily News*, is set down by authority as author of "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield."

The Ameer of Cabul did not translate "Robinson Crusoe" from the Urdu into Persian. The Shere Ali who did was a Tajik in the employ of an English gentleman, Mr. Tolbert.

It is said that the "Work about the Five Dials," to which Carlyle contributed a preface, note testifying his belief in and esteem and affection for the author, is written by the Hon. Maude Stanley.

The Athens Archaeological Society is buying up the houses on the site of the temple of Delphia, transferring them a short distance away, and will, when this work is complete begin to make excavations.

The English Surtees Society has lately published, from the original MSS., the "Charter" of the old Cistercian Abbey of Newminster, of the 12th century, the volume giving a great deal of information about a very interesting district, about monastic life, and many valuable genealogical particulars.

Dr. Sterry Hunt propounded to the Academy of Science in Paris the theory that the modifications of the atmosphere are due to chemical reactions which have taken place on the surface of the earth. This theory is vigorously opposed by M. Meunier, and the subject is to receive further consideration from the scientist.

Among the lecturers the coming season at the London Institution are to be Professor Huxley on "The Elements of Psychology," Cannon Farrar on "Jewish Rabbis and the Talmud," Prof. Monier Williams on "Indian Home Life," Mr. Frederic Harrison on "The Abuse of Books," Mr. Proctor on "Life in Other Worlds," and Mr. E. B. Tylor on "Good and Bad Etymology."

Mr. Petermann, in a recent bulletin of the Royal Academy of Belgium, shows that seeds of clover, timothy-grass, Scotch fir and spruce, gathered between 55° and 60° N. lat., are distinguished from seeds of the same species grown in more southern latitudes by their superior germinating power, and by their superior average weight.

A valuable discovery has just been made in the cellars of the Berlin Museum. Packed in various chests were found some old mosaics which had been bought in Italy during the reign of Frederick William IV. They date from the sixth century, are in the Byzantine style, and belonged originally to the now ruined Church of San Michele, in Ravenna. One of the pictures represents a concert of angels, all playing on different instruments; another shows a frieze ornament set with garlands of laurel, on which doves sway to and fro. It happened that these mosaics arrived in Berlin just at the first outbreak of the March Revolution, and were stowed away in the cellars and forgotten. They are now treated with great care, and are destined ultimately to decorate the crypt of the Royal Mausoleum.

LAW, MEDICINE, &c.

An epidemic of a most unusual nature is reported from Leicestershire. A boy had died suddenly in the Mount St. Bernard Reformatory, and at the inquest held on the body it was stated that several boys in the institution had died in an equally sudden manner. The medical evidence was to the effect that death was the result of brain fever, which was epidemic in the district, many persons suffering from it both in and out of the reformatory.

In respect to the sanitary condition of the towns visited, we have to report the same character of neglect and violation of laws of health common to all or nearly all the inland towns in the United States. These are: Neglect of drainage; inattention to deposits of fetid matter and refuse, animal and vegetable matter; and inattention to the purity of drinking water.

Gentlemen's Fur Gauntlets, in Seal, Otter, Persian Lamb, Etc., at REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 Notre Dame Street.

FOR LADIES' PERSIAN LAMB, BEAVER AND ASTRACHAN JACKETS, GO TO REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

St. Andrew's Ball.

The ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, of Montreal, will celebrate the Anniversary of their Patron Saint by a BALL at the WINDSOR HOTEL, under the Distinguished Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE

MARQUIS OF LORNE,

Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and

H. R. H. the PRINCESS LOUISE,

who have graciously signified their intention of honoring the Ball by their presence, on ST. ANDREW'S EVE,

FRIDAY, NOV. 29th, 1878,

At NINE o'clock.

Subscription Lists will be found at the Windsor Hotel, the Merchants' Exchange, Messrs. McGibbon & Baird's, Dawson Bros., DeZouches, Prince's and A. Murray's, Notre Dame Street.

LADIES' TICKETS - - - \$4.00

GENTLEMEN'S TICKETS - - \$8.00

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Early application for Tickets is necessary, as the number is positively limited.

F. J. LOGIE,

Secretary St. Andrew's Society.



St. George's Society.

MONTREAL, X'mas, 1878.

The state of the finances of SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY renders it imperative on the part of the Board of Management to make known to their fellow-members, and to Englishmen generally, the position which the Society occupies with respect to the resident English poor, whose condition threatens to be very serious during the ensuing winter. Other societies are exerting themselves in behalf of this class whom they are specially called upon to aid, and the numbers of deserving English people in whose behalf this Society appeals to are very large. The receipts of St. George's Society from members is insignificant, considering the influence of Englishmen in this city. The Festivities Committee have made efforts by concerts, &c., during the past season to increase the funds and the Charitable Committee have made every endeavour to economise, but the funds are exhausted, and the Society is in debt. Being confident, however, of such assistance as is required, they have obtained from the Grand Trunk Railway, at cost price, one hundred cords of wood. A large number of destitute widows, children and aged, who have no other resource but your Society, will apply to them in the depth of winter. The Society cannot give them a stone when they ask for bread. The Board of Management therefore decided at their last meeting to open a Subscription Book, which some members will present to you in due course, confidently relying on your generous subscription.

JOHN KERRY,

President.

J. R. MARTIN,

Secretary.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, W. S. WALKER, Esq., Notre Dame street.

ROWNTREE'S PRIZE MEDAL ROCK COCOA.

"Composed, as represented, entirely of Cocoa and Sugar."—DR. J. BAKER EDWARDS.

ADVANTAGES OVER ALL OTHER COCOAS.

Is four times the strength—Cheaper—Perfectly pure—Anti-dyspeptic, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs—Entirely free from Farina or Starch therefore a thin, not a thick and pasty drink. It is one of the most nutritious and agreeable kinds of food which can be used in liquid form, and whilst admirably suited to the sick, is a luxury to those who are in health.

CAUTION!

See that you get it: many other Blues of similar form are represented as being as good, being cheaper, and permitting of more profit they are preferred by many dealers; make no mistake;

GET THE BEST.

WM. JOHNSON, Agent,

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JOHN MOIR & SON,

London, Aberdeen and Seville (Spain),

PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES.

N. B.—Made in the Scotch style—the fruit is not pulped, nor is any pulp added; the fruit thus comes out whole.

MOIR'S ORANGE MARMALADE,

MOIR'S MIXED PICKLES, CHUTNEYS, SOUPS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.

J. M. & S. were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1878, "For the purity and excellence of their Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Soups, Pickles, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, &c.," this being the highest award obtainable.

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ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS

1878-9. Winter Arrangements. 1878-9.

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-engine Iron Steamships:

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Sardinian	4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R.
Circassian	4300	Capt. James Wylie.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Hibernian	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
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Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Richardson.
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Waldensian	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phoenician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,

sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX:

Polynesian	Saturday, Nov. 30
Sarmatian	Saturday, Dec. 7
Circassian	Saturday, Dec. 14
Moravian	Saturday, Dec. 21
Peruvian	Saturday, Dec. 28
Sardinian	Saturday, Jan. 4

Rates of Passage from Montreal:

Cabin	\$67, \$77 and \$87
(According to accommodation.)	
Intermediate	\$45.00
Steerage	31.00

The steamers of the Halifax Line will leave Halifax for St. John's, N.F., and Liverpool as follows:

Caspian	Dec. 30
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24
Hibernian	Jan. 7

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:—
Cabin \$30.00
Steerage 6.00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States.

For Freight or other particulars apply in Portland to H. & A. Allan, or to J. L. Farmer; in Quebec, to Allans, Rae & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Currie; 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris, to Gustave Bonainge, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp, to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam, to Ruys & Co.; in Hamburg, to C. Hugo; in Bordeaux, to James Moss & Co.; in Bremen, to Hein Rappelt & Son; in Belfast, to Charley & Malcolm; in London, to Montgomery & Greenhorn, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow, to James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool, to Allan Bros., James Street; in Chicago, to Allan & Co., 72 LaSalle Street.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Cor. Youville and Common Sts., Montreal.

OLDEST SEWING-MACHINE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

J. D. LAWLOR,
MANUFACTURER OF

LAWLOR'S SINGER AND HOWE SEWING-MACHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 365 Notre Dame Street.
FACTORY 48 and 50 Nazareth Street.

A call before purchasing elsewhere respectfully solicited.

FRAGRANT TERPSICHORE POWDER,

FOR BALL-ROOM & PARQUETTE FLOORS.

It instantly imparts smoothness and polish. Cannot soil dresses. Is not affected by heat or cold. Will give polish to Furniture.

DIRECTIONS.—Scatter a quantity on the floor, and rub in with Willey's Floor Brush, made for the purpose. Keep the powder before the brush as it moves forward.

MESSRS. J. BROWN & BRO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, ST. JAMES ST.,
AGENTS.

ELOCUTION.

MR. NEIL WARNER is prepared to give Lessons in Elocution at No. 58 Victoria street.

Gentlemen's Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Private Lessons if preferred.

Instructions given at Academies and Schools on moderate terms.

CADBURY'S (REGISTERED)

COCOA ESSENCE

PURE, SOLUBLE, REFRESHING,

IS

"GENUINE."

—The Lancet.

"ECONOMICAL."

—Medical Times.

"NUTRITIOUS."

—British Med. Journal.

It is often asked, "Why does my doctor recommend Cadbury's Cocoa Essence?" The reason is, that being absolutely genuine, and concentrated by the removal of the superfluous fat, it contains ten times the amount of nitrogenous or flesh-forming constituents than the average of other Cocoas which are mixed with sugar and starch.

Beware of Imitations, which are often pushed by Shopkeepers for the sake of Extra Profit.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Montreal,
Agent for the Dominion.

Blocks below show the proportion of nitrogenous constituents in each 100 parts of various kinds of Cocoa.

Pearl and other Cocoas retailed at about 40c. per lb.

Homoeopathic and other prepared Cocoas retailed at about 50c. per lb.

Cadbury's Cocoa Essence.

29



FELLOWS'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.



THE PROMOTER AND PERFECTOR OF ASSIMILATION.
THE REFORMER AND VITALIZER OF THE BLOOD.
THE PRODUCER AND INVIGORATOR OF NERVE AND MUSCLE.
THE BUILDER AND SUPPORTER OF BRAIN POWER.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute healthy blood, muscle and nerve, and brain substance, whilst life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure consumption.

By increasing nervous and muscular vigor, it will cure dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the heart and palpitation, weakness of intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, bronchitis, acute or chronic, congestion of the lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures asthma, loss of voice, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epileptic fits, whooping cough, nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name. No other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

<p>For the Effect Produced by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites</p> <p>In diseases of the lungs, the inventor is permitted to refer to the medical gentlemen of St. John, N.B., whose signatures are attached hereto.</p> <p>WILLIAM BAYARD, M.D. EDWIN BAYARD, M.D. THOMAS WALKER, M.D. JOHN BERRYMAN, M.D., Ed. DR. JOHNSTONE, L.R.C.S., Ed. GEORGE KEATOR, M.D. W. H. HANDING, M.R.C.S. J. D. WHITE, M.D. T. W. CARRITT, M.D.</p> <p>I, AARON ALWARD, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the letters of Drs. Earle, Addy, Clay, Jacobs, and Chandler, and also the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.</p> <p>In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of Mayoralty, at the City of St. John, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.</p> <p>Great Seal</p>	<p>Dr. S. Jacobs on Aponia, or Loss of Voice.</p> <p>ORANGE STREET, St. John, N.B., 1869.</p> <p>MR. FELLOWS,</p> <p>SIR,—I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aponia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say it proved to be all you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites."</p> <p>Yours very truly, S. JACOBS, M.D.</p> <p>Dr. Howe's Testimony.</p> <p>PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.</p> <p>MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,</p> <p>DEAR SIR,—During the past two years I have given you Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, yours truly, WM. S. HOWE, M.D.</p>	<p>Inflammation of the Lungs.</p> <p>UPPER SOUTH RIVER, Antigonish, N.S.</p> <p>TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,</p> <p>This is to certify that in February, 1873, I had a very severe and dangerous attack of Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a copious expectoration of mucus and blood, exhausting my strength until I was scarcely able to breathe. My physician held out no hope of recovery, and the evidences were that Hasty Consumption would soon put an end to my sufferings, an opinion concurred in by my friends. My attendants were induced to administer Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, and I am happy to testify that I experienced relief from the very first dose; the effects of the first bottle amazed me, and a very few bottles restored my health completely. I attribute my recovery (under God) to the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I write and testify to the above, simply, that the proper party may receive due credit, and especially that others who suffer may have knowledge of a sure remedy for like diseases.</p> <p>(Signed) MRS. JOHN MCPHEE.</p> <p>We, the undersigned residents of Antigonish, do hereby certify the above correct, from the fact that we are acquainted with Mrs. McPhee and the circumstances attending her case.</p> <p>HUGH K. SINCLAIR, JOHN SINCLAIR, J.P., JAMES A. SINCLAIR, MRS. JAMES SINCLAIR, SIMON SINCLAIR, JOHN MCPHEE, HUGH McNEILS, J.P.</p>	<p>Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.</p> <p>We, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.</p> <p>JAMES G. HUNNIGAN, Pres. of Conference. JOHN McMURRAY, Ex-Pres. of Conference. WM. SARGENT, JOHN A. MOSHER, JOHN W. HOWIE, STEPHEN F. HURSTIS, RICH'D. W. WEIDALL, ALEX. W. NICHOLSON, CRANWICK JOST, ROWLAND MORTON, JOHN JOHNSON.</p> <p>Letter from Rev. J. Salmon, M.D.</p> <p>CHIPMAN, QUEEN'S CO., N.B.</p> <p>MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,</p> <p>SIR,—In the practice of medicine I have recommended your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and found invariably the following results:—</p> <p>Greater freedom in the action of the Lungs, increased and more easy expectoration in cases indicated by dry cough, and decided augmentation of tone to the whole nervous system.</p> <p>I can safely and consistently recommend your invaluable preparation in a variety of cases, especially for Chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility from Liver Complaint, Debility from Fevers, and Debility from Impoverished Blood.</p> <p>I am, sir, yours truly, JAMES SALMON, Practising Physician and Surgeon.</p>
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GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

"IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE AND THE TASTE PLEASANT."

The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced: not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.



LOOK OUT FOR THE NAME AND ADDRESS,
JAMES I. FELLOWS, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

On the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists.



SCIENTIFIC—SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Lectures by Professor H. T. Bovey, of McGill College.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN LECTURE No. VIII.

1. A long sewer of circular section has a uniform slope; show that if the water is to attain the greatest velocity the stream must only partially fill the channel; and if A be the supplement of the angle subtended at the centre of the section by the unwetted portion of the circumference, then $\pi + A = \tan A$.

Ans.—The angle subtended at the centre is $180^\circ - A^\circ$. The sectional area of the water-way is therefore $\frac{R^2}{2} (\pi + A + \sin A)$, and the wetted perimeter is $R (\pi + A)$, where R is the radius.

Then the mean hydraulic depth H is equal to $\frac{R^2 (\pi + A + \sin A)}{R (\pi + A)}$

Now, the velocity varies directly as the mean hydraulic depth, and therefore will be a maximum when H is a maximum.

Putting the differential co-efficient of H with respect to A equal to zero, we obtain finally $\frac{2R(1 + \cos A)(\pi + A) - 2R(\pi + A + \sin A)}{4(\pi + A)^2} = 0$, which

reduces to $\pi + A = \tan A$.
 "Hence, too, we see that the velocity of the stream is greatest when the sewer is not quite full."
 JOHN S. O'DWYER, (3rd year).

2. A low-level sewer of circular section recently constructed in Torquay is seven feet in diameter, and is capable of discharging 8,000 cubic feet per minute; will it be a sewer of deposit?

Find the fall, and also the "head," which would be sufficient to maintain the velocity of discharge, the length of the sewer being about 2,000 feet. If the sewer were constructed of brickwork, what should be its thickness?

Ans.—The velocity of discharge in feet per minute is equal to $\frac{8,000}{\text{sectional area of sewer}} = 208$ nearly.

Therefore the sewer will not be one of deposit, as the velocity is quite sufficient to keep it clear.

Again, the fall in feet per mile is given by the equation $V = 55 (2 F D)^{1/2}$, or $208 = 55 (2 F \cdot 1 \frac{3}{4})^{1/2}$, whence F, the fall in feet per mile, is 4.1 nearly. Hence the fall for a length of 2,000 feet is 1.86 feet, nearly.

To find the head of water necessary to maintain the discharge of 8,000 cubic feet per minute, we have the equation $Q = 2356 \left(\frac{h}{l \cdot d} \right)^{3/2}$, where Q denotes the discharge, h the head, l the length, and d the diameter, all in feet. Hence $h = 1.4$ ft. nearly.

The depth of excavation being twenty feet, the thickness of the sewer is given by $t = \frac{d \cdot r}{100} = \frac{20 \cdot (1 + 3 \frac{1}{2})}{100}$. Hence $t = 10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; so that the sewer will require to be three rings thick of 4-inch bricks.
 T. DRUMMOND (2nd year).

LECTURE IX.

MATERIALS.

Portland Cement is composed of chalk and clay burned at a high temperature, and ground to a very fine powder. The heavier it is, the stronger it becomes and the longer it takes to set; it must therefore be protected from running water. It does not deteriorate from age, if kept dry. The amount of cement required is not less than the interstice space of the sand used.

SPECIFICATION.—It is to be of the best quality, ground extremely fine, and weighing not less than 112 lbs. to the Imperial struck bushel. It is to be brought upon the works in a state fit for use, but it is not to be used therein until it shall have been upon the works at least three weeks. It shall be capable of bearing 350 lbs. per square inch after seven days immersion in water, and shall be tested as the engineer may direct. It shall be mixed in the proportion of one of cement to one of sand, and shall not be used after it has begun to set.

Roman Cement is manufactured from "Septaria," and is cheaper than Portland Cement, but not so strong. It sets quickly, and is therefore useful as an inside rendering. Its tensile strength does not exceed 100 to 125 lbs. per square inch after seven days immersion. It should not weigh more than 75 lbs. to the struck bushel, and should be used in the proportion of one of cement to one of sand.

Medina Cement is also manufactured from "Septaria," and sets very quickly, but has less strength than either Portland or Roman Cement.

Blue Lias and Hydraulic Limes may be used, but they must be of the best possible quality, and should "invariably" be carefully tested. They are to be ground sufficiently fine to pass through a sieve with 1,600 meshes to the square inch.

SPECIFICATION.—The lime (say blue lias) shall be obtained from the lowest and hardest beds of the blue lias formation, and shall be brought in lumps fresh from the kiln and ground upon the works in mills under edge runners.

Lime Mortar:

SPECIFICATION.—The mortar shall be mixed in the proportion of one of lime to two of sand; it shall be well tempered, and ground in similar mills for 30 minutes at least, adding the necessary quantities of water from time to time.

Many other cements are in use (e.g., Keene's Parian, Plaster of Paris, &c.) but are only suited for the interior fittings of public and private buildings.

Sand should be of a pure silicious character, free from nitrogenous and some saline matters, and of various degrees of fineness. It dilutes the cement, so to speak.

SPECIFICATION.—The sand shall be very clean, sharp, washed river sand.

Water.—Fresh or sea water may be used for mixing with Portland cement, and according to Grant's experiments the sea water rather augments the strength of the cement. Only sufficient water should be used to bring the mortar into a thick paste.

Concrete (or **Beton**) is a mixture of mortar, usually hydraulic, with some coarse material, as broken stone, brick, shells or gravel. The material used should be perfectly clean, and of irregular sizes. The proportion of cement should be such as to form good mortar with the sand alone; and the mortar thus made should be somewhat in excess of the interstices to be filled, so that the coarse material may be quite surrounded. The material must be thoroughly saturated with water. No more than is to be quickly used should be mixed at one time.

SPECIFICATION.—(1) Lime concrete shall be composed of clean ballast or stone chip-pings of sizes, and ground hydraulic lime, fresh burned, mixed in the proportion of six by measure of the former to one by measure of the latter.

(2) The Portland cement concrete for the sewers and shafts shall be composed of four measures of hard clean limestone, broken into angular pieces so as to pass in any direction through a ring 2 inches in diameter, two measures of sharp clean sand, and one equal measure of cement. The concrete shall be turned over once dry, twice wet, and thoroughly mixed up on a clean floor, placed in the work, and rammed where directed.

Timber, for permanent work, should be free from injurious shakes, large and loose knots, and sap wood. The best kinds are alder, beech, elm, larch, oak and teak. Processes for preservation are sometimes resorted to.

Iron:

SPECIFICATION.—The castings shall be clean and sound, free from porous places, sand and air-holes, and they, as well as the wrought iron work, shall be free from hammer marks and all other imperfections. The whole shall be delivered on the works free from paint or other coatings. All iron sent with plugging or stopping in any part will be rejected, and must at once be removed. Patterns of all castings are to be approved by the Engineer before being run.

TESTS.

Brick.—(1.) Soak a sample brick in water, and expose it to frost.
 (2.) Weigh the brick, then leave it immersed for a week in a strong solution of sulphuric acid, and weigh it again when dry.
 (3.) The brick should also be subjected to a crushing test.

Earthenware and Stoneware.—For Impermeability.—(1.) Dry the pipe till it ceases to lose weight, submerge it in water for 24 hours, then wipe it dry and re-weigh.

(2.) Tie a bladder over the end, reverse and fill with water, and carefully observe the tendency to sweat.

Cement.—Mechanical.—(1.) Mould the material into blocks of a suitable form, allow them to remain under water for seven days, and then subject them to crushing and tensile strains.

Chemical.—(2.) Subject a portion of it to a standard solution of nitric acid, say distilled water with 10 per cent. of the acid.

Portland Cement.—(3.) In an emergency, make two parts, and keep one in the water and the other dry. If clay preponderates, the part in the water will assume a buff color. If the cement is over-chalked or over-burned to the point of danger, little cracks will be perceptible all round the edge of the wet cake, and if the latter of these indications are found the cement must be laid aside.

Test equally applicable to brick, stone, mortar, &c.—Prepare a cold saturated solution of sulphate of soda, then bring it to the boiling point, and suspend by a string for 30 minutes the sample under trial; then pour the liquid, free of sediment, into a flat vessel, and suspend the stone over it in a cellar. When efflorescences appear on the specimen, it must be dipped in the solution two or three times a day for, say, a week; the quantity of earthy sediment in the vessel collected on a filter and weighed will indicate the effect to be expected from frost on the same sample.

Questions.

1. Explain the method of jointing stoneware pipes. What are the objections to the use of clay as a jointing material?

2. A line of sewer is constructed as follows:—From A to B, a distance of 367 ft., it is 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter; from B to C, 1,720 ft., 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter; from C to D, 2,200 ft., 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter; and from D to outlet, 11,387 ft., 7 ft. in diameter. At B its direction turns through a right angle, with a radius of 200 feet, and at C through an angle of 135°, with the same radius. Find the requisite falls to be given to each length, so that the line from A to D may be running full, and the main sewer half full and discharging at the rate of 3,000 feet per minute.
 H. TAYLOR BOVEY.

28th November, 1878.

WITTICISMS.

For wit, in the combat, as gentle as bright,
 Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade.—MOORE.

WATER in motion, is water still.

WHAT is the exact width of a broad grin?—*Reveille.*

SARCASM is a keen weapon, but in handling it many people take hold of the blade instead of the handle.—*Josh Billings.*

"SANDY, what is the state of religion in your town?" "Bad, sir; very bad! There are no Christians except Davie and myself, and I have my doubts about Davie."

CLASS IN ZOOLOGY.—Prof.: "Do fowls have teeth?" Mr. P.: "Yes, sir." Prof.: "Name one that has." Mr. P.: "Goose." Prof.: "Yes; I know some that have."

"A YOUNG DOCTOR in — spends his leisure hours practising on the violin, and passers-by, thinking an amputation is going on inside, are deluded as to the number of the man's patients."

"Be ever ready to acknowledge a favour," says a writer. We are, sir; we are. What troubles us is, that on one side we are completely loaded down with readiness, while on the other side opportunity is painfully scarce.

THE wise man who writeth to another for information for his own behoof, encloseth a postage stamp for reply, and is informed; but the fool discerneth not the value of a governmental adhesive plaster, and remaineth in ignorance.

GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, IN SEAL, SEA OTTER, PERSIAN LAMB, CANADA OTTER, ETC., AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Gentlemen's Fur Coats, in Seal, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Raccoon, at REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 Notre Dame St.

"CHRISTIANITY AND HERBERT SPENCER NOT
IRRECONCILABLE."

PART II.

We have seen, then, how Herbert Spencer applies his principles of liberty to men. But he takes a still more daring flight. He ventures to apply his axiom to women and the "woman's rights" question, and to demand equal freedom to exercise their faculties for both sexes alike. Our added light as Christians only shows the justice of this with greater clearness. Intellect has no real preëminence over will. It is but the unconscious outflow of will—born of it, yet partaking of the very being of its progenitor. They grow and expand together. If will takes the upper hand, intellect must die. If intellect alone could rule absolutely, life would cease. If, then, the Will or Love principle is the primary cause of woman, and intellect of man, neither was framed in order to rule or absorb the other, but each needs, in order to very existence, liberty, the fullest liberty, to exercise all the faculties. Because different faculties or powers are inherent in the one from those inherent in the other, does that imply that those powers inherent in each should not be allowed free exercise? or, as Herbert Spencer puts it, because woman, as at present developed, has less power and fewer faculties, therefore she should not be allowed fully to exercise and develop *those she has*, is simply the doctrine that might is right.

But our author does not stop here. He wings his way with unwearied power to a still loftier height,—the rights of children. To that he applies exactly the same principles we have already stated, that although the faculties possessed be as yet fewer and less developed, *that* is no argument against complete freedom to exercise the faculties possessed.

As already stated, *we* Christians know that love is life; that children are but the product of affection—literally, little loves, as their mothers call them sometimes, scarcely realizing how utterly true it is. But we know also that love or life cannot exist except in freedom. Love coerced, were such a thing possible—but, thank God! it is not—would cease to exist, would cease to be life at all. We can only develop love by infusing more love; we can only develop life by permitting our derived life to flow into others. Again, not from without but from within must the true life-force come. A child at first is all will, all love. Its desires wake thought and set its intellectual powers in motion, and both combine in physical action. To direct these acts by outward force is as vain with the child as we have seen it to be with the man. The true power is spiritual here, as in the other case. Now here it is "that *men* are but children of a larger growth." Surely, then, here as well as in all the other relations of life, the life principle of "doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us" applies most fully. If we desire children to love us we must love them; and according to the quality of the love we give out to them will be the quality of the love they bear to us. If our love for them be only another form of self-love—the desire to have our love of power exercised *on* and *in* them—it will rouse a like spiritual life in them. We then love, in fact, the *evil* that is in them—not the *good*—and develop thereby the same evil disposition, a like perverted life-force. If, however, we love the remnant of good and truth which God has implanted in them, we nourish that by added life of that quality, from *Him*, flowing through us *into them*. It is therefore by courtesy we can alone beget courtesy, by deeds of kindness only we can beget answering deeds, by gentleness foster gentleness, by love draw forth the higher, holier affections which shall grow with what they feed on, in favour with God and man. Thus we reach Herbert Spencer's conclusion, that the sensitive, growing, expanding nature of the child—quick to receive, apt to be taught, where the will is drawn forth—demands our utmost courtesy, gentleness, and affection, and that we thereby, and thereby only, succeed in real education such as will yield strength for the contests of maturer life. By liberty in equal degree for lesser (less developed) faculties we shall enable them to use these *same* faculties when they are more powerful—when will has become a ruling love, and intellect is fully conjoined with it. One might almost add without irreverence that thus, and thus only, shall we in our finite degree "suffer little children to come unto Him who forbids them not," and escape from doing the evil that hinders "one of these little ones," who are formed to be attracted by *love to truth*.

Social life then begins with the child in that love which begets affection, and greedily absorbs its life-giving warmth and intellectual light, till both grow together into an innate perception of righteousness ere almost it has taken form in deeds. When *this* is attained it brings with it an equal perception of its opposite, wrong doing, in its more interior form—intention—so as to be able to deprive it of its power before it has been called into act. Now women, from their very nature, excel, if left in freedom, in this very quality of perception; and it will be *no evil day* for the nations of the world when *that* faculty is exercised in political life. Women and children make what we call home-life—that which makes *men* of us, and enables us to radiate that influence, by our special channels, upon the world. These are Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics." He begins, according to appearances, with man, and thus sets the pyramid on its apex—the basis of the whole uppermost. The true basis is—a little child. Is it any wonder that our Lord and Master said: "He that would be greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven let him become as a little child," with all his nature opened to receive affection and to respond to it, capable of forgetting self in absorption in what might seem trivial pursuits, yet proud to do the humblest work, if done for one whom he loves? The childlike state is the true social condition, quick to receive impressions from things external—quicker still to receive ideas of things internal. And, paradoxical as it may seem, it is only when *men* have thus become little children that children will be treated as men.

The world at present is but one large unruly nursery, and no principle of mutual love or regard for anything but self to restrain headlong self-will. Just look at some of these children of a larger growth trying to satisfy their appetite with a lot of nice things to eat, till they actually sicken themselves and destroy all enjoyment—*gourmands* the French call them, because it is a prettier word than "gluttons." Others have donned a tinsel cap and glittering robe to lend themselves an air of importance, and go through a series of mummeries before their playmates, calling it *worship*, in hope to transfer some of that worship to themselves, and so inflate their personal power and dignity. And there again,

in a corner of the play-ground, are a group of courtiers—one playing at being king—not really ruling anybody, but *being ruled* by a sense of his own marvellous greatness; while maturer minds, with a smile of pity, pass on in the march of progress, and leave him to enjoy his lonely eminence amid the malice and envy of his courtiers. Still another, and a larger group are playing with bits of paper which they *call* gold, shuffling them from one to another, and feeling proud each of his own possessions, till the one tries to snatch it from the other, the fancied values get torn in the struggle, and are lost to all. Others again are playing at being judge, doling out mock-solemn strictures on acts which they know are more virtuous than many of their own—playing with a justice out of which they have extracted all truth, as a charmer might play with a serpent after extracting the fangs which gave it power to strike. Another group play clergyman, prate of faith, take up some fine hair of external doctrine and split it deftly into two portions before the eyes of their astonished and delighted congregations, allotting one portion for those who have faith and another for those who have *only* works, but do those honestly. It is only a play upon words after all, for they forget that the doctrinal hair-line is a complete production in itself, and needs no splitting—that faith and works, when separated, however carefully and ingeniously, cannot but ultimate in nothing—as all hair-splitting invariably does. And there again a larger knot are gathered together engaged in quite an exciting game—swopping marbles, and dry goods, and hardware, and groceries, and grain, &c. &c. What a clamour there is! and how each shouts himself hoarse detailing the virtues of his own particular wares. Yet, after the swopping is done, the possessions of the whole group, taken in the aggregate, are not at all increased, and each, getting disgusted with his bargain, begins swopping again, with the same melancholy and depressing result. To what end is all this labour, energy, and life-force? A mountain of worry has laboured and brought forth—what? A mouse, that form of *most* destructiveness and *least* usefulness in proportion to its size.

Now, if all this is a *play*, it certainly must be a tragedy, for it ends in the death of all the higher, holier instincts of humanity. Reduce this nursery to order by infusing the spirit of love—the will to serve, not to rule—and the clamour ceases—the trifles appear as trifles, they *are so useless*. The play becomes real play, easy to all; no weight of clamour or self-assertion laid on any, for each will then assist the other with just all he has to give, of power, or possession, or energy, or tact, or skill—the best that is in him. The play has changed from Tragedy to Comedy. All is joyous, bright and lovely. Mirth prevails, and joyous laughter, the laughter of light hearts, the joy of kindly labour which delights in aiding others.

So is it *ever* where love prevails. So God meant it to be in this world of ours. He has ever striven—is striving now to make it so, if only His divine love and wisdom can gain entrance into our being. It is contrary to the very law of the universe that this should be done by force. It is *as* impossible, because Divinely ordered otherwise, for God to force his life into us, as it is for us to force *our* life into others. Yet, with an infinite and constant loving kindness, He has, through all these ages, left no avenue of entrance unassailed. Nature, experience, social life, political life, fellowship with good men—aye! and evil—bring us *ever face to face* with Him the Divine cause of all; for, alas! man's hardness of heart makes it still a truth "that God makes good and creates evil" by that very goodness which is perverted by us. His Divine word comes to us in the clouds of the letter, adapted to every capacity, piercing through every joint of our physical and spiritual nature as a discerner of the thoughts and instincts of the *heart*. Veiled also in the clouds of error and entanglement which go to make up human affairs, there is still the expression of somewhat of His Divine Providence perceptible, if we will but open our eyes to see. Perfect as that Divine Providence is, even though constantly thwarted by our dullness and aversion to its laws, it is yet but a faint promise of what lies concealed beneath those clouds we ourselves have heaped around it. Let us but *begin* to clear its path, by opening our whole being to its influence, and behold the entire face of nature and the aspect of human affairs will rapidly change. Self once destroyed, voluntarily, by the will of self conjoining itself with the Divine will, and *Communism* shall reign among us. We shall have all things common, for each shall seek the other's good *more* than his own, and know in *deed* that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Thus hands anxious to supply it. Is there—can there be—danger in *such* a communism,—a communism of love, not of force? Science and art must develop in such a community, for the desire to serve others is a far stronger, more quickening incentive to invention than any possible intensity of desire to serve *self can be*; and the connection between Heaven and earth—the spiritual and the physical—thus strengthened, *must* bring with it a greater similarity of conditions, annihilating time and space to a degree undreamt of as yet, but but the faint foreshadowing. Material wealth, by the development of the resources our earth contains, shall increase at lightning speed, and be diffused to all with an equal celerity—the celerity of a love which burns to bless. The outward and visible church (if indeed there shall then be *any* church but the world as one universal church) shall be but a centre, radiating usefulness on every department of life, till all shall know and feel themselves surrounded at every point of their physical and spiritual life with influences which descend, through those brethren best fitted to convey them, from that infinite source of all life, our Lord God and Saviour. These, gathering in our tempered influx, shall restore it fourfold in spiritual riches, till the universal prayer shall be on every lip, on every heart, *in every life*, "Thy will be done, as in Heaven so also upon the

EARTH."

If there is a perfectly happy person to be found in the world, it will be the one who has got but little, and don't want anything more.—*Josh Billings*.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

For Sea Sickness, Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment, is a preventive. Every one going abroad, should go provided with a quantity of it, and thus escape the retchings and deadliness of this malady. The most delicate stomach retains it, and is strengthened by it. Druggists sell it.

the revolution that is going on and the changes that a score or so of years may establish too firmly as constitutional amendments to be resisted in a constitutional way. Professor Tyndall has a paper on "Virchow and Evolution," a misleading title, as the subject is really an apology for his own views and a defence of his position as against some mistaken criticisms founded on Virchow's lecture at Munich last year. "First and foremost," says he, "I have never advocated the introduction of evolution into our schools," and again, "I share the opinion that the theory of evolution, in its complete form, involves . . . spontaneous generation. I agree with him that the proofs are still wanting." He protests rightly against the association of the theory of evolution with Socialism, and quotes Lange's remark "that the Socialists would welcome anything that helped them to annihilate Governments whether it be atheism or papal infallibility." "National Insurance" is an attempt to invent a cheap, practical and popular means of abolishing poor-rates, not very practicable off of paper. Mr. Lowe takes up the defence of the science of Political Economy, such as it is, on the ground that nothing better is offered us. He is not very sanguine as to the future, thinking that that remains for the Sociologists, but he claims for the past a success, setting aside physics and mathematics, greater than that of any of the moral sciences. "Chrysanthema gathered from the Greek Anthology" are some of the most delicate renderings of the beauties of those old songsters who anticipated our Elizabethan poets and modern lyricists in all that is fresh and sweet and loving in nature. Mr. Hardinge's night verses are good to read. "University Work in Great Towns" is followed by another paper on the all absorbing governmental system by Mr. Traill, who seems to find no ground for aught but despair in either the people or the ministers of the present age. An interesting little lecture by Mr. Ruskin on three characteristic works of the Pre-Raphaelites (Rossetti, Millais and Burney Jones) is to be continued. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe concludes his recollections of the revival of Greek independence, and Mr. Gladstone winds up the number with some "Electoral Facts," which seem to be intensely pleasing to himself, though we have seen the same figures used with equal satisfaction on the other side.

MUSICAL.

CAMILLA URSO CONCERTS.

It is seldom we have the pleasure of recording such an excellent performance as that we attended in the Mechanics' Hall on Tuesday evening, 19th inst. There was a large and appreciative audience; but we are sure that had the absent ones known what an excellent treat was provided for those who attended the performance, there would not have been a vacant seat in the Hall. Madame Camilla Urso played a Fantasia on a movement from "Othello," and though we have frequently heard the lady before, we were surprised at the wonderful command she possesses over her instrument. Her attack was vigorous and precise, her stopping was perfectly tuned even on the highest notes, and she played in thirds and octaves with the greatest ease. The harmonics, too, were brought out with wonderful clearness, although the night was altogether unfavourable for stringed instruments. At the close of the first piece she received a perfect ovation, the applause only subsiding on her re-appearance with her violin to perform another piece. Now, in the name of common sense, why should an artiste after going through the arduous task of performing a violin solo such as the one mentioned be expected to return to the platform and play another? It is very complimentary, no doubt, to the artiste, but it is demanding a double supply for a single fee. If we *must* have more music than we bargain for on entering the room, let us remain after the programme is finished, and pay again for so much more. This plan would have a double advantage—it would enable performers to receive a fee in proportion to the value of their services, and those who *do not* care to hear the extra pieces would not be obliged to remain late for the selfish gratification of those who *do*. Later in the evening Madame Urso played Wieniawski's Second Polonaise in the same finished style in which she performed her preceding solos, and being again encored, played Wieniawski's "Legende." We were glad she was encored this time, for we think her playing must have been a study for the many aspiring young violinists who delight themselves and torture the musical faculties with this sublime composition. It is only a few days since we passed some of the most miserable moments of our existence listening to a tyro twisting this admirable melody out of shape, and we hope that he will either take a few lessons from Madame Urso or try some less pretentious composition. We will not draw a comparison between the celebrated composer and the lady who performed his pieces; let it suffice to say that we have heard him play both the "Legende" and the "Polonaise," and we were greatly delighted with Madame Urso's rendering of both.

Miss Ivy Wandesforde was the Soprano soloist, and acquitted herself creditably. Her voice is scarcely sufficiently powerful for public singing, but it is sweet and well cultivated. We thought her performance in the concerted pieces greatly surpassed her interpretation of the ballad music allotted to her, although the baritone and tenor overpowered her in the louder parts. Mr. Tower has an excellent tenor voice and uses it skilfully. We liked him in the operatic music, and also in his solo "Sound an alarm," although we cannot say we admire the solo; the great feature in it seems to be the high A, which Mr. Tower gave out with the force of a Stentor. In the middle part, where the command is given fortissimo on D, Mr. Tower got slightly out of tune, probably from want of care, as he sang perfectly in tune throughout the entire evening. Mr. Rudolphsen was a host in himself. His voice has become stronger and heavier since we last heard him (probably from having to sing bass parts so frequently), and his ballad singing was not altogether so exquisite as we remember it; still, we could see style and culture in every phrase, and his trills and roulades were worthy of a prima donna. Miss Wandesforde, Mr. Tower and Mr. Rudolphsen sang several pieces from different operas as well as we care to hear them sung. Miss Wandesforde and Mr. Rudolphsen sang the comic duet "L'Elisir d'amore" in excellent style, which brought down the house, and they responded with Mendelssohn's beautiful duet "The flight of the swallows," surely a piece as unlike the preceding as possible. It did not

seem to please the audience as well as the buffo duet, but it was nevertheless excellently sung.

One piece we did not like, although it was performed fairly enough, and that was the duo from "Lucia di Lammermoor," between Edgardo and Henrice. It is surely an absurdity only to be found in Italian music, where men vowing hatred and war to the knife, like a rhythmic marching air, and end with the conventional four bars of even crotchets (subdominant, dominant, seventh, tonic, &c.) with the usual high chest note for the tenor at the close. If we *are* to have men singing under circumstances let us have the music of Beethoven, Weber, or even Wagner, which expresses the words used, and not the silly, meaningless Italian effusions of Donizetti. We must not forget to mention Herr Benno Scherek, who played a piano solo, which though announced as a Hungarian Fantasia by Liszt, we thought sounded more like "Rigolette" by that composer. (Are we not right, Herr Scherek?) He also took part in a duet with Madame Urso, and played the accompaniments splendidly throughout the evening. It is a pity that such a magnificent instrument, as the Weber piano which was used at this concert, undoubtedly was, should be so defaced by the name appearing upon it so conspicuously.

We hope Madame Urso and her troupe will visit us again at an early date; we will gladly welcome them as artists of no mean order.

On Monday evening, Nov. 18th, at Zion Church the lecture on Handel by the Rev. Mr. Bray, illustrated from the works of the great master by the Church Choir, under Dr. MacLagan, took place. We expected a good lecture from the Rev. lecturer, and we got it, and consequently we have nothing more to say on that point, except that in his happiest style he gave a short and pithy "life of Handel." With regard to the musical illustrations we can hardly speak so favourably. The performance after the lecture commenced with a solo by Miss Scott who, naturally enough, having to open the ball, was a little nervous, and did not do herself justice; however, she amply made amends in her second and last attempt, when she overcame the feeling and sang really well. In criticising a concert of this kind, we do not think it fair to expect amateurs to sing like professionals. What we say is: if any one takes the position of a professional or sets himself or herself up as a "professional vocalist," then the public have a free and perfect right to criticize severely. For it is only natural to suppose that the performer believes himself perfect or he would not perform, and consequently the cynic has a right to be cynical, even leaving just criticism out of the question. Miss Cowan did not sing as well as we have heard her, nor did the choir render Handel's splendid "Unto us a child is born" as well as we have heard them do so, but, as a whole, it was neatly done. The piece is difficult, and the gallery inconvenient for the grouping of the singers, since we notice the basses were on one side and the altos on the other, instead of being together.

Mr. Delahunt sang better than we have yet heard him, and as we are able to compare his performance with a similar one which took place in the rink, we can simply say he has greatly improved. He still somewhat mumbles his words, and we would recommend him to pay special attention to this, but he was far away the best singer present in the choir. The tenors performed their parts clearly and creditably, and, as a whole, they were in better form than the basses or altos. Taking the concert altogether, it was a success. The weather was very unpropitious, yet there were present some 500 people, and we imagine their expectations were quite realized.

The Masonic Concert held in Montreal on Wednesday evening last was in every way a success. The hall was well filled—better, we think, than we have seen it at all this season—notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The Chairman, Melbourne M. Tait, Esq., opened the entertainment with a pleasant speech, much to the purpose, and then followed the musical part of the programme. Want of space prevents us from going into details. All interested seemed to strive to do their best, and their endeavours were appreciated by the audience. We trust that it was as great a success financially as it was in every other respect.

We understand Mr. Albert Weber has received an order for one of his finest Cabinet Pianos for the use of the Princess during her stay at the Windsor Hotel.

The Mendelssohn Choir purpose giving an entertainment in the American Church on 13th proximo. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will take part in the programme.

STR.—I should like to know why it is the daily newspapers find it difficult to write honestly when criticising any musical performance which takes place in Montreal. Thus saith on Saturday the *Gazette* "A large and appreciative audience, composed of the elite of the city, welcomed the advent of the Marie Roze-Mapleson troupe at the Academy of Music last night." The audience may have been *select*, appreciative it certainly was, but large it was *not*. Very few seats were taken in the balcony, although the body of the hall was comfortably full. "The gods" also were not at all satisfactorily represented. Is this a result of the dishonesty so severely criticised by you on the occasion of the Rivé-King concerts, when there "was much ado about nothing." Not more than one-half show up were very second-rate. Moral, "Once bit twice shy," said the Montreal people. "As faith was not kept in the last case, how do we know it will be this time?" and consequently when *good* concerts are really given, few avail themselves of the opportunity, and those who do are "very select" and shew their "selectness" by clapping and encoring in the middle of the songs and pieces, perfectly regardless of whether there is any meaning in so doing, and frequently spoiling the harmony.

All musicians must certainly wish every success to those who endeavour to elevate the musical taste of this city by bringing artists of first-class talent amongst us. That the musical education does want looking to is proved by the fact that the splendid instrumental exertions made by Mr. Pease on the piano

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER ON MUSIC.

We quote the following from the *Times* of the 24th ultimo. The Bishop of Gloucester, from his position in a city so long associated with sacred music through the Three Choir Festivals, can exercise a highly beneficial influence upon the art both by precept and example; and we have much gratification therefore in drawing the attention of our readers to his recent speech on distributing the prizes gained by the Gloucester students at the musical examinations in connection with Trinity College, London; his warm tribute to the power of music being perhaps even more forcible from the fact of his declaring his entire ignorance of the science. "In addressing the competitors his lordship said nature had denied him the gift of what is called 'an ear for music'; and while he could feel the pleasure that flowed from hearing a melody he could not penetrate into the mysteries of harmony, and therefore he was a singular specimen of one who respected, though he did not thoroughly love, music. In answering the question, What is music? he reviewed the progress of musical art since the Renaissance age, and pointed out that from the middle of the sixteenth to the end of the seventeenth centuries musical composers endeavoured not only to please the ear, but also to touch the sensibilities. At the beginning of the present century the power of music to express sentiment began to be clearly recognised. Every one hearing very fine music must have felt that it expressed some inward feeling, something hardly to be analysed, expressing a realm of thought in part felt and in part lying beyond. A distinguished German, addressing music, said: 'Away, away, thou speakest to me unutterable things that I have life-long sought for and never, never found.' That was saying in highly poetic language that music had powers of expression that went beyond even the power of words. Some of our composers had made this a subject of very careful study. Haydn had done this in the first movement of the first Symphony. But music was something more than a means of expressing sentiment and feeling. There was a power in music to call out the emotions, the nobler and the better feelings. It was in touching the inner life, in penetrating the inner chambers of the soul, and in awaking nobler feelings, that music showed its greatest and its noblest power; and no music deserved to be thoroughly admired and honoured except in a great measure it expressed that power. If music only appealed to the ear he should not care to hear any more; if it only expressed his inner feelings he should not care to hear much more; but if he could sit in the concert-room or in the spacious minster, and listen to music which called his better emotions and feelings to the surface, then he began to say to himself 'This is truly a divine art,' and, imperfectly constituted as he might be, he uncovered his head and honoured and revered the great, the divine art of music."

MARMALADE.

The good people of Halifax have the pleasure of the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and although we of this part of the Dominion are not to have the same opportunity of honoring our Sailor Prince we may congratulate ourselves in that, so far as His Purveyors (Messrs. John Moir & Son) are concerned, we are to have at least a share of the specialties put up by these celebrated Scotchmen for the delectation of Royalty. All sorts of good things are promised, some of them already to hand. Jams and Jellies—real Scotch Jam made in the Scotch style—"not pulped nor any pulp added, the fruit thus comes out whole," and very different to that usually sold here, which is found to be as much gelatine as fruit. Marmalade made in Spain from fresh oranges—think of this—the orange does not undergo a long sea voyage, does not become tainted, NOR WILL IT FERMENT, but is picked in the morning and converted into Marmalade after dinner. This making of Marmalade in Spain is quite a new move. The condition in which oranges were received in Scotland from Seville has always been very unsatisfactory to makers of this article, always in bad order, a large proportion unfit for use, and the remainder in anything but good condition for making good Marmalade. As the only way to overcome this difficulty, Messrs. Moir have opened a factory at Seville where, in future, their Marmalade will be prepared from oranges which will be delivered daily fresh gathered from the gardens. And now this celebrated Scotch Preserve will come to us retaining all the original richness of the finest oranges with their flavor unimpured, and gathered when ripe only. We must be sure and get Moir's, as with the proverbial caution of their countrymen, Messrs. Moir have secured from His Majesty the King of Spain, a convention for five years permitting them alone to preserve Marmalade in any part of Spain.

Calfsfoot and Table Jellies are among the choice things, Potted Meats, Soups, and a long list of productions, all of which are prepared with the greatest care and attention to the quality of the stock and process of manufacture. Several very flattering testimonials to the quality of Moir's preparations have been given by eminent authorities, and lately at Paris they were awarded the GRAND GOLD MEDAL for the Excellence and Purity of their Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, etc., and this is the highest award of the Exhibition. Let us enjoy through the holidays our share of these delicacies, and if we cannot see His Royal Highness, we can at least regale ourselves with the special preparations of his Purveyors.—*Adv.*

ACCIDENTS.

In our advertising columns will be found a list of persons who have received compensation from the Accident Insurance Company of Canada, for injuries received. It is really wonderful how many accidents occur, and how easily they are brought about. The amount of premium is so small that all provident people should insure.

"Canadian Celebrities. IV.—Sir Francis Hincks," will appear in our next number.

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and by Mr. Mark Kaiser on the violin were not encored nearly so vociferously as the vocal selections by the remaining artists, and yet the performance of these two gentlemen were simply magnificent. The brilliancy and firmness of the touch of Mr. Pease was extraordinary, the most difficult passages being rendered distinctly and with perfect expression. Practise and care will make Mr. Kaiser one of the first violinists of the day. He is awkward in the management of his instrument, and a few lessons from a "master of deportment" might teach him how to walk on and off the stage properly, and also how to stand on it when he was there. Of Marie Roze-Mapleson there can be but one opinion—her pleasant unsophisticated manner is very engaging, and she has eminently the art of making her audience forget her in the song she is singing.

Mr. Carleton, baritone, has, I think, a better voice than Mr. Karl, although both were very good. Altogether the concerts were delightful. The promoters certainly deserved more support than they obtained. On Saturday night there were many less present than on the preceding evening, and it is much to be feared that the originators of the entertainment are not reimbursed for their trouble. This is a pity, and I trust that the citizens will in future support and back up the efforts made in this direction. With honest management, and by strictly carrying out promises made to the public, it cannot be doubted that good concerts can be made to pay.

Mr. Wallace took your hints last time, as to having in future properly dressed ushers to show people their places, and I would venture to hint to him another improvement. Most of the voice—especially in the softer parts of a vocal piece—is lost in the "wings." As I am given to understand Mr. Wallace has taken the Academy of Music for the season; is it not worth his while putting up a sounding board, so as to throw the voice down; this would make it easier for the singer, and certainly more pleasant for the audience.

Then, again, I would propose that a full programme should be given, and no encores allowed. Now, had the programmes in either of Friday or Saturday night's concert been adhered closely to, as it would have been in England, the performance would have been over in one hour from its commencement. This looks very much like "bidding for an encore," and is certainly *infra dig.* Make out a good programme, and stick to it! Perhaps, as an exception, allow one or at most two encores, but to permit each artist to be almost indiscriminately recalled, as they were in these cases, is puerile in the extreme.

Excuse my taking so much of your space, but before closing, I must ask you to allow me to express an opinion of the Weber piano. You say in your last edition that Marie Roze-Mapleson brings her piano all the way from New York, and no wonder, for the instrument was one which did credit alike to the performers and manufacturers, and I should have thought that the instrument itself was sufficiently good without spoiling the programmes with advertisement, as was the case.

Please excuse the length of this letter, but really yours is the only paper that seems to dare to allow free and fearless criticism, so I trouble you accordingly.

I am, A MUSICAL SUBSCRIBER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—In answer to the attack made upon me in the SPECTATOR of 16th inst., I beg to state that I was not Mr. Strakosch's agent, and was not therefore responsible for the announcement to which you take exception. In justice, however, to Messrs. Hathaway & Pond, the agents, I may state that when it was found Messrs. Pantaleoni and Westburg could not arrive in time from Europe for the concerts, Mesdames Rivé-King and Maretzek, two eminent artists, were substituted for the vocalists. I am not responsible for the announcements made by Mr. Stetson as to the number of his troupe, but I can assure you there were more than 40 persons engaged in the piece. In conclusion, I would remark that it would be more to the credit of a journal claiming to be respectable and truthful to make itself first acquainted with facts before it attacks individual character. As lessee of the Academy, I am not responsible for the announcements made by those to whom I may sublet it.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WALLACE.

We are happy to publish Mr. Wallace's letter, and are indeed glad to know that he was not responsible for the deceptive advertisements which appeared in connection with the concerts referred to. But why does Mr. Wallace offer such a lame and illogical plea for Messrs. Hathaway and Pond? and, if he had no connection with the concerts, how is he so well-informed about all the details of arrangements made by the gentlemen who *did* engineer the concern? If Messrs. Whoever-*did*-make-the-arrangements engaged Madame Rive-King and Madame Maretzek, they made it appear as though they had engaged those artistes in addition to those who had been previously announced, and not instead of them. Nay, even at the concerts not a word was said in apology for the absence of (not two artists, Mr. Wallace, but) Messrs. Pantaleoni, Gottschalk, Weizand, Westburg, and Madame Litta! We have it on the best of authority that Mr. Wallace engaged the troupe from Messrs. Hathaway and Pond; that he issued and paid for all the advertisements; that he engaged all the ticket-takers and ticket-sellers; and that he received all the money taken at the door and elsewhere.

Mr. Wallace says he is not responsible for Mr. Stetson's advertisements, as he only sub-let the Academy, &c. Now, if he will read our article, he will see that his name was never mentioned in connection with Mr. Stetson's advertisements; and we were told by Mr. Conly that it was Mr. Wallace who advertised him as "Premier Basso of the World," that gentleman himself characterizing the proceeding as "a bit of jugglery."

Will Mr. Wallace inform us who signed the requisition which was sent to Mr. Strakosch requesting him to give two concerts in Montreal? also, if, before the announcement of any such requisition was made in the *Star*, he had not actually the tickets printed and the room engaged for two evenings? It is just because we are "respectable and truthful" that we object to this mode of doing business, and we may say that we are careful not to publish any statements in this journal without good authority.

Furs Cleaned, Dyed and Made Over in Latest Styles, at REYNOLDS & VOLKRELS, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET

WILLIAM DOW & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.

SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT,
India Pale and Other Ales, Extra Double and
Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use
our labels, viz. :-

- Thos. J. Howard - - - - 173 St. Peter street.
- Jas. Virtue - - - - - 19 Aylmer street.
- Thos. Ferguson - - - - 289 St. Constant street.
- James Rowan - - - - - 152 St. Urbain street.
- Wm. Bishop - - - - - 69 7/8 St. Catherine street.
- Thos. Kinsella - - - - - 144 Ottawa street.
- C. Maisonneuve - - - - 588 St. Dominique street.

WILLIAM E. SHAW,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
195 St. James Street, Montreal.
Best stand in the city.

John Date,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, Brass
Founder and Finisher,
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,

Comprising, in part,
Chandeliers, Brackets,
Cut, Opal and Etched Globes,
Portable Lights, &c. &c.
DIVING APPARATUS.

The manufacture of complete sets of Submarine
Armour is a specialty, and full lines of these goods
are always in stock, Air Engines, Helmets, Rubber
Dresses, &c., &c.

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,
Of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest
notice.
655 and 657 Craig Street.

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MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE PROOF SAFES,

49 St. Joseph Street,
MONTREAL.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
205 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
(Opposite Dupre Lane)
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A very large assortment
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PLATEDWARE, COMMUNION
SERVICES, COLLECTION
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variety of the best class of
ware suitable for presenta-
tion.

Wedding Presents, &c.
Having a thorough know-
ledge of the Electro-Plate
business, the public may
confidently rely on the quality of the goods offered for
sale being the very best.

Prices low. Inspection invited.

SHOW-ROOM, 370 ST. PAUL STREET.

JOHN WATSON, Jr.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
FURNISHED BY THE
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This Company having transacted business in Canada
so acceptably for twenty-seven years past as to have,
to-day, the largest Canada income of any Life Com-
pany save one (and a larger proportional income than
even that one).

NOW ANNOUNCES

that it will deposit, in the hands of the Government of
Canada, at Ottawa, the whole RESERVE, or RE-IN-
SURANCE FUND, from year to year, upon each Policy
issued in Canada after the 31st March, 1878. Every
such Policy will then be as secure as if issued by the
Government of Canada itself, so far as the safety of
the funds is concerned.

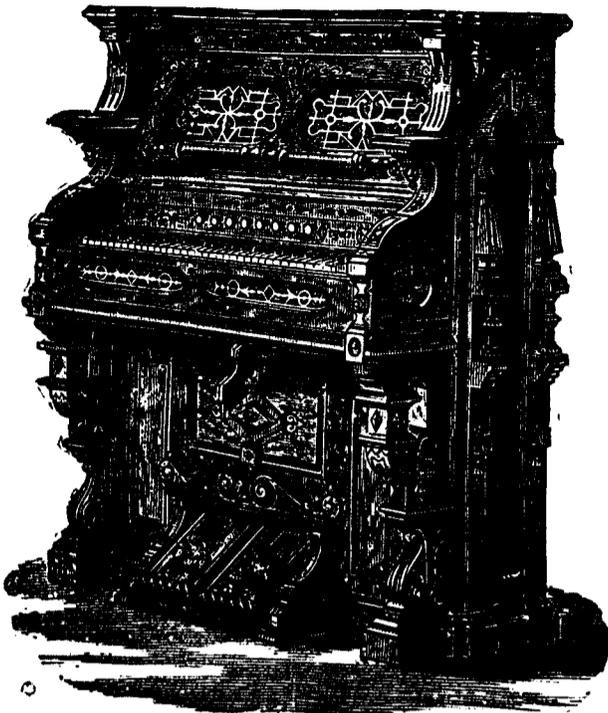
The importance of having even a strong Company,
like the ÆTNA LIFE, backed by Government Deposits,
will be appreciated when attention is directed to the
millions of money lost, even in our own Canada,
through the mismanagement of Directors and others
during a very few years past.

Office—Opposite Post-Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL DISTRICT BRANCH,
J. R. ALEXANDER, M.D., Manager.
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CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS

CAPTIVATE THE WORLD.



EVERY INSTRUMENT
FULLY WARRANTED

PRE-EMINENT FOR
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Having not only received Diploma of Honor and Medal of Highest Merit at the United
States Centennial International Exhibition, but having been UNANIMOUSLY
PRONOUNCED, BY THE WORLD'S BEST JUDGES, AS SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHERS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

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DETROIT, MICH.



NOW IS THE TIME!

HAVING decided to go exclusively into
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, I will
this Fall sell off my entire Stock of STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, at startling prices. Having
the best Stock in the West End, this is an oppor-
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at low prices.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT
THOS. BRADY'S,
400 ST. JOSEPH ST. 400.

T. SUTTON,
HAIR DRESSER AND PERFUMER,
114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

Gentlemen favouring the above establishment will
have their Haircutting, Shaving, &c., properly done
by experienced operators.
A nice stock of Toilet requisites from the best
makers to select from at reasonable prices.

114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Old Post Office Building.



ESTABLISHED 1850.
J. H. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
13 Place d'Armes Hill,
Near Craig street.

Having dispensed with
all assistance, I beg to inti-
mate that I will now devote
my entire attention to the
artistic production of the
better class of work.
Orders for which are respectfully solicited.

R. C. WILSON,

236 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
L. W. SMITH, 665 CRAIG STREET, corner Bleury,
AGENT FOR
HUNT, BARNES & CO.,
CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

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UNDERTAKERS,
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Office Desks and Jobbing a Specialty.

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SHOULD READ

THE "CANADIAN SPECTATOR."

A HIGH-CLASS LITERARY WEEKLY
AND MONTHLY JOURNAL,

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NON-PARTISAN—NON-SECTARIAN,
TREATING ALIKE

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Questions of the Day.

and bringing to bear on the subjects treated an
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AGENTS

FOR THE

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(Advertisements) I. RICHARDSON, 4 Toronto St.
OTTAWA - - - - - ALFRED COLE.
CORNWALL - - - - - MRS. JAMES.

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The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and
the public that he has opened a

GALLERY,

ON THE
Corner of CRAIG & VICTORIA SQUARE,
Where pictures of all descriptions are made, at
reasonable prices.

A trial respectfully solicited.
G. C. ARLESS

Patronized by Their R. H. the Prince of Wales and
Prince Arthur, His Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, and both suites.

W. DANGERFIELD,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
279 Notre Dame Street, and
1327 St. Catherine Street,
MONTREAL.

GEORGE PAYNE,
GUN MAKER,
Dealer in Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Requisites.
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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR MOVING
AT
380 DORCHESTER STREET,
SIMPSON'S EXPRESS.

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ONE OR TWO BRAND NEW SINGER
SEWING MACHINES of the best pattern.
Address, P. O. Box 350, Montreal.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FUR TRIMMING IN STOCK OR CUT TO ORDER, AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SQUIRREL BOAS, BLACK AND NATURAL, EXTRA FINE AND LONG, AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME ST.

Insolvent Act of 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

DAVID A. LAFORTUNE, of the City and District of Montreal, Agent,
Plaintiff:

VS.

HEDWIGE B. LANGEVIN, wife separated as to property from Eugene Fenion, Veterinary Surgeon, both of the Parish of La Nativité de la Sainte Vierge d'Hochelaga, District of Montreal, and the latter for the purposes of authorising his said wife,
Defendants.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.
C. O. PERRAULT,
Official Assignee.

Office of LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SRATH,
Montreal, Nov. 26, 1878.

Insolvent Act of 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of ADOLPHE ROY & CO.,
Insolvents.

AUCTION SALE OF

Wholesale Stock of Dry Goods.

The undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Store, No. 337 St. Paul street, on THURSDAY, 5th December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the valuable stock of Dry Goods, belonging to the Estate of the above-named Insolvents, amounting, as per inventory, to \$44,000. The stock and inventory may be seen on application at the premises, and full information may be obtained at the office of John Fair.

The terms and conditions will be made known at time of sale.
JOHN FAIR,
C. BEAUSSOLEIL,
Joint Assignees.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

No. 115 St. Francois Xavier street,
Montreal, 29th Nov., 1878.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

Until further notice, Trains will leave HOCHLAGA DEPOT as follows:—

Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. and 4.10 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.40 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.
Train for St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.
Train from St. Jerome at 5.00 p.m.
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent.

C. A. STARK,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R. R. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 4 p.m. for New York, and 9 a.m., 4 and 6 p.m. for Boston.
Two Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy; also, between St. Albans and Boston via Fitchburg, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

9 a.m., Day Express for Boston via Lowell.
4 p.m., Mail for Waterloo.
4 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, also for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving in Boston 7 a.m., and New York 7.15 a.m., next morning.
6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m., via Fitchburg 7.30 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.
Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, via Fitchburg 6 p.m., and New York at 3 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m.
Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 8.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal 12 m., excepting Saturday nights, when it will leave New York at 4 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. Sunday morning.
For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.
Boston Office, 222 Washington street.

G. W. BENTLEY, Genl. Manager. J. W. HOBART, Genl. Supt.

S. W. CUMMINGS,
General Passenger Agent.

Montreal, 10th June, 1878.

ABSORPTION VS. DISEASE.

It is a settled fact that the Holman Liver and Stomach Pad has effected more cures. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad has made warmer friends. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad has grown faster in favour, than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic liver and stomach difficulties. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is not a "patent medicine," but a "scientific" principle.

No other system of treatment can show such a result. Five hundred testimonials received, unsolicited, from grateful patients, of what the Holman Pads have done for them.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

The Following Testimonials Recently Received:—

LUTON, Ont., Oct. 25th, 1878.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
71 King street West, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN.—I have worn the Pad and my health has improved considerable. After I had worn the Pad two days I felt so sick, and my nerves would shoot so, that I came near taking it off. I am glad that I kept it on, for I am so much better. Before I used the Pad I had the chills fever. I had to take quinine all the time, but since I have worn the Pad the chills have disappeared and I have a good appetite. I enclose two dollars and fifty cents for another Pad.
Yours truly,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
Luton P.O., Rigby County.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18th, 1878.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame Street, Montreal:

I can certify the Holman Pad has been used by me much to my profit and improved health. I would recommend it to all dyspeptics.
Very truly yours,
GEORGE ROGERS.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of the Holman Liver Pad. I have been a sufferer from bilious headache and dyspepsia for the last twenty-five years. All that time I had been using doctor's medicines, which was of no use, until I got the Pad, which has been a great boon to me.
Very truly yours,
Mrs. GEORGE ROGERS.

The Rev. D. O. Crossley, of Trenton, Ont., writing under date Oct. 24th, says:—I am delighted with the effect produced on me by wearing Special Pad. My bowels are as regular as ever in my life.
Yours respectfully,
Rev. D. O. CROSSLEY.

Extract from a PRIVATE LETTER sent to the Holman Liver Pad Co. from one of the most influential gentlemen in Ontario of what the Pads have done for him:—

DEAR SIRS.—The effects of the Pads in my case have been really wonderful. I have had no recurrence of the excruciating pains I suffered from congestion of my liver since I put it on. My appetite is good, and I can eat almost anything that is set before me with impunity. I certainly have not eaten any Dutch saur kraut or boiled cabbage, but I have eaten the next best things—ham and eggs. Before I put them on my stomach was as delicate as an infant's, and the very lightest food, such as oatmeal gruel, porridge, or chicken soup, I dare not touch. I will be seventy years old next month, and have GAINED TWELVE POUNDS IN FLESH since I commenced using them. One gentleman, the Treasurer of our County, got one that I sent for, and I heard him say that his health has not been so good in seven years as it is now. Another gentleman whom I let have one told me he would not be placed back in the same state of health that he was before he put it on for one thousand dollars. What I want to have your advice about is this—I have worn two, and if the constant use of it would not be injurious to my health I would wear one all the time. I dread a recurrence of the torture I have suffered.

Druggists, Merchants and Patients from every quarter of the country are cordially and earnestly attesting the efficacy of Holman's Pad. Its effect has proved marvellous even in the most stubborn Chronic Cases, and where all hope had disappeared under ordinary treatment.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

Head Offices: { 301 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL,
71 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

AND AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY LYMANS, CLARE & CO., MONTREAL,
AND LYMAN BROTHERS & CO., TORONTO.

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE POST FREE.

VICTORIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, Hamilton, Ontario.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary. GEO. H. MILLS, President.

WATER WORKS BRANCH

Continues to issue policies—short date or for three years—on property of all kinds within range of the city water system, or other localities having efficient water works.

GENERAL BRANCH:

On Farm or other non-hazardous property only.

RATES—Exceptionally low, and prompt payment of losses.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 4 HOSPITAL STREET.
EDWD. T. TAYLOR,
Agent.

Competent

Testimony.

FROM CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

CLARKHURST, GOLD SPRING,
June 22, 1874.

DEAR MR. WEBER:

"For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house, where one of your splendid Parlor Grands now stands. I have praised and recommended them to all my friends, and shall continue to do so."

Very truly yours,

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

From time to time we shall publish the written opinions of some of the following artists, all of whom have endorsed the

WEBER PIANOS

in the most unreserved manner, viz.: Christine Nilsson, Annie Louise Cary, Carlotta Patti, Julia Rive-King, Ilma de Murka, S. B. Mills, James M. Wehli, Teresa Carreno, Arabella Goddard, Johan Strauss, Pauline Lucca, Emma Albani, Victor Capoul, Italo Campanini, Victor Maurel, Octavia Torriani, S. Behrens, Mad. Camila Urso, Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Sig. Mario, J. N. Pattison, Sig. Ferranta, J. R. Thomas, Miss Drasdil, Mr. Charles Santley, Alfred H. Pease, Sig. Ronconi, M. Arbuckle, William Castle, Miss Alice Topp, Sig. Brignoli, Wm. Mason, George W. Colby, George W. Morgan, and almost every musician of note in the United States and Europe.

A COMPLETE STOCK

including all styles of these superb instruments,

IN RICH ROSEWOOD CASES,

will be found in our Warerooms,

183 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

Send postal card with address, and full descriptive catalogues of all our Pianos will be forwarded.

NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY,
183 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, FURRIERS, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS A SPECIALTY.

EVANS' FLUID EXTRACTS

Prepared by REPERCOLATION.

In the preparation of these FLUID EXTRACTS by REPERCOLATION with Menstrua at the normal temperature, any injurious action on the active principles existing in the crude drugs is entirely avoided, and a more uniform and active preparation is obtained than is possible by the official process where evaporation by heat is necessary. Each drug is treated with the menstruum, found by experience most suitable for extracting the whole of its active and valuable matter, so that 16 fluid ounces of our Fluid Extracts fully equal in medicinal value 1 pound of crude drug.

Syrups containing vegetable matter are liable to rapid change by fermentation during summer weather. OUR FLUID EXTRACTS will therefore be found more convenient for the preparation of same at the moment required. Tinctures, Infusions and Decoctions may also be prepared in a similar manner, using a diluent of proper strength. For greater convenience we give a few of the necessary formulæ for same in our price list, and same will also be found on our Fluid Extract Labels, with the dose added in each case.

In ordering Fluid Extracts, it is important to give the scientific term when possible, as the common name is sometimes applied to more than one plant. Please in ordering or prescribing to state Evans' Fluid Extracts. Book List of prices gratis on application, containing formulæ for the corresponding Tinctures, Wines, Liniments, Syrups, Infusions, and also a complete list of the various synonyms of each plant or herb.

EVANS' EXTRACT ERGOTÆ FLUID.

This important Fluid Extract is prepared by us from the finest selected Ergotæ. As the latter keeps better as Fluid Extract than in any other form, we feel confident, that with the care and attention bestowed on it, this preparation will be found equal in activity with the fresh powder.

Our Fluid Extracts are put up in bottles of 1 lb. each; each bottle bearing our trade mark slip—without which none are genuine. Also in bulk 5 pint bottles if required.

EVANS' PURE



TRADE MARK.

CHLOROFORM

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

Guaranteed to answer the strictest tests of the British Pharmacopœia. IN 1 LB. BOTTLES.

NOTE.—The Medical Faculty may rely with confidence on our chloroform which has never failed to give the utmost satisfaction.

For a complete list of our other Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations, see our General Catalogue of Drugs, Chemicals, etc., a copy of which may be had gratis on application.

We have always on hand a well assorted stock of the leading Druggists' Sundries and Proprietary Articles and Patent Medicines, to which are being continually added the latest improvements and novelties.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR CHILD'S CELEBRATED HAIR, TOOTH, and NAIL BRUSHES.

PHOSFOZONE!

As a specific in all morbid conditions of the system, arising from whatever cause, is two-fold; on the one hand, increasing the principal which constitutes nervous energy; and, on the other, the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known. Being prepared in the form of an Elixir, delicately and agreeably flavored, it may be prescribed to the most delicate patient, without fear of rejection by the stomach, establishing beneficial change with promptitude, without causing inconvenience or injurious constitutional reactions.

These facts have at once established for PHOSFOZONE a reputation as a remedy of extreme utility, possessing as it does properties of momentous importance alike to the medical faculty and every class of the community, as the following extracts from leading medical journals and letters received by us the proprietors.

Extract taken from the "CANADA LANCET" of May 1st, 1878.

"PHOSFOZONE.—This new preparation of the Elixir of the Hypophosphites, which has been named *Phosfozone*, is fast gaining favor with the profession. It was unfortunate that the manufacturers (Evans, Mercer & Co.) chose for it the above name, as it gave it the appearance of a PATENT NOSTRUM, WHICH IT IS NOT. It is a combination of the Hypophosphites of Iron, Soda and Lime, with Calisaya and other Tonics, in the form of an Elixir, and is a most excellent nerve tonic. It is easily administered, agreeable to the taste, and very efficacious in the TREATMENT OF DEBILITATED CONDITIONS of the system. It has proved a most valuable remedy in the treatment of INFANTILE DEBILITY AND CHRONIC WASTING.

The beneficial effects of PHOSFOZONE are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nerve power, with a feeling of vigor and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully, the bowels become regular, the eyes brighten, the skin becomes clear and healthy; even the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of PHOSFOZONE on the organs of nutrition.

Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, at ONE DOLLAR Each, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS.

H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.

(LATE EVANS, MERCER & CO.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

MONTREAL.

EVANS SONS & Co., Liverpool, Eng.

Toronto Agency, JAMES H. PEARCE & Co., 26 Melinda St., Toronto.

EVANS, LEICHER & Co. London, Eng.

93 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL, April, 1878.

To the Proprietors of PHOSFOZONE,
MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been using your PHOSFOZONE for the last two months, and I have thus derived very great benefit from it in the cure of a *Disorder of Liver* and of *Indigestion*, and I can, therefore, recommend it to all suffering from these ailments.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN TOPHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—I certify that three bottles of PHOSFOZONE cured Charles Henricks of an old sore of many years standing, accompanied by a bad cough, general debility, and night sweats. He is now in perfect health. This is one out of many cases in which PHOSFOZONE to my knowledge has removed chronic complaints.

J. D. L. AMBROSSE, Dispensing Chemist.

THE LACE WAREHOUSE,

In catering for the Christmas Trade, begs to draw attention to the following regular lines, of which a complete and varied assortment is kept constantly on hand:—

FOR FALL TRADE:

FUR TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS,
MANTLE ORNAMENTS,
WOOL HOSIERY, Ladies' and Misses',
MERINO HOSIERY, Ladies' and Misses',
KID GLOVES, 2, 4, and 6 Buttons,
CRAPES,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
LADIES' SILK TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMING SATIN,
TRIMMING SILKS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,

REAL LACE,
REAL LACE SETS,
MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
FRILLINGS AND RUFFLINGS,
LACE MITTS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' WOOL UNDERWEAR,
WOOL SQUARES,
WOOL HALF SQUARES,
CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S BANDS,
LADIES' SKIRTS,
BERLIN WOOLS,
SCOTCH FINGERING.

FOR SPRING TRADE:

EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACE, in Torchons, Maltese, Honiton, Thread,
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL,

\$250,000.

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ABSTRACT OF CLAIMS PAID

NAME.	ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSE.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSE.
Jas. Fish	Lachute	Miller	Injured his thumb	E. R. Palmer	Aurora	Hotel-keeper	Knocked down by runaway horse
D. Laine	Levis	Proprietor of Foundry	Piece of casting falling on his foot	Isaac Hartman	Aurora	Gardener	Twisted his wrist
Thos. McIntosh	Montreal	Gentleman	Wounded in face	D. D. R. Foster	Aurora	Pump Maker	Gun burst in his hand
J. H. Murray	Montreal	Machinist	Fell with bar of iron	Wm. Wheadon	Aurora	Butcher	Thrown from cart
W. W. Gardner	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Beam falling, struck him on head	Wm. Wheadon	Aurora	Butcher	Thrown from cart
Alex. W. Acheson	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Fell on ice, breaking collar bone	James Sharples	Barrie	Brakeman	Fractured his shoulder
Thomas Kerr	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Slipped, injuring knee cap	Jos. Bear	Barrie	Engineer	Cut his arm
D. Graham	Montreal	Manufacturer	Railway collision, internal injury	R. Bowman	Berlin	Carpenter	Injury to back by fall from scaffold
W. J. Statham	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Slipped on ice—severe fall	Jacob Oberholtzer	Berlin	Bookseller	Fractured his second finger
D. Hurley	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Fell on ice	Wm. Mogk	Berlin	Shoemaker	Injured his knee
Wm. Angus	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Thrown from sleigh	J. B. Detweiler	Berlin	Bootmaker	Bruised his arm
J. G. Gordon	Montreal	Merchant	Injury to ribs by fall	Chas. Ryder	Berlin	Millwright	Cracked one of his ribs
F. J. Leitch	Montreal	Contractor	Injury to hand	Wm. DeKay	Berlin	Ma'gr of Mirror Works	Cut his hands
James Sutherland	Montreal	Merchant	Sprained his left knee	J. L. Scott	Brampton	Farmer	Cut off the end of his thumb.
Wm. Montgomery	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Fractured two of his ribs	Alfred Kean	Brampton	Horse Dealer	Injured his leg.
Wm. Ewing, Jr.	Montreal	Merchant	Thrown from buggy	John McAdam	C. S. Railway	Builder	Hand crushed under iron weight
R. W. Spence	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Sprained his ankle	W. Thompson	Cannington	Engine Driver	Killed falling between two cars
Wm. Waugh	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Broke his leg	Henry Austin	Colborne	P. L. Surveyor	Hand wounded by gun bursting
A. E. Cann	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Injured his leg	W. W. Burgess	Drummondville	Butcher	Fractured his knee
Ind. Richmond	Montreal	Commercial Traveller	Cut his leg	Benj. Hallman	Dundas	Gardener	Knocked down by a hog
Edward Nield	Montreal	Merchant	Rusty nail ran into foot	Jos. B. Grafton	Dundas	Cabinet Maker	Injured his hand.
J. M. M. Duff	Montreal	Accountant	Slipped and sprained his shoulder.	Wm. Haller	Ellice	Merchant	Fell from roof and injured his spine
E. Trefry	Quebec	Reporter	Fell on slippery sidewalk	S. W. Stuebing	German Mills	Farmer	Injured his back
R. Mountain	Quebec	Plumber	Injured by splash from molten brass	John Arthur	Guelph	Cooper	Cut his knee
B. Hamal	Quebec	Notary	Sprained his thumb	James Goldie	Guelph	Clerk	Fell down hatchway, injuring hip
A. L. Delisle	Quebec	Painter and Clerk	Strained himself inwardly	W. N. Husband	Guelph	Merchant Miller	Thrown out of waggon
Claude Ferron	Sorel	Engineer	Cover of a cylinder fell on his foot	Alex. Hill	Guelph	Machinist	Injured hand
Elis Noel	St. Anne de la Perade	Contractor	Bruised his feet	James Morrison	Guelph	Commercial Traveller	Fell on stairs, dislocating his wrist
Rech. Montreuil	Do.	Contractor	Cut his finger	George Anderson	Guelph	Contractor	Stage upsetting, dislocated shoulder
Duncan McGregor	Carleton Place	Farmer	Fell from a fence, injuring his back	Robert Oliver	Guelph	Book-keeper	Thrown from sleigh, injuring arm
D. McLaughlin	Carleton Place	Mill-owner	Cross-cut saw falling on foot	James Goldie	Guelph	Lawyer	Thrown from buggy, injuring hand
J. Callaway	Carleton Place	Commercial Traveller	Railway Accident	M. J. Doran	Guelph	Merchant Miller	Thrown from waggon, horses ran away
J. H. Ward	Carleton Place	Baggage Master	Jammed his finger	J. Brunton	Hamilton	Grocer	Stick of cordwood falling on foot
D. McFarlane	Fitzroy Harbor	Slide Master	Cut his hand with broadaxe	D. A. Smith	Hamilton	Hotel-keeper	Pushed against a counter—fractured rib
David Williamson	Grenville	Lockmaster	Fall from a loft	Edward W. Vail	Hamilton	Commercial Traveller	Thrown from waggon
H. J. Richer	Hull	Merchant	Side injured by a pole.	W. J. Morrison	Hamilton	Commercial Traveller	Horses running away
A. Seguin	Hull	Laborer	Fell from pile of lumber	R. Black	Hamilton	Commercial Traveller	Horse running away
Laurent Mailloux	Hull	Servant	Cut his foot with an axe	James Munroe	Hamilton	Night Watchman	Falling on hotel stairs
Dalpis Fortier	Hull	Contractor	A bite from a cat	Samuel Kemp	Hamilton	Manufacturer	Slipped and fell, spraining his hand
E. B. Eddy	Hull	Merchant	Sprained ankle	Charles A. McElderry	Hamilton	Commercial Traveller	Fell down hatchway, injuring his back
Thos. Graham	Nepean	Lumber Jobber	Leg bruised by stick of timber	G. W. Bowden	Hamilton	Commercial Traveller	Fell and bruised his shoulder
D. Clark	Nepean	Engineer	Wrist caught in slides of engine	J. E. O'Reilly	Hamilton	Commercial Traveller	Assaulted by ruffians
W. F. Grant	Ottawa	Civil Service	Horse falling on him	R. McDonald	Hamilton	Commercial Traveller	Slipped at door, injuring arm
Maxime Dugas	Ottawa	Fireman	Splinter run in his hand	T. S. Paton	Ingersoll	Farmer	Explosion of a percussion cap
Frank Gendron	Ottawa	Foreman in Saw-mill	Finger cut off by edging saw	Geo. C. Mondelet	Ingersoll	Commercial Traveller	Sprained his leg
Alex. Bowie	Ottawa	Captain of steamer	Slipped getting into a sleigh	Jas. Mosley	King	Insurance Agent	Sprained ankle joint
W. Baxter	Ottawa	Civil Service	Falling into an open drain	George Marshall	London	Farmer	Cut his foot with an axe.
Andrew Gurrie	Ottawa	Clerk	Drowned fording a swollen stream	James McIntosh	London	Commercial Traveller	Injured his left wrist
Thos. N. Christie	Ottawa	Bank Clerk	Slipped and sprained his ankle	E. G. Tennant	London	Commercial Traveller	Horse kicked, injuring his knee
Patrick Lunny	Ottawa	Clerk	Thrown from sleigh, injuring leg	C. S. Grosch	London	Cheese Maker	Fell from buggy
Richard Birch	Ottawa	Gentleman Farmer	Arm bitten by a horse	Jas. McGrath	London	Commercial Traveller	Thrown from a waggon
James Reilly	Ottawa	Fireman	Kick from a horse on knee cap	George Campbell	Mara	Agent	Struck by a stone thrown at a dog
J. M. Courtney	Ottawa	Civil Service	Fell into coal bunk, injuring leg	M. Haddock	Markham	Carpenter	Sprained his ankle
R. H. Ross	Ottawa	Purser	Sprained his foot	M. Haddock	Mount Elgin	Mill-owner	Fell from building
R. A. Waggoner	Ottawa	Fireman	Sprained ankle joint	J. Davenport	Niagara	Brakeman	Piece of steel injuring eye
H. A. Lottier	Ottawa	Fireman	Sprained instep joint.	Jas. Davenport	Niagara	Brakeman	Injury to foot
W. M. Somerville	Ottawa	Merchant	Thrown from cutter	Geo. Bleakley	Norwich	Cabinetmaker	Barrel fell on his foot
C. W. Taylor	Ottawa	Fireman	Struck by a stone	W. M. Knox	Paisley	Carpenter	Plank fell, injuring his leg
J. Mills	Ottawa	"	Fell from reel	A. Hill	Port Dover	Painter	Falling from ladder.
J. Johnston	Ottawa	"	Burns received at fire	S. Machell	Spring Hill	Brakeman	Broke collar bone coupling cars
Jas. Clark	Ottawa	"	Thrown from reel—concussion of brain	J. Crawford	Stratford	Gentleman	Fell off fence—injury to side
Simon Bellont	Ottawa	Labourer	Jammed hand	H. Jane	St. Catharines	Brakeman	Fell from locomotive, injuring his eye
F. Graham	Ottawa	Fireman	Thrown from a waggon	T. J. W. Hammill	St. Catharines	Builder	Cut from a knife slipping
J. Macpherson	Ottawa	Insurance Agent	Died from injuries received at a fire	J. Gaton	St. Thomas	Clerk	Stick of lumber falling on his leg
J. A. Grant	Ottawa	Insurance Agent	Injured his hand	J. B. Johnston	St. Thomas	Shoemaker	Slipped on sidewalk
A. Johnson	Ottawa	Fireman	Marble table, top fell on his foot.	W. Webster	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Sprain of knee
J. W. Carmichael	Ottawa	Fireman	Thrown from hook and ladder truck	J. J. Scanlon	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Injury to side
	Stadtpoint	Labourer	Plank fell on foot	W. D. Gilmore	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Sprained his hand
Owen C. Brown	Actonvale	Physician	A poisoned cut in hand	F. S. Connon	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Crushed his fingers
O. Quillette	Actonvale	Physician	Horse running away	Geo. Crockett	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Crushed his fingers
C. W. Ren	Compton	Carpenter	Fell off a bridge, injured his back	C. S. Wilson	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Left leg crushed, amputated
G. E. Garvin	Cookshire	Cabinet Maker	Cut his right hand	Jno. Gorr	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Jammed between two cars
Jas. H. Smith	Frelighsburg	Insurance Inspector	Injured his head	J. Rosenburger	St. Thomas	Brakeman	Injured his collar bone
M. Halsey	Lennoxville	Contractor	Injured his left leg	Jeremiah Sullivan	St. Thomas	Fruit Merchant	Crushed one of his fingers
N. Vincent	Nicolet	Merchant	Struck on chest by piece of iron	W. J. Hughes	Thorold	Stonecutter	Injured his back
N. Trudel	Nicolet	Blacksmith	Kick from a horse	W. Smilie	Toronto	Merchant	Foot injured
J. B. Dupont	Sherbrooke	Blacksmith	Jammed in rollers of paper mill	T. M. Cavan	Toronto	Builder	A fall from a horse
James R. Woodward	Sherbrooke	Blacksmith	Jammed in rollers of paper mill	H. D. King	Toronto	Grocer	Falling from a buggy; broke two ribs
H. H. Cramer	Sherbrooke	Blacksmith	Accidental discharge of revolver	W. F. Henderson	Toronto	Commercial Traveller	Trunk fell on him
F. W. Bowen	Sherbrooke	Machinist	Ran a nail through hand	L. Reford	Toronto	Freight Brakeman	Left hand bruised while coupling cars
Richard Smith	Sherbrooke	Customs Officer	Cut his left hand	W. F. Henderson	Toronto	Broker	Slipped and fell on stairs—sprained ankle
W. H. Beckett	Sherbrooke	Commercial Traveller	Injured his right leg	Thos. Morris	Toronto	Merchant	Fell from a horse
A. L. Grindrod	Sherbrooke	Clerk	Injured his left eye	J. S. Diamond, M. D.	Toronto	Broker	Slipped on stairs and twisted ankle
C. J. Young	Sherbrooke	Wooden Manufacturer	Fractured his neck	Henry McLaren	Toronto	Merchant	Fell on a stone, cutting his hand.
J. H. Wiggett	Sherbrooke	Cork	Injured his kidneys	David Hardy	Toronto	Physician	Horse running away
P. Olivier	Sherbrooke	Manager Brewery	Injured his head	Henry Morgan	Toronto	Commercial Traveller	Fell from waggon, injuring shoulder
Jas. Burton	Sherbrooke	Merchant	Injured his chest, back and neck	Henry Morgan	Toronto	Distiller	Slipped on ice, injuring side
J. B. Duford	Sherbrooke	Grocer	Cut off the end of the second finger	J. G. Miller	Toronto	Commercial Traveller	Stepping off car, sprained his foot
W. C. Lyford	Sherbrooke	Butcher	Sprained his left hip	T. R. Fuller	Toronto	Commercial Traveller	Fell into cattle guard, injuring leg
Jno. Harkness	Sherbrooke	Butcher	Fractured his leg	H. Morgan	Toronto	Brakeman, N. R. R.	Injury to hand
Robt. Kerr	Sherbrooke	Butcher	Scalded foot with hot water	N. F. Hagel	Toronto	Merchant	Crushed thumb
Ralph Arms	South Granby	Farmer	Thrown from buggy	William M. Thompson	Toronto	"	Slipped on sidewalk
E. V. Maloney	Stanstead	Agent	Injured his eye	A. E. Cann	Toronto	Fracturer	Sprained foot
W. B. Boyd	Stanstead	Accountant	Fractured his jaw	M. Woodruff	Toronto	Accidentally shot himself in le	Injury to finger
F. Thompson	Windsor Mills	Constable	Fractured his jaw	Jos. McLaren	Toronto	Brakeman	Thrown from a waggon
				Jos. Morrison	Toronto	Brakeman	Killed by cars
				Frank Mulvey	Toronto	Brakeman	Run over by a train and killed
				Robert Wright	Toronto	Brakeman	Sprained his ankle
				Wm. Calder	Toronto	Brakeman	Injured his side
				Lawrence Buchan	Toronto	Brakeman	Injured his left hand
				R. Arnold	Toronto	Freight Conductor	Injured his chest
				Jos. Little	Toronto	Insurance Manager	Thrown from buggy
				Henry Morgan	Toronto	Railway Agent	Sprained his foot
				Amos Halkey	Toronto	Locomotive Fireman	Cut the first finger of his left hand
				Peter Christie	Toronto	Merchant	Sprained his foot
				Hector Cameron	Toronto	Brakeman	Killed by cars
				J. Altemann	Toronto	Brakeman	Fractured his collar bone
				Adam Klippert	Toronto	Brakeman	Injured his knee.
				Geo. Pfaff	Waterloo	Barrister at Law	Injured his knee.
				D. J. Campbell	Waterloo	Mason	Piece of stone struck in eye
				R. Looker	Waterloo	Mill Foreman	Injury to finger
					Watford	Tailor	Strained his shoulder.
					Woodstock	Banker	Injured his ankle
						Blacksmith	Piece of steel ran into eye

ABSTRACT OF CLAIMS PAID.—Continued.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSE.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSE.
W. A. Chute	Bear River, N.S.	Building Mover	Injured his right arm	F. R. Lingham	Bellefleur	Agent	Sprained his ankle
J. A. Jones	Brookfield, N.S.	Farmer	Sprained his wrist	H. Latimer	Bellefleur	Gentleman	Injured his testicles
Daniel Coughlen	Carleton, N.B.	Merchant	Slipped and fell twisting spine	H. McNinch	Bellefleur	Blacksmith	Bruised his thumb
L. L. Sharpe	Carleton, N.B.	Clothier	Collar bone injured by fall	W. M. Platt	Brighton	Merchant	Horse running away
D. W. Clark	Carleton, N.B.	Jeweller	Burnt his hand	W. M. Platt	Brighton	Merchant	Cut his foot with an axe
B. A. Weston	Dartmouth, N.S.	Contractor	Injured his leg	Patrick Mullany	Brockville	Saloon-keeper	Fell on ice
A. J. Sutherland	Halifax	Barrister	Injury to finger	Herbert Taylor	Brockville	Brewer	Sprained his back
J. O'Connor	Halifax	Clerk	Slipped and sprained his ankle	George Cook	Brockville	Engine Cleaner	Slipped while turning turn-table
Rev. G. M. McGregor	Halifax	Hotel Manager	Partial dislocation of thumb	James Chatterton	Brockville	Express Conductor	Slipped on ice and sprained his ankle
W. B. Parker	Halifax	Clergyman	Struck by a carriage wheel	H. T. Fitzsimmons	Brockville	Grocer	Barrel of flour fell on foot
W. McFarlane	Halifax	Clerk	Thrown from waggon	W. Boucher	Brockville	Blacksmith	Piece of steel flying into left eye
Edward Fenton	Halifax	Merchant	Ran a nail in his hand	D. J. Campbell	Brockville	Banker	Fell overboard from steamboat
W. H. Hart	Halifax	Merchant	Thrown from buggy	C. H. Fitzsimmons	Brockville	Book-keeper	Injured his left knee
R. M. King	Halifax	Merchant	Fell against a curbstone, injuring ribs	Pat. Cadogan	Brockville	Conductor	Sprained his back
Thos. Ceconi	Halifax	Merchant	Slipped, injuring his leg	T. M. Brooke	Brockville	Barrister	Broke his ankle
H. Harvey	Halifax	Picture Merchant	Slipped and was struck by cars	P. Gardner	Brockville	Miner	Cut head his chest
Henry Found	Halifax	Insurance Agent	Slipped and sprained his foot	Herbert Fitzsimmons	Brockville	Clerk	Shot through the left arm
G. A. Abinett	Hillsboro', N.B.	Tailor	Falling off train	Edward Murray	Brockville	Track Foreman	Injured his foot
J. Collins	Indiantown, N.B.	Merchant	Sat down on broken glass	Charles James	Napanee	Butcher	Bruised his foot
David McLellan	Indiantown, N.B.	Merchant	Injured his right hand	A. R. McLennan	Charlottenburgh	Railroad Contractor	Thrown from buggy
G. H. Waring	Indiantown, N.B.	Merchant	Death caused by amputation of arm	R. P. Eastman	Cornwall	Farmer	Fell off scaffold
Hedley Hamm	Indiantown, N.B.	Civil Engineer	Crushing great toe	J. J. Tobin	Cornwall	Machinist	Injured his knee
S. McKean	Moncton, N.B.	Lumber Dealer	Sprained ankle	R. J. McDowell	Demorestville	Merchant	Horse tramping on him
Daniel J. Ives	Portland, N.B.	Lumber Dealer	Burnt his hand	Thos. Dunne	Douglas	Merchant	Bruised his knee
Arthur Read	Portland, N.B.	Machinist	Injured his ankle	John Armstrong	Evansville	Hotel Keeper	Knocked down by a savage pig
D. Storrie	Portland, N.B.	Clerk	Bruised his hand	Henry Parker	Gananoque	Commercial Traveller	Thrown from a waggon
G. F. Le Suer	Portland, N.B.	Lumber Foreman	Thrown from waggon	D. M. Gregor	Huntley	Farmer	Thrown from a load of wood
David Hall	Portland, N.B.	Carpenter	Fractured his shoulder while curling	J. S. Karr	Indian Village	Gentleman	Thrown from sleigh
J. J. Mullin	Port Mulgrave	Pol'eman	Fell from wharf	E. D. Orde	Lindsay	General Agent	Broke his arm
W. H. Wyde	St. Martins, N.B.	Clerk	Injured by a stone	E. H. Edwards	Lindsay	Hotel-keeper	Team of horses running away
A. Park	St. John, N.B.	Merchant	By brass screw wounded his thumb	Thomas McLellan	Lindsay	Insurance Agent	Tipped and fell, injuring knee
W. Murdoch	St. John, N.B.	Excise Officer	Injured his head	Benjamin Cooke	Lindsay	Carpenter	Broke his finger
J. D. Robertson	St. John, N.B.	Carpenter	Burnt his hand	J. Macpherson	Millpoint	Book keeper	Slipping on a loose piece of ice
J. Fredericksen	St. John, N.B.	Merchant	Fell on carriage	J. C. Warner	Morrisburg	Carter	Fell from waggon—injured hip
A. E. Venning	St. John, N.B.	Cabinetmaker	Fell on ice, injuring shoulder	W. H. Dewey	Morrisburg	Trader	Injured his side
J. Knox	St. John, N.B.	Merchant	Thrown from carriage, sprained his hand	D. A. Breckenridge	Morrisburg	Druggist	Injured his knee
O. V. Troop	St. John, N.B.	Bookkeeper	Fell through flooring	Jos. Hinch	Napanee	Farmer	Spine injured unloading grain
J. M. Pickett	St. John, N.B.	Builder	Injury to thumb by piece of glass	A. Horning	Napanee	Butcher	Knocked down by a cow
A. Harrison	St. John, N.B.	Merchant	Jammed his thumb in safe	H. R. Spencer	Napanee	Merchant	Sprained his right foot
Daniel Haslam	St. John, N.B.	Armourer	Bitten by a dog	Jas. Balfour	Orangeville	Carpenter	Injured his thumb
Ino. Hopkins	St. John, N.B.	Victualler	Kicked by his horse	J. R. Stewart	Orangeville	Commercial Traveller	Thrown out of waggon
Joseph Roberts	St. John, N.B.	Armourer	Kicked by a horse	G. A. Leake	Oshawa	Grocer and Baker	Slipped and fell against a wall
J. A. Thompson	St. John, N.B.	Merchant	Kicked by a horse	W. Dinner	Oshawa	Plasterer & Bricklayer	Cut his hand with a saw
W. L. Prince	St. John, N.B.	Manufacturer	Injury to foot	T. G. Hawthorn	Oshawa	Collector	Thrown from buggy—horse balked
Richard Holt	St. John, N.B.	Clerk	Injured his ribs	Wm. Halnan	Oshawa	Constable	Cut his knee cap
I. C. Willis	St. John, N.B.	Merchant	Accidentally shot	Geo. Oliver	Perth	Contractor	Thrown from train
P. J. Quinn	St. John, N.B.	Grocer	Fell down stairs	R. Martin	Perth Road	Miner	Sprained his foot
Ino. Grady	St. John, N.B.	Clerk	Injured his knee	R. H. Dale	Port Hope	Law Clerk	Sitting down on a sharp projection
G. S. Milligan, Jr.	St. John, N.B.	Commercial Traveller	Injured the fingers of left hand	D. B. Denison	Port Perry	Hotel Keeper	Kicked by a horse
T. H. Howard	St. John, N.B.	Stevedore	Fell on stairs	Jesse Ireland	Port Perry	Saloon-keeper	Broke his jaw
Jas. Mahony	St. John, N.B.	Clerk	Sprained his wrist	A. J. McIntyre	Renfrew	Lumber Merchant	Cut his foot with an axe
W. W. Britain	St. John, N.B.	Contractor	Cut his hand	Adam Lindsay	Renfrew	Gentleman	Snow ball injuring his eye
A. McDermott	St. John, N.B.	Clerk	Burnt his face with gunpowder	Thos. Watson	Seesley's Bay	Farmer	Injured his head
And. Cowie, Jr.	St. John, N.B.	Clerk	Bruised one of his fingers	Ralph Smith	Stonington	Millwright	Cut his foot with an adze
J. A. Lawless	St. John, N.B.	Salesman	Injured his shoulder	Alonso Sears	Whitby	Farmer	Injured his shoulder
W. H. Ellis	St. John, N.B.	Mason	Injured his finger	J. Little	Whitby	Merchant	Falling against running machinery
Chas. Daley	St. John, N.B.	Clergyman	Bruised his leg	H. B. Taylor	Whitby	Bank Agent	Cut his hand
C. B. Woodcock	St. John, N.B.	Coal Inspector	Fell down stairs—strained himself	J. Edwards	Whitby	Hotel Assistant	Foot injured by weight falling on it
A. D. Wilson	St. John, N.B.	Painter	Sprained his ankle	R. Skinner	Whitby	Butcher	Injury to hand
J. H. Pullen	St. John, N.B.	Sparr Maker	Injured his hand	John Allison	Williamsburg	Farmer	Fall from horse rake
John Christy	St. John, N.B.	Proprietor, Foundry	Injured his side by fall	J. J. Kyle	Witchester	Merchant	Two ribs broken
John A. Jones	Windsor, N.S.	Priest	Injured his hand				
J. C. Carmody	Wolfville, N.S.	Lumberman	Injured his hand				
A. F. W. Freeman	Wolfville, N.S.	Lumberman	Contusion of lumbar muscles				
			Injured his knee				
			Sprained his knee				
			Sparr falling on him causing rupture				
			Total loss of eyesight				
			Fell, injuring shoulder				
			Struck with stick of timber on leg				

Maritime Provinces.

Eastern Ontario District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

—TO—

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS TRAVELLING.

The Permits of this Company cover both *FATAL* and *NON-FATAL* injuries received in *EUROPE*, or *ON BOARD SHIP* crossing the Atlantic, (allowed by no other Company.)

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Is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law, and is the only Canadian Company which has made the

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BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.

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IMPORTERS OF BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c.

We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our LARGE AND VARIED STOCK which will always be found WELL ASSORTED in the different Departments.

We offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CASH and SHORT DATE BUYERS.

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT **A.**

Dundas Grey Cottons, Cornwall Grey Cottons, Hoche-laga Grey Cottons, Tickings, Denims, Ducks, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, White and Grey Flannels, Canadian Fancy Shirtings, White Blankets, Grey Shanty Blankets, Horse Rugs, Cotton Bags, Yarns, &c.

1st FLOOR DEPARTMENT **B.**

Brown Hollands, Table Linens, Table Cloths and Napkins, Window Hollands, Permanent Linings, Siliesias, Casbans, Hessians, Forfars, Roller Towellings, Towels, Coat Canvas, Linen Bags.

LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH AMERICAN AND FRENCH PRINTS.

2nd FLOOR DEPARTMENT **C.**

Coats' & Clark's Spool Cotton, Knitting Cotton, Silk Threads, White Shirts, Fancy Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Linen-Handkerchiefs, Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs.

Together with a large assortment of SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS the latter especially suitable for the Christmas Season.

2nd FLOOR DEPARTMENT **D.**

Hosiery, Gloves, Mufflers, Clouds, Wool Squares, &c. Neckties, Ribbons, Silks, Dress Buttons, Corsets, Lace Curtains, Crapes, Muslins, Parasols, Umbrellas.

CANADIAN YARNS AND HOSIERY A SPECIALTY.

3rd FLOOR DEPARTMENT **E.**

Union Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Venetian Coatings, Cyprus Coatings, Melton Coatings, W. P. Cloaking, Venetian Suitings, Scotch Trowserings, together with a large and varied assortment of Canadian Tweeds.

3rd FLOOR DEPARTMENT **F.**

Black Lustres, Como Cloths, Persian Cords, Cashmeres, French Merinos, Paramattas, Cobourgs, Dress Goods, Shawls Plain and Fancy Wincies, Fancy Shirting, Quilts, &c.

4th FLOOR DEPARTMENT **G.**

Brussell Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Kidderminster and Union Carpets, Hemp Carpets, American and Canadian Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., in great variety.

Sample orders solicited which will have our closest attention.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,

34 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

ARE SHOWING A MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY AND FANCY GOODS,

FROM GREAT BRITAIN, FROM FRANCE, FROM GERMANY AND FROM JAPAN.

In Lacquered and Bronze Work, in Porcelain Work, in Pearl Work, in Leather Work, in Fancy Wood Work, in Wool Work, in endless variety and choicest workmanship.

Newest and Most Beautiful Designs in EVENING FANS, in Ivory, in Pearl, in Satin and in Lace.

The Designs in WOOL WORK are more Beautiful than in any former Season, and well suited for HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

In Stock: Over 250 Shades of Berlin Wool,

A large and beautiful assortment of Christmas Cards,

Also a large and attractive assortment of Druggists' Sundries.

CLEAVER'S AND ATKINSON'S PERFUMES.

CLEAVER'S AND BOEHM'S TOILET SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES,

Hat Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Nail Brushes,

CRUMB BRUSHES, COLD CREAMS, TOOTH POWDERS, SHAVING CREAMS,

ETC.

ETC.

ETC.

PLEASE NOTE: WE SUPPLY THE TRADE ONLY.

MERCHANTS ARE URGED TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES EARLY.

Their NEW PREMISES are rapidly approaching completion, and they hope to occupy them ere long. They will have greatly increased facilities for the carrying on of their trade, and will be happy to see their customers and the trade generally. They will then have in one building the departments now carried on in 25 and 27 Wellington Street, south side, 28 Wellington Street, north side, 38 and 40 Wellington Street East, south side. Meantime they desire to express their thanks to all who have, at great personal inconvenience, found them out, scattered as they have been so widely over Wellington Street during the period of their re-building.

Those who cannot personally visit the Market, but who entrust the House with the filling of their orders, may rely upon having them carefully executed and promptly forwarded, even to the most distant points in the Dominion.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

**38 and 40 Wellington St. East,
TORONTO.**