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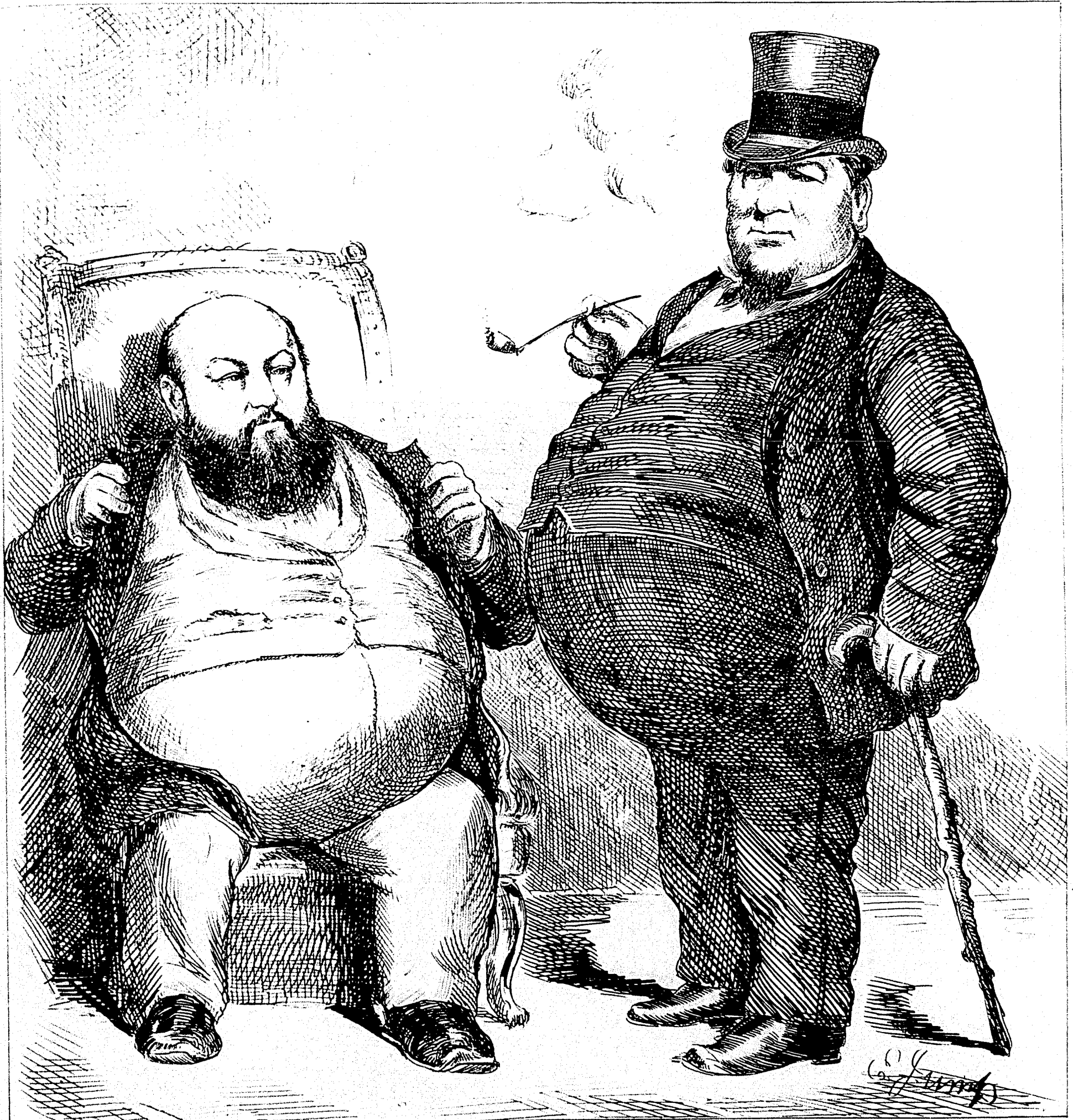
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# Illustrated News

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SKETCHES AT THE CAPITAL.—MEN OF WEIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.—BY OUR OWN ARTIST.

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

## SENATE.

May 6.—A lengthy debate took place on Hon. Mr. AIKINS' motion for the second reading of the Public Lands Bill, after which, the Bill having been read, the House adjourned.

May 7.—Hon. Mr. MITCHELL brought down some information in reply to Senator St. JUST's motion concerning property occupied by the Intercolonial R. R. offices.

May 8.—In answer to certain enquiries by Senator RYAN respecting the Copyright Law, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said he would bring the matter under the attention of the Minister of Justice during the session, with the view of ascertaining what could be done to further the object of enquiry. The Immigrant Aid Society Incorporation Bill was read a second time, Senator SANBORN complimenting the Minister of Agriculture on his vigorous immigration policy. On motion of Senator WILMOT the House adjourned until that day week.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 3.—Several bills were introduced, among them one by Hon. Mr. POPE to amend the Immigration Act of 1869. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN submitted the Chief Engineer's report of the exploratory survey of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then rose to introduce his bill to give effect to certain clauses of the Treaty of Washington. The Bill contains five clauses. The first of these suspends certain acts regarding United States vessels and citizens engaged in taking fish on the coasts of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The second provides for the admission into Canada, free of duty, of fish and fish oil from United States fisheries. The third provides for the free transit through Canada of goods in bond; and the fourth for the carriage, on certain conditions, of goods in United States vessels from one part of Canada to another. The fifth clause fixes the time when the Act shall come into force. After explaining these provisions Sir John proceeded to trace the history of our relations with the United States for the past ten years. He then spoke of the Alabama claims, and the other causes which lead to the appointment of a Commission to settle all points of difficulty existing between Great Britain and her dependencies on the one hand and the United States on the other. He alluded to his own appointment on that Commission, and defended his action in accepting it from the attacks of those who, he said, would have been the first to denounce him had he refused it. He reminded the House that England could have settled all the points at issue without a Canadian representative being present. But she had chosen to do otherwise, and when the appointment was offered to him, although it caused him much embarrassment, he had accepted it from a sense of duty, and with a view to promoting the best interests of the empire as a whole; and he was pleased to know that in doing so he had the warm approval of his colleagues. Having received the assurance of the Home Government that our control over our fisheries would not be surrendered without the consent of the Canadian Parliament, he felt less embarrassed. The importance of this concession would be understood when it was remembered that not only our fisheries, but our country itself could be ceded to the United States without our consent. For the future we can rest satisfied that none of our important rights can be surrendered in any treaty Great Britain may make without our consent. He next proceeded to review his own action and that of the other British Commissioners. He declared his belief that had it not been for the unwise and unpatriotic action of Parliament last session, they might now be ratifying a treaty by which the coal, lumber and salt of Canada would be admitted free into the United States. Furthermore, with regard to the treaty, which was characterized by the Opposition press as an infamous surrender and sale of our rights, it was certainly matter for surprise that that portion which they supposed would prove most prejudicial to the Maritime Provinces, was the most favourably regarded by the people it affected most nearly. He denied that the treaty, which was merely a reciprocity treaty, was any more than the treaty of 1854; and it was to be regretted that it did not even go so far. As to the fisheries, there was no doubt the American fisheries were not so valuable as ours—but they possessed the bait which was the most useful of all in mackerel fishing. Our fishermen by the treaty secured this bait and could fish on equal terms with their neighbours. He warned the House not to reject the treaty lest such action should raise difficulties which did not now press us. He further reminded the House that all our fisheries were not opened to the Americans. We still reserved our inshore fisheries on the Pacific coast, and the exhaustless, and, he believed, priceless, fisheries of Hudson's Bay. On the other hand the Americans had almost ruined their inshore fisheries, thus leaving us without competition in the market which would be opened to us by the treaty. By its provisions the Canadian fishermen had the best of it in every way; and the proof of this was that the American fishermen protested and petitioned against its ratification. Again, the fact that the Americans sought to buy the privilege of fishing in our waters was the strongest admission of our rights as defined by the Convention of 1818, and thus by the Treaty the disputed question as to whether that convention was not in fact set aside by the treaty of 1854 was set at rest for ever. With regard to the question of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, he said it was one of boundary, with which the Home Government alone could deal. The cession of the privilege could not do any possible harm to Canada so long as the canals remained in our hands. Respecting the privilege accorded to us by the Americans of the free navigation of the Yucan and Porcupine, which was ridiculed by the Opposition as being a matter of little importance, he would say that trade on the Yucan was growing rapidly. Americans were fitting out vessels for that trade, and they could now undersell the Hudson Bay Company, from facilities for transportation afforded by the Yucan. As to the St. Clair Flats Canal, it mattered little whether it was, as alleged, partly on Canadian territory or not, as according to the treaty it was to be used for all time on equal terms by United States and Canadian vessels. The action of Government with respect to the claims for damages by Fenian raids, in having omitted to send a statement of claims to England, had been mentioned as an instance of Canadian neglect. He said it was not. It was an instance of Canadian caution. The Government merely wished to wait until the compensation principle had been recognized, and then it would be time enough to press the

claims. An error had certainly been made in not including these claims in the correspondence between the contracting Governments, but England has taken upon herself the responsibility of that error, and she now suggested an arrangement which would be more advantageous and of more benefit to us than any money compensation, viz, a guarantee for a Pacific Railroad. He would sum up by saying that he believed every portion of the treaty to be objectionable in substance, except perhaps the fisheries claims. It had been said by the Hon. Mr. Howe that England had sacrificed the interests of Canada. If she had done so, what sacrifices had she not made herself for the sake of peace. Had she not made herself liable for millions of dollars, and done what a great nation must have felt keenly, made an apology for what she had done. And all this mainly for the sake of Canada. Sir John, who had been frequently interrupted by the applause of the House, here sat down amid loud and prolonged cheering. After a brief reply from Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, the bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned at 11:40 p.m.

May 6.—Sir G. CARTIER brought down all the correspondence relating to the Arbitration; and Hon. Mr. TILLEY that relating to the working of the School Act in New Brunswick, and the petitions of Roman Catholics. In reply to Mr. HOLMES, Sir G. CARTIER said that the pay of volunteers would be on the same basis as last year. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the House into committee on a series of resolutions expressing the regret of the House that the Government had decided to withdraw the claim upon the United States for compensation on account of the Fenian raids on Canada, and that the proposal to receive compensation from the English tax-payer instead is wrong in principle, because it would encourage a renewal of raids upon Canada by citizens of the United States. He supported his resolutions in a lengthy speech. Mr. ROSS (Prince Edward) seconded the motion. Sir G. CARTIER thought the object of the mover was to censure rather the Imperial than the Canadian Government. He said we had good reason to be satisfied with the arrangement made, as the guarantee given by the Home Government was worth more than its mere money value, for it was one of the best evidences that could be afforded that England would defend Canada to the last. Mr. HARRISON moved an amendment in a contrary sense, which, after some debate, was carried, and the House adjourned at 10:50.

May 7.—After several bills had been introduced, Sir F. HINCKES stated that in consequence of the action of the United States Congress in repealing the duties on tea and coffee, the Government had resolved upon taking the same step. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill respecting Trades' Unions, and in doing so explained that the object of the bill was to assimilate the laws relating to strikes to the civil and criminal laws on the same subject now in force in England. The House then went into Committee on Hon. Mr. POPE's Patent Bill, after it had been explained that the object of the measure was to assimilate our patent law with that which existed in England and the United States. The principal amendment did away with the provision of the old law, which required a year's residence in the country. The only other clause which was changed required that patented articles should be manufactured in Canada. The resolutions were read a second time and a bill founded thereon introduced. Sir F. HINCKES moved the third reading of the bill relating to the issue of Dominion notes. Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved an amendment which was rejected by 54 to 107. Mr. YOUNG and Mr. GIBBS also moved amendments which were defeated. The original motion was then put and carried, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The resolution to indemnify the Government for the issue of a special warrant for \$100,000, to meet the expenditure on account of the expeditionary force sent to Manitoba, was read a second time, and a bill introduced founded on the resolution. The resolution to amend, consolidate, and extend the Inspection Law to the whole Dominion was read a third time, and a bill introduced and read a first time. After recess the House went into Committee on the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill. On the motion for the adoption of the first resolution, confirming the principle of the measure, Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked for information as to when work would be begun. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Chief Engineer has pushed on the survey as fast as possible, and he had now sufficient information to be able to give an idea of the general course of the railway. He stated that there were no insuperable difficulties in the way. The survey of the Rocky Mountains produced this result. It showed that the Yellow Head had been selected as very favourable for our Canadian railway. While the passes on the line of the Union Pacific reached an altitude of 8,240 feet, the highest point on our line was four thousand feet, about half the elevation of the American Pass. In fact, the whole line was more favourable than that of the American Pacific. Mr. ANGLIN opposed the bill as he did not believe the railway would pay its running expenses. Sir A. T. GALT thought it would be better if the whole onus of building the railway were not thrown upon one party. Sir G. CARTIER explained that according to the terms of the resolutions the Government took the power to agree for the building of the whole or a portion of the road with one or more companies. He stated that the intention of the Government was to arrange for the immediate construction of a road from Pembina to Fort Garry, and for this purpose, as the road was short, no money subsidy would be granted, but that aid would be given in land. In reply to Mr. BLAKE, Sir GEO. CARTIER and Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that it was the intention of the Government to make their eastern terminus north of Lake Nipissing, and that nothing more had been arrived at. After considerable discussion, the resolutions were adopted with certain verbal amendments, and the House adjourned at half-past eleven.

May 8.—After routine Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the bill relating to the Treaty of Washington. Hon. Mr. BLAKE rose and in a long speech criticized the action of the Government in the matter. He denied that Sir John was a purely Imperial Commissioner; rather he was the representative of one of the three contracting parties, the United States, England, and Canada. He complained that the question of the headlands, one of immense importance to the country, had not been properly dealt with, and maintained that the practical result of the Treaty was the cession of our fisheries for ever. He thought that the right of navigating the St. Lawrence should have been granted for a period of ten years only. He deprecated the arrangement made with reference to the Fenian Raid claims. At the close of his speech he moved an amendment to the effect that the House

regretted that the Imperial Government of Canada had arranged to settle the matter as heretofore announced. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. McDougall, who spoke strongly in support of the endorsement of the Government policy in connection with the Treaty. Mr. HUNTINGTON followed, and maintained that it was a solemn farce for the House to discuss the clauses of the Treaty affecting Canada, until it was seen whether or not the Treaty itself would be ratified by the Imperial and American Governments. The debate was then adjourned, and the House adjourned at midnight till Friday.

May 10.—Several bills were introduced, after which the House went into committee and adopted Hon. Mr. POPE's bill, which is to repeal the tax on all immigrants arriving except by vessels that could not obtain the clearance certificate from the medical officers. In reply to Sir A. T. GALT, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD stated that the Government had taken the necessary steps to have the interests of the Dominion attended to in connection with the San Juan boundary question. Mr. MILLS then resumed the debate on the Washington Treaty, and spoke in opposition to its adoption. Sir A. T. GALT followed in a long speech. After referring to the manner in which Canada became mixed up in the Washington Treaty, he proceeded to point out in eloquent terms the duty of the country towards the Empire, in the interests of which he believed the Treaty should be accepted. Hon. Mr. HOWE passed a high eulogium on Sir A. T. GALT for the honourable and patriotic tone of his speech, and proceeded to attack Hon. Mr. BLAKE's speech in a very caustic manner. Hon. Mr. GRAY also spoke in favour of the Treaty. The House adjourned at midnight, with the understanding that the debate should be resumed on Monday.

## TEA.

The leaves of quite a variety of shrubs are in use in different parts of the world for making the teas which have become so universal a beverage. The most common of these shrubs is the China tea plant. It is quite uncertain when this first began to be used, but tradition fixes the period as early as the third century, though it seems certainly as late as the seventh that the use became general in China, where the plant is a native growth. Early in the ninth it was introduced into Japan, but it was not brought to Europe till the sixteenth or seventeenth century. It was considerably past the middle of the latter that the East India Company thought it a rare gift to present to the Queen of England two pounds of tea, while, about the same time, it seemed a thing worthy of record that the Russian Ambassadors brought back to Moscow some carefully packed green tea, which was received with great acceptance. But probably the use of no article has ever extended itself more rapidly, and it is now a common beverage, not only in America, but in almost every country of the world. Indeed, it is believed to be used at present by five hundred million people, or half the inhabitants of the world.

Though indigenous in China, the native growth there is not much depended on for a supply. On the contrary, the plant is most carefully cultivated, and affords one chief employment to the people of that vast empire. The region adapted to its growth is very extensive, reaching through more than twenty degrees of latitude, and more than twice as many of longitude, though the most important district is near the coast about Shanghai and Southward. The plant is grown in almost every variety of soil, but that best adapted to it is a light loam, more or less stony, abounding in vegetable mould, and moist but not wet. The seeds are gathered in October, and kept in sand till the following spring, when they are sown, either in rows in the field where they are to grow, or else in beds, from which they are transplanted; if the latter, they are put out the second year in rows three or four feet apart. In growing, they look not unlike a field of gooseberry bushes with us. They are hardy, yet if the weather is very cold they need protection; if dry, the cultivators resort to irrigation. The gathering of the leaves sometimes commences the third year though often not till the fourth. There are three or four harvests—the first, of leaf buds, early in April, though many prefer to forego this, and allow the leaves to grow. If gathered, these buds make the choicest variety of black tea, known as Pekoe. But new leaves soon appear, and a second gathering occurs the last of April, or early in May, which is the principal harvest, and affords a fine tea as the product. A third gathering occurs early in July, which furnishes leaves of an inferior quality, and sometimes there is a fourth gathering in August or September, which furnishes leaves still coarser and poorer. The plants rarely last more than eight or ten years, when they are dug up and replaced with a new stock. In gathering, the leaves are stripped off with much care, and carried to a building where they are assorted and dried.

The drying process varies to the kind of tea to be produced, for our varieties of green and black tea are not so much the product of different species or regions as result from different ways of curing the same leaf.

The green teas are cured almost as soon as the leaves are brought from the field, being allowed to remain not more than an hour or two thinly spread upon trays, to dry off any superfluous moisture, before they are put into the roasting pans. These latter have been in the meantime heated by a brisk fire, and into them are thrown a few of the leaves, which are allowed to remain four or five minutes, rapidly shaken and stirred, when they are thrown out upon a table and rolled with the hands. Afterward they are again thrown into a pan, heated by a slow steady fire, and allowed to remain an hour or an hour and a half, being kept all the time in motion by the hands of the workmen. Sometimes they are thrown upon a table to be rolled a second time. This completes the chief part of the operation, though afterwards, when a considerable quantity has thus been finished, it goes through a further process of winnowing and sifting to separate impurities, and assorting into different varieties, and reheating also, to be sure that the drying is complete.—*The Grocer's Price Current*, N. Y.

R. T. Writes:—"The foot and mouth disease, so disastrous to sheep and cattle, is said to arise through standing in wet pastures and muck. Is this so?—for I am no sheep or cow herder. Let us seek a remedy, and bestow a comforting gutta-percha boot—it would be no novelty, for puss of yore was thus equipped—and gutta-percha ribbon wound round, a few turns extra at foot; flame it, and squeeze gently to unite the shape. It would last their lifetime, and protect their trotters when travelling to that bourne whence no sheep return!"



## THE CALICO BALL AT OTTAWA.

In this issue we give an illustration of the scene at the Calico Ball which took place in Ottawa on the 25th ult. Speaking of the affair the *Citizen* of the following day says:

"The beauty and fashion of the capital assembled in the Rink Music Hall last night, on the occasion of the Calico Ball, given under the auspices of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. The hall was decorated with great taste by Mr. St. Hill. The bare walls were festooned their whole length with flags arranged in handsome drapings. Large mirrors decorated either side of the hall, and the more exposed points were draped with calico, emblematical of the occasion. Gowan's Band, which justly is considered the first quadrille band in Canada, inspired the feet of one of the happiest assemblies when dancing began. The stage at the upper end of the hall was conspicuously decorated with the green banners of St. Patrick, for in this land it is no uncommon thing to see Irishmen of all denominations ranging themselves under the flag of the Saint when charity is the cause that appeals to them. The attendance was large, and numbered the first in the capital among those who honoured the occasion. The ladies adhered to the calico dress in every instance, and we must say, that we never saw them, even in the gorgeousness of silk, lace and satin, more lovely or attractive than in the garb of charitable calico. Many of the dresses appeared by the tasteful arrangement of the fair wearers, to as great advantage as if made of more costly material. Gentlemen appeared in the usual evening costume; a calico tie being the only concession they made to the genius of the event. At midnight a supper was served by Mr. Alfred Laurin.

"Dancing, resumed after supper, was kept up with spirit to an early hour. Altogether it was a most successful affair and reflects great credit upon the Society and their committee, whose energetic efforts to make it such, are deserving of all praise. It is hoped the event will have the good effect of increasing the funds of the Society and thereby enlarge its sphere of usefulness."

## ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP "ST. PATRICK."

On Saturday last a somewhat singular accident occurred in the port of Montreal to the "St. Patrick," a steamship of the Allan line. It appears that in the afternoon, when the vessel was about two-thirds loaded, and nearly ready for sea, as it was intended that she should sail on the following morning, the officers thought that there was something wrong with the rudder. Deeming it wise to ascertain positively before they left, they began to feel with boat hooks to find out whether the rudder bands were all right. After they had done so for some time, Captain Barclay thought that it would be better to see the rudder itself, and make sure. In order to do this, he ordered that a portion of the cargo should be put into the bows, in order to depress that part of the vessel, and elevate the stern. This was done, but about eight o'clock, in consequence of a sudden puff of wind, the vessel keeled over. As she did so, a quantity of wheat in bulk went over to leeward. Fortunately no one was hurt, as all on board were able to get safely on shore. On Sunday the work of righting her was carried on, and about ten o'clock it was finished. On Monday she was pumped out by the Corporation steam fire engine and her own pumps, and it is expected that she will very soon be ready for sea. The vessel herself has sustained no damage, but part of the cargo is injured.

## THE TOWN OF HOPE, B. C.

The Town of Hope, of which we give an illustration to-day, is very prettily situated on the left bank of Fraser River about 90 miles above New Westminster, and occupies one of the finest sites for a city to be found west of Cascade Range. In the early days of mining on the bars of the Fraser, Hope was a very lively business town, being considered as at the head of steamboat navigation. The migration of the greater portion of the mining population to the interior richer fields after the easier worked river bars had been comparatively exhausted, together with the fact that the Fraser had been found navigable to Yale, 15 miles above, have since shorn Hope of much of its former life and population, but under the influences of the recently discovered rich silver mines in its vicinity, the town is now beginning to look up again, and owners of property are anticipating that it will soon assume considerable importance. The principal buildings are a handsome Episcopal Church, a Court House and Post Office, a large warehouse of the Hudson's Bay Co., and several hotels and several retail stores.

## THE ANNIVERSARY.

This little picture tells its own story. A youth and his little sister are paying a visit to the tomb of their father—a hero belike, some knight whose deeds in court and camp have won him honour and emolument, but whose valour and wealth were alike powerless to oppose the advance of the last great foe. It is the first anniversary of their parent's death, and the little maiden, hardly recovered from her grief, kneels with close-clasped hands beside the tomb, murmuring low prayers for the welfare of the soul of him who was once so dear, while the youth, whose grief was perhaps deeper-seated though not so apparent, gazes in silence upon the marble face, sadly musing upon the deeds of the dead, and vowing that he, when he shall reach man's estate, will render himself worthy of his sire's fame and name.

## BY THE FIRESIDE.

This picture might almost be considered a fellow to that published a couple of weeks ago in these pages, and entitled "A Happy Fireside." The idea set forth in each—the comforts of home on a stormy winter night—is the same, though the two are very different in style and origin. Though the country baron—for the scene is laid in Germany—seems to be very comfortable in company with his young wife, with the solace of pipe and bottle, we prefer the happiness of the rude labouring-man, whose return to his cottage has been eagerly looked for since the sun began to sink, and who now forgets the toil of the day amidst the curly-headed group of children who eagerly surround him, and struggle for the first kiss.

## VARIETIES.

James Russell Lowell has invented a new beatitude "Blessed are they who have nothing to say and cannot be persuaded to say it."

An Eastern exchange has this *erratum*: "In our paragraph yesterday concerning thirteen ministers who had been spanked in infancy, for *spanked* read *sprinkled*."

A wedding took place at La Crosse, Wis., a day or two ago, at which, according to the *Democrat*, "the bride was given away by the city, and the city was mighty glad to get rid of her."

A California obituary: "The deceased was a talented man of romantic nature. He placed the butt of his gun in the fire while he looked down the muzzle and departed hence spontaneously."

The *Christian Secretary* quotes a remark made by a Connecticut Sheriff: "If any man seriously doubts the Bible doctrine of human depravity, I only ask that he be sheriff of this county for one year."

A Missouri legislator clinched an argument against dogs the other day, by swearing that the money expended in supporting 21,000,000 dogs in the United States would buy 1,344,000,000 whiskey cocktails every year.

The Princess Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte advertises in the London papers that she is able to supply millinery in the latest style to the nobility and gentry of that city. She is showing herself a sensible woman by advertising largely.

A Western New York miss unguardedly made the remark in the family circle recently that "when gentlemen eat warm maple sugar it gets into their moustaches and makes them scratchy." Her father is curious to know how she found it out.

The Washington *Capital* asserts that the sexton of a fashionable church there caught several couples dancing the Boston in the vestibule of the church on a recent Sunday morning, to the tune of "Come, ye disconsolate," which was being sung by the choir.

A Radical gentleman is an opponent of school boards from "principle." He goes "agin education," not because of its unconstitutionality, but because it's unnatural. Ignorance is "natur," he says. We are born ignorant, and ought to be kept so.

Nadier, the author, called upon a banker one morning, and said, "You'll think me very bold, perhaps, but I want to borrow three thousand francs." "Yes, I do," replied the banker, "but you will admit I am bolder than you, for I intend to lend them to you."

Among many curious advertisements here is one in the London *Times*:—Quarter-Day.—Cruelty to Cats.—The persons who left a cat behind in the house they vacated, in Halliford Street, Islington, at the last Christmas quarter, will be gratified to learn that the poor creature has died of starvation.

A paper gives the following directions for using its new patent hen pills: "From one to ten boxes of pills is a dose for young fowls. The best way to give the remedy is to tickle the chicken under the wings until it laughs, when the medicine can be shot down its throat with a musket or horse-pistol."

The *Janesville Gazette* says that the sad result of hasty, youthful marriages, has just been demonstrated by a West Side couple, of some seventy or eighty summers. Ere the honeymoon is ended they have separated. That's most always the case when boys and girls marry without their parents' consent.

There was a thoroughness about practical joking in the Middle Ages. When Pope Adrian died in 1523, the Roman people, who hated and despised him, determined to testify their pleasure at the event. They, therefore, adorned the door of his physician's house with garlands, adding this inscription—"To the deliverer of his country."

It is said that whenever an applicant for a situation as brakeman appears at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, an official shouts up through the speaking tube and makes the inquiry, "Any switchman killed lately?" It has a strange effect. The applicant suddenly concludes that he is not entirely fitted for the situation, and silently retires.

The fundamental study of beer is a peculiarity of the Germans. We read the following announcement in the French papers, and it seems thereby that the Germans wish to win their victims over to their taste:—"School of Brewing at Augsburg.—Practical and Theoretical Study of the Art of Brewing.—The Course of Study will commence on the 15th May."

The Albany correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union* tells the following anecdote, apropos of the passage of the New York Charter in the Assembly. Two Assemblymen were walking down State street after the passage of the bill. "I feel," said one of them, "as if I deserved to be kicked for voting for that charter." His friend replied, "That's just the way I feel myself; let's go up this alley and kick each other."

At the close of one of Mrs. Swishelm's orations, she asked if any male citizen was present who was opposed to woman suffrage; if so, she would like to have him stand up and give his reason. To the surprise of nearly every one present, the serious-minded chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary rose. Some one hinted to Mrs. Swishelm his calling and position, when Mrs. Swishelm inquired if he had any women in the Penitentiary. "Yes," responded the chaplain, "we have 12, and they make more trouble than the whole 900 men."

A French comic paper, the *Eclipse*, recently contributed a very clever caricature. It is Paris and Thiers as Romeo and Juliet in the balcony scene. Juliet, wearing a cap of Liberty, is leaning forward to hug her lover as he descends from a window of the Elysee by a ladder of ropes. Though we are only shown the back of Romeo, it is impossible not to recognize in his peculiarly built figure the President of the French Republic. A full moon shining on the lovers as they are terminating their stolen interview, produces some striking effects. In answer to Juliet's "Parting is such sweet sorrow," Romeo says, "I hear the whistle of the railway engine." "It

is," cries the ardent young lady, "but the shriek of the dismal owl!" "But the clock marks the hour of midnight, and were I to miss the last train, think what the Permanents would say—they would chastise your Romeo." "What care we for them, love? Be permanent yourself, and quit not Juliet." "Adieu, sweet love."

The English Anti-Tobacco Society, wanting evidences of the evil effects of the weed, took into their service Professor Newman. He had never used the stuff in any form; and the arrangement was that he should take a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The Professor got his pipe and smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and so far from being utterly disgusted, he just keeps on smoking, and the Society folks are a little discouraged.

After long years of persistent persecution, the editor of the Indianapolis *Evening Journal* thus gives vent to his pent-up feeling: "Nothing so infuriates an editor—we speak from experience—as to have a great, loose-jointed galoot stride noiselessly into his sanctum, pick up a newspaper, rustle it for a moment, and then slam it down, creating an atmospheric concussion which scatters two hundred and seventy of his small clippings—the gleanings from seven hundred and forty exchanges—into the spittoon or waste-basket. The editor who can keep his brows from corrugating, and repress the convulsive contraction of his biceps, at such a time, is a spiritless milksoop, whom it were base flattery to call a sheep."

An Ohio journalist read in another paper a statement to the effect that "Miss Kellogg has a larger repertoire than any other living prima donna," and he considered it his duty as a champion of truth to sit down and write an article on the subject, in which he said: "We do not, of course, know how Miss Kellogg was dressed in other cities, but upon the occasion of her last performance here we are positively certain that her repertoire did not seem to extend out so far as either Nilsson or Patti's. It must have been that her over-skirts were cut too narrow to permit of being gathered into such a large lump behind, or it may have been that they had been crushed down accidentally."

AN ARGUMENT.—A gentleman of the north of the northwest part of Scotland met another gentleman of the same locality in Edinburgh. From fondness they deteriorated to savageness over the healthy glass of toddy. The least quarrelsome addressed his friend—"Ye bleared-eyed blockhead, ye ken naething ava. I wager a pound ye canna even say the Lord's Prayer." "Done wi' you," said the other, "that I say it better than you. Stake the siller." The notes were tabled. No. 1 began glibly—

"The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want,  
He makes me down to lie!"

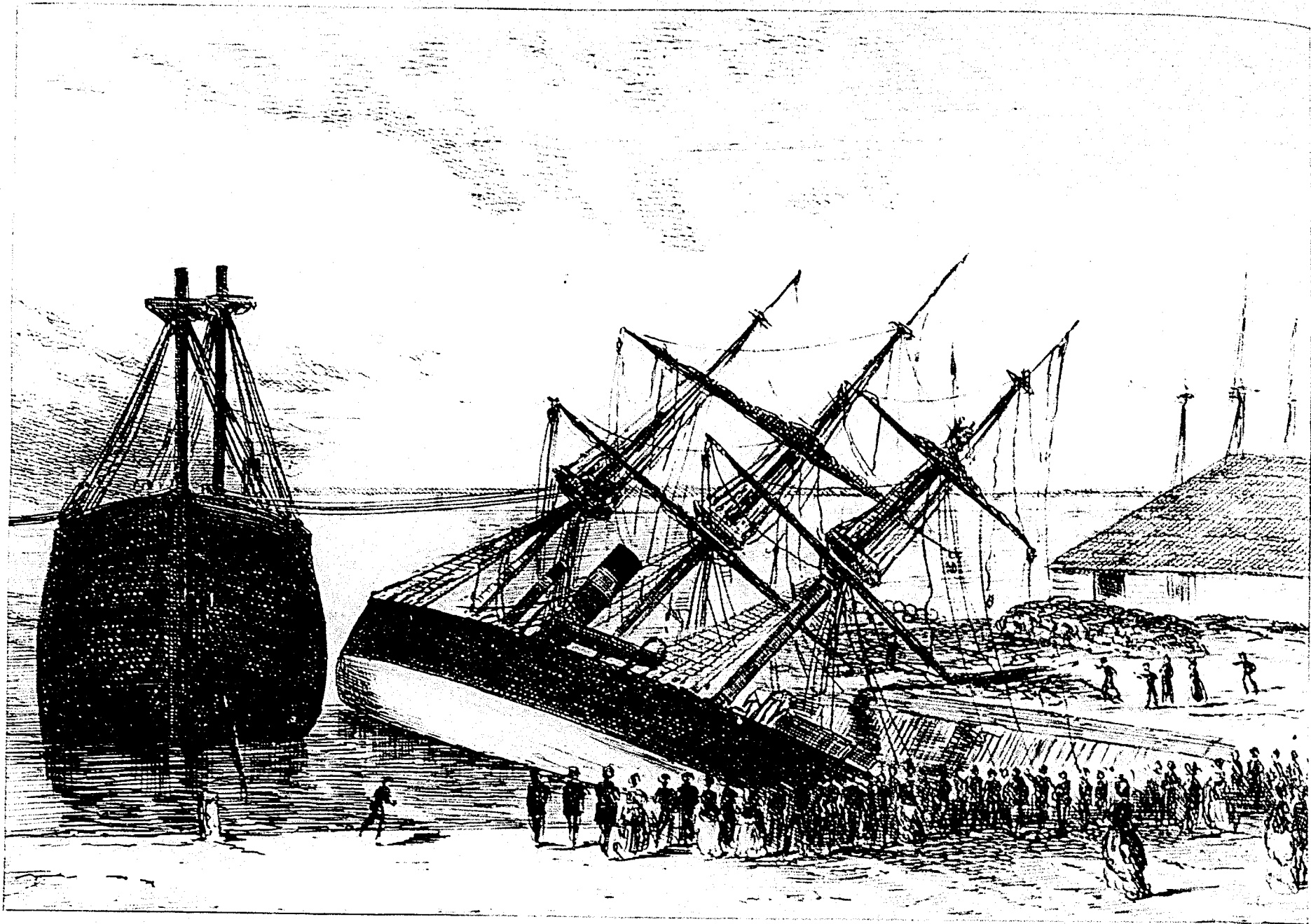
"Hae," said No. 2, tossing his note across the table, "that's dae; ye internal hypocrite, ye kent it a' the time better than me!"

"It's no use talking about smoking's shortening life," said a gentleman in reply to a clerical enthusiast against smoke. "Why, my grandfather smoked since he was a boy, and he's seventy-five years old." "That may be, my dear friend," replied the clerical party, "but if he hadn't smoked he might have been ninety." The Japanese clergy are not opposed to smoke; they pause every five minutes in their discourse, and say to their congregation, "Let us have a smoke." Cape also gives the clergy a hint how to fill their churches. He says:—"At the last siege of Antwerp, a priest could not induce the soldiers to come early to church. Sometimes he had to begin when there was no one in the church but himself. He took a very effectual means of remedying the evil. He distributed cigars among the soldiers. They now not merely came early, but came in crowds, especially as they were allowed to smoke during the service."

The French have a way all their own of heaping contumely on the enemies of their country. This is how the *Patrie*, which is what Parisians call "un journal sérieux," describes the visit of Prince Frederick Charles to Malta:—"Letters from Malta state that Prince Frederick landed there on Good Friday and spent a few hours, just time enough to dine. The Catholics of the island had hoisted the Papal colours to vex him. The Prince gave a shilling to be divided among nine waiters at the hotel where he dined. A French tourist who happened to be there bought this shilling, and has caused an inscription to be engraved on it, commemorative of this act of generosity." The same *Patrie* alludes triumphantly to the mortification of the *Norde Allgemeine Zeitung* at the recent refusal of the Swedish Rigsdag to vote money for the appointment of a military attaché at Berlin, and this while the military attachéship at Paris was maintained. The *Patrie* evidently infers from this that the Swedes consider the French army better worth studying at present than the German. Happy the nation whose good opinion of itself remains unshaken by adversity!

ECONOMICAL COOKING IN OREGON.—There is a place in Oregon, says an exchange, called the Smoky Valley, where the people have a very curious way of cooking. They do not have the trouble of making a fire every morning when they wish to get breakfast. They just walk out with their kettles, coffee-pots, and whatever else they need, and cook at the boiling spring. The water seems a great deal better than common boiling water, and all they need to do is to have their kettles in it for a short time, and their food is nicely cooked. They are able even to bake in it. The bread is put into a tight saucapan and lowered into the boiling flood for an hour or two, and then drawn up most exquisitely baked, with but a thin rim on the crust over it. Meat is cooked here, and beans, which are the miner's great luxury. It takes but a minute to cook eggs, or to make a pot of coffee or tea; but if there should chance to be a "slip between the cup and the lip," the food would be gone beyond recovery.

A Frenchman named Wilboux has taken out a patent to use an elastic type for printing on glass, with fluor spar rendered adhesive by some such material as printing ink. Sulphuric acid of suitable temperature is then allowed to act on that portion of the glass. The hydrofluoric acid generated in this way would etch the glass on the places printed on. When completed the whole is washed off with warm water or lye.

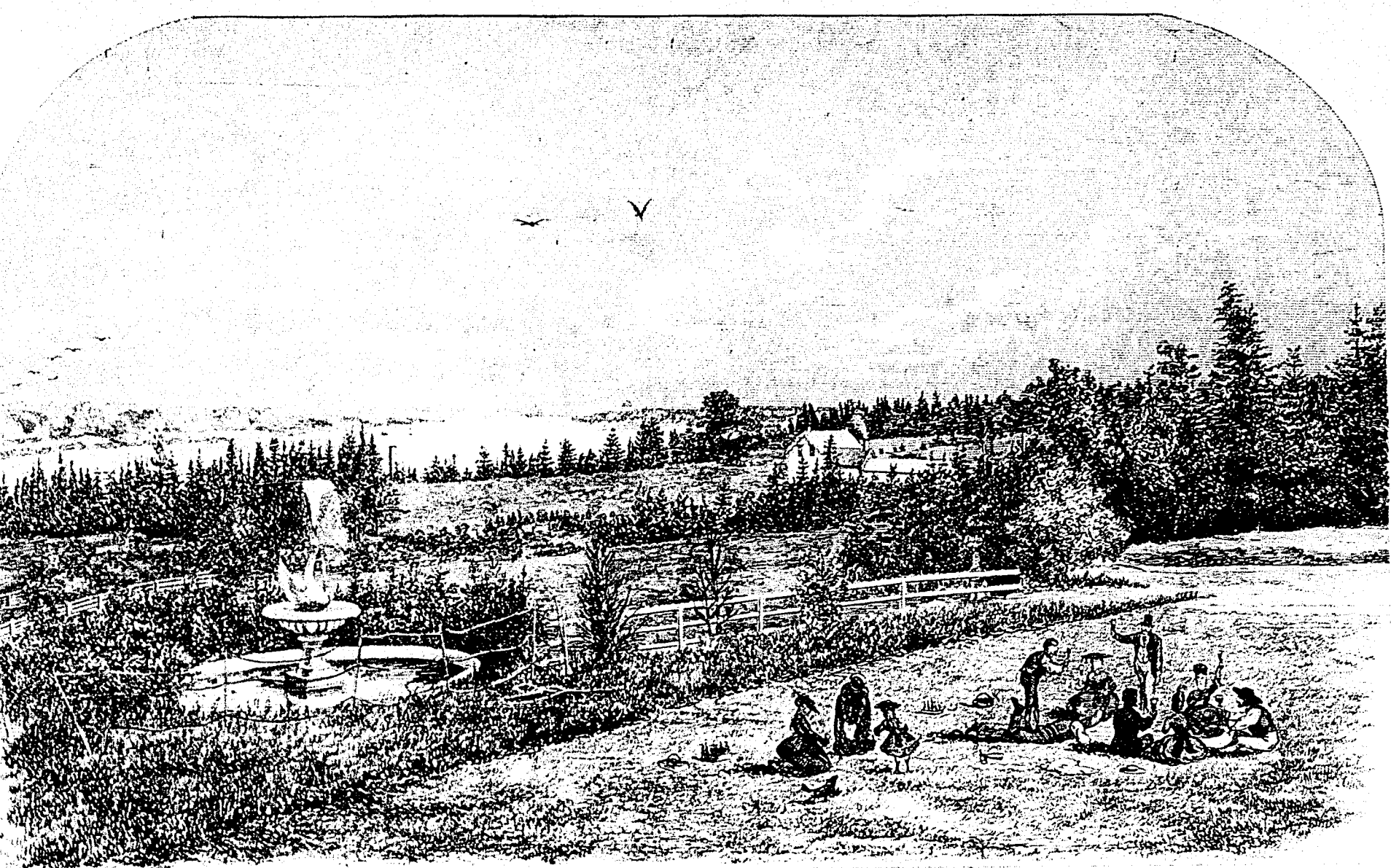


MONTREAL.—THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER *ST. PATRICK*.—SEE PAGE 107

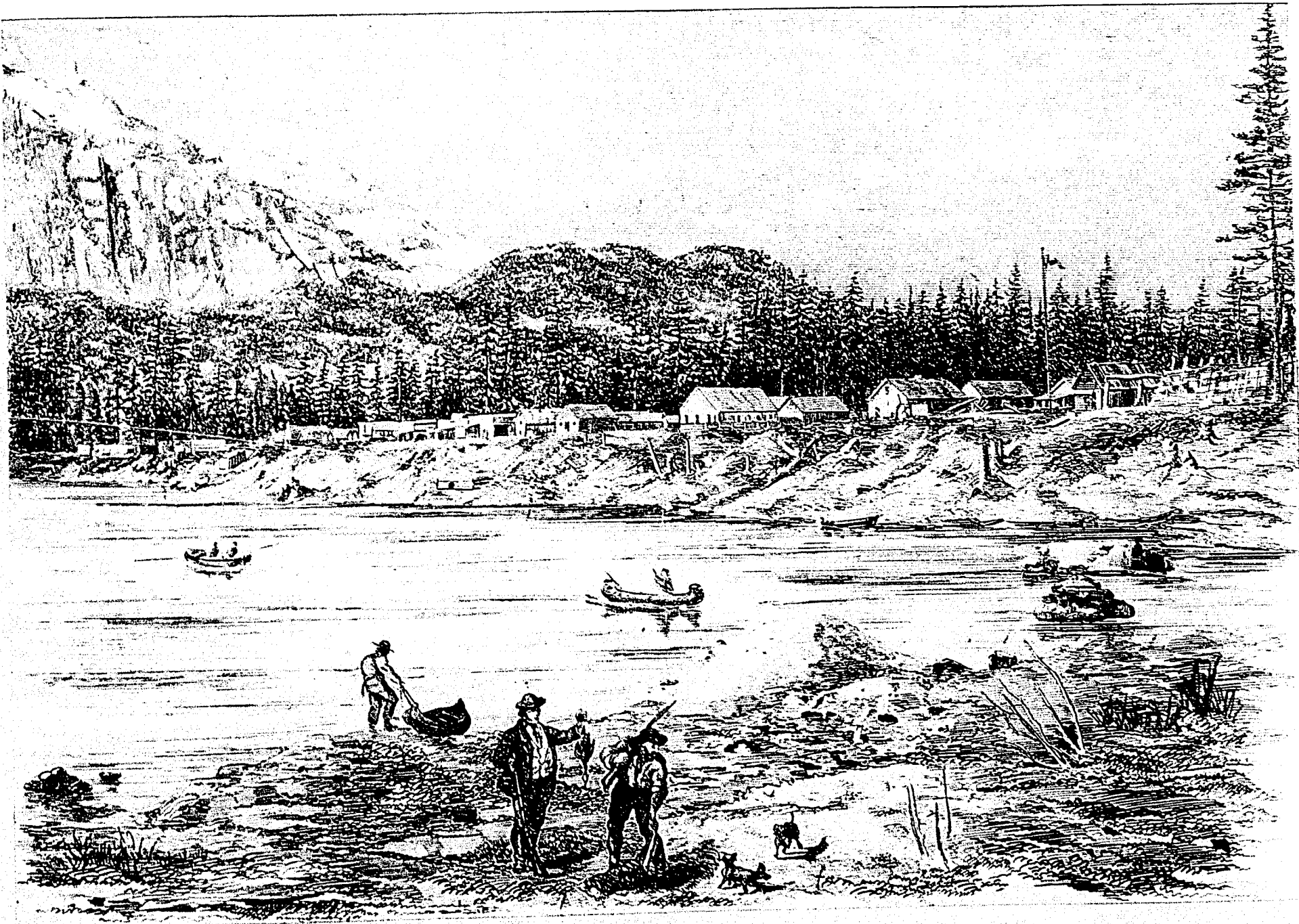


QUEBEC.—VIEW ON THE MONTMORENCI RIVER.





NEW BRUNSWICK.—VIEW FROM HAWTHORNE HILL, RIVER ST. JOHN.



BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE TOWN OF HOPE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY D. WITHNOW.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

SUNDAY,	May 19.—Whit Sunday. Bagot died, 1843.
MONDAY,	" 20.—Columbus died, 1506. John Stuart Mill born, 1806. Montreal Water Works commenced, 1862.
TUESDAY,	" 21.—Battle of Sackett's Harbour, 1813. Election Riots at Montreal, 1832. Confederation of the B. N. A. Provinces proclaimed, 1867. Versailles troops entered Paris, 1871.
WEDNESDAY,	" 22.—Baronets first created in England, 1611. Great Fire at Bradford, 1871.
THURSDAY,	" 23.—Savonarola burnt, 1498. Sir John Franklin sailed, 1845. Second Fenian Invasion, 1870.
FRIDAY,	" 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Great Fire at Quebec, 1870. Archbishop Darboy shot, 1871. The Communists set fire to the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville, 1871.
SATURDAY,	" 25.—Recollet Fathers arrived at Tadoussac, 1615. General Todleben born, 1818. Skirmish at Eccles Hill, 1870.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 14th May, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street.

W.	May	8.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th.	"	9.	71°	48°	59°5	30.15	30.22	30.08
Fri.	"	10.	72°	53°	63°5	29.60	29.68	29.68
Sat.	"	11.	68°	47°	57°5	30.12	30.22	30.22
Su.	"	12.	67°	53°	60°	30.14	30.04	29.92
M.	"	13.	65°	39°	52°5	29.92	29.92	29.97
Tu.	"	14.	66°	41°5	53°7	30.05	30.05	30.07
						30.20	30.26	30.27

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the NEWS is \$4.00 per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

All unpaid subscribers will be struck off the list on the 1st July next, and their accounts [at the rate of \$5.00 per annum] placed in our attorneys' hands for collection.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.  
MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

THE bill for the ratification of the Washington Treaty now before the Canadian Legislature marks an era in the history of the world's diplomacy. Principles entirely new have been asserted on the American side, and assented to by Great Britain, which never before were conceded by one independent Government to another. The water right of a nation, even of a farm, is guarded by the common law of England, just as the right to the broad acres; but in this treaty we have the giving up of the water right, or its creation into common property for what is conceived to be a consideration.

The treaty itself is one of those which free governments may assent to in the light of their own interests. But it has a special peculiarity in that it invades the territorial rights of a colony. Canada is challenged to surrender her fisheries as a part of an Imperial arrangement; and she is asked to do so for the very inconsequential reason that there are other and more important questions between Great Britain and the United States which it is of the highest importance to settle. No Canadian will argue that the Imperial Government has acted fairly by us, or even sustained the honour of the Imperial flag. The British policy, as usual, has been sneaking and cowardly. Gladstone rivals some of his predecessors in his zeal for giving up by treaty what belongs to the country of right; and in this particular case the whole case of the ownership of the three miles of sea-shore fisheries has been abandoned; but only for a special consideration, or rather for several special considerations.

To estimate the latter at their absolute value would require more of practical experience than we possess. But a few facts are patent. The persons actually engaged in the Canadian fisheries would rather have the American market open to them on the terms of the treaty than be the victims of the present illiberal international arrangements. From the West there may be a good deal of objection to the fisheries clauses of the treaty; but when we remember that the people of Ontario have aired their indignation upon this treaty business mainly because they regarded the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fisheries as means whereby they could—through the process of barter—secure a better price for their own wheat, it is very hard indeed not to feel that the objections to the treaty should rest upon some other grounds. The idea ought not to be entertained for an instant that the sea products of the East were to be made to pay for the land products of the West; nor can we understand why Canada, an immense country, but a fraction of whose people have any direct interest or personal property in the fisheries, should accept a money indemnity—were it awarded—from the United States and place the sum in the public treasury as a fair return for the surrender of the exclusive use of the fisheries. If there is any loss to be incurred it ought

to be borne by Britain in whose interests the treaty is made; if any indemnity is to be paid then the Provinces owning the coast line are exclusively entitled to it.

The question of the treaty in so far as Canada is concerned is not a very serious one. The Lower Province fishermen would prefer its acceptance because in return for open competition in American waters it offers them open competition in American markets; and the latter is to them a handsome return for the former. Another class would like to see the fisheries clauses ratified—the merchants and ship chandlers of the lower ports. They can undersell American dealers because of our lower duties and less expensive modes of doing business generally. American skippers will understand this fact, and instead of taking their equipment from their ports of debarkation, will become the customers of Canadian merchants for their season's supplies. In all this we can see very substantial reasons for the acceptance of the only clauses in the agreement between Great Britain and America upon which Canada is permitted to officially pass judgment. Were another argument wanting, after dismissing the probable money consideration upon which no sensible person would set any store, it is to be found in the fact that the fisheries arrangement is merely for ten years. Perhaps at the end of that time the Americans may get tired of it. Certainly Canadians will then have had an opportunity of estimating its value; and no matter which party may first get restive under the agreement, it will be at least creditable to the nations concerned that they made mutual concessions with the design of obliging each other and preserving the world's peace.

It is hard, however, for the British Empire to be compelled to accept treaty after treaty with America, to acknowledge the Republic as her first-born, and to suffer in almost every way from her audacious diplomacy. Britain cannot assert her rights of treaty. It has passed into a proverb that what the Empire gains by war it usually surrenders by treaty, and the same unpleasant feeling regarding the general bearings of the Washington negotiation must have impressed every Briton. That our negotiators were shewn to be wrong, or incapable, by the American claim for consequential damages, was bad enough; but that they should have given the slightest opportunity for making that very definite idea a leading feature in the pro-American view of the treaty is really remarkable. With the portions of the treaty that relate to the war questions, Canada is fortunately relieved from dealing. We cannot, however, omit to record our firm conviction that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have taken their "humble pie" in a kind of sneaking way unusual to their countrymen. As for Canada, we do not think that the clauses of the treaty upon which she has the opportunity of pronouncing are at all inimical to her interests. Our country undoubtedly owes an obligation to England. The protection we have so far received,—and in this nobody we hope includes the Quixotic guarantee offered in lieu of the Fenian claims brings us under much obligation to the Mother Country. But the whole conduct of the latter, especially in regard to this treaty business, is a warning to us that we, Canadians, are to be counted at second rate when Britain is concerned. Can we blame Britain? Perhaps not. But we have duties towards ourselves.

A LOST ART—GLASS CLOTH.

More than thirty years ago, M. Bonnel, of Lille, France, discovered a method of weaving cloth, out of spun glass threads, which was described as perfectly flexible and applicable to a variety of purposes, more especially the ornamentation of the walls of apartments. This fabric, the making of which seems to be at present a lost art, was described in the papers of 1837 as follows:

This cloth of glass is extremely beautiful; and, from the manner in which it reflects the light, it surpasses in brilliancy everything that has ever been attempted with silk, even when combined with gold and silver. Some specimens of this new manufacture have been exhibited in the Passage de l'Opera in Paris; and the Queen of the French was so much pleased with them, that she ordered a golden medal to be sent to the inventor. The following passage is extracted from a French paper: "When we figure to ourselves an apartment decorated with cloth of glass and resplendent with lights, we must be convinced that it will equal in brilliancy all that it is possible for the imagination to conceive; it will realise, in a word, the wonders of the enchanted palaces of the Arabian tales. The lights flashing from the polished surface of the glass, to which any colour or shade may be given, will make the room have the appearance of an apartment of pearls, mother-of-pearl, or diamonds, or composed of garnets, sapphires, topazes, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, etc., or, in short, of all these precious stones united and combined in a thousand ways, and formed into stars, rosettes, bouquets, garlands, festoons, and graceful undulations, varied almost to infinity."

HAWTHORNE HILL, N. B.

This delightful spot is situated on the banks of the river St. John, about one mile from Fredericton, the political capital of the Province of New Brunswick. It commands one of

the most admirable views on the whole of St. John River, and being of capacious dimensions, doubtless furnishes an agreeable residence for its occupants. The railway connections between Fredericton and all points in the United States and Canada places Hawthorne Hill, though a rural retreat, within easy reach of the outer world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the report of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster of the Dominion, we learn that during the year 1871 the number of letters and postal cards transmitted was 27,050,000, besides a large number of newspapers, registered and free letters and parcels. The total expenditure was \$1,271,006, while the revenue was only \$1,079,767.

The iron sea forts now in course of construction for the defence of the prominent naval stations of Great Britain, will, with the foundations, cost five million dollars apiece. The iron shell of one of the forts for Spithead, near Portsmouth, has been shipped by rail for that harbour from the works of the Whitworths, in the iron districts. This shell or skeleton weighs twenty-four hundred tons, and is to be fitted up with fifteen inch iron plates twenty-six feet in length. Each fort is to be seven hundred feet in circumference and two hundred and thirty feet high. They are to be armed with two tiers of guns, one tier of twenty-four 600 pounders, and the other of twenty-five 400 pounders. The guns, it is calculated, will pierce twelve inch iron ships at two thousand yards distance.

EXPOSED ARMS.—A very distinguished Paris physician says: "I believe that, during the twenty years that I have practised my profession, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Put the bulb of a thermometer into a baby's mouth and the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and even cool, the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course, all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of the blood flow back to the chest, the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at the frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat, or stomach? I have seen more than one child, with habitual cough or hoarseness, entirely relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm."

COSTLY GUNS.—In these days of costly armaments for offensive and defensive warfare, we give our readers the latest prices at which our wrought-iron, steel-lined, muzzle-loading rifled guns are produced, and charged for to Imperial Government departments, minus their sights and elevating plates, but including the cost of their proof: 12 in. 600-pounder guns, 23 tons weight, £2,627 each; 12 in. 600-pounder guns, 25 tons weight, £1,997 each; 11 in. 500-pounder guns, 25 tons weight, £1,893 each; 10 in. 400-pounder guns, 18 tons weight, £1,305 each; 9 in. 250-pounder guns, 12 tons weight, £912 each; 8 in. 180-pounder guns, 9 tons weight, £693 each; 7 in. 115-pounder guns, 7 tons weight, £560 each; 7 in. 115-pounder guns, 6½ tons weight, £503 each; 64-pounder guns, 3 1-5 tons weight, £240 each; 9-pounder guns, 8 cwt., £84 each; 9-pounder guns, 6 cwt., £78 each. In round numbers these prices show an increase of 400 per cent. over what cast-iron guns cost, that is, taking the old standard for cast-iron guns of £20 per ton. Surely, in view of these figures, we are justified in again calling attention to the fact of many of these costly guns have had their A, or inside tubes split in the lines of the rifling after an insignificant number of rounds had been fired, thereby clearly indicating fault in their rifling. There can be no question as to the superiority of the present manufacture of our iron and steel built-up guns over that of the system originally adopted, nor as to the very large saving to the country effected thereby; but that is not the present question—namely, have we the best system of rifling? Unhesitatingly we believe not; and there are cogent reasons that the persons responsible to the country in this matter should wake up, and not rest in a "fool's paradise" any longer.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

THE VALUE OF SOOT AS A MANURE.—As soft or bituminous coal becomes more extensively used west of the Alleghanies, it will be of great importance to farmers of the Western coal districts to understand the value of the soot which is left in large quantities as a deposit in the chimneys where this coal is consumed. Soot accumulates in chimneys so rapidly that it is necessary to remove it very often, and it is far too valuable to be allowed to be lost or wasted. A French chemist has made an analysis of coal-soot, by which we ascertain that in 1,000 pounds the following quantities of valuable ingredients as fertilizers are contained, viz:

A substance resembling vegetable matter, soluble in caustic potash.....	302 pounds.
A substance, soluble in water, containing nitrogen.....	200 "
Carbonate of lime and magnesia.....	150 "
Sulphate and acetate of lime and magnesia....	112 "
Phosphate of lime.....	15 "
Chloride and acetate of potash.....	45 "
Acetate of ammonia.....	2 "
Charcoal powder (carbon).....	38 "
Water and sand.....	136 "

1,000 pounds.

A glance at these constituents will readily show that soot contains valuable fertilizing properties, while its very fine state of division renders it most easily and effectively applicable to crops. In Europe it has been used for years as a top-dressing to all crops, but with notably most effect on grass, wheat, and oats. Its pungent character and very bitter taste make it desirable as a preventive against the turnip-fly and the cut-worm and caterpillars, which injure cabbages. As it is a new article of use to American farmers, it would be of interest to experiment with it on various crops, and note its effects, with the precaution to be observed, that in quantities greater than ten bushels per acre it is apt to burn the crops in dry seasons. It should therefore be applied previously to the rains of spring or fall, or in small quantities of say four bushels per acre, repeatedly.



SCIENCE NOTES.

THE ODOURS OF PLANTS.—It may be laid down, as a general principle, that a larger proportion of white flowers are fragrant than those of any other colour; yellow come next, then red, and lastly blue; after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown, and black.

FROZEN BEEF ESSENCE.—Dr. H. B. Hare (*Philadelphia Medical Journal*) writes that, in a case of scarlet fever in a child, the patient could not be induced to swallow the beef-tea which his condition required. As he took ice with avidity, the father suggested that if the beef-tea was frozen he might then be induced to take it in that form. The suggestion was carried out, and the child took the frozen beef-tea readily. This expedient may in many cases be advantageously adopted.

VEGETABLE SPORES IN THE BLOOD.—Prof. Richardson, of Philadelphia, several years ago, in the course of his experiment to determine whether bacteria (vegetable spores) pass from the stomach into the blood, swallowed 4 ounces of water which contained, according to his estimate, 27,000,000,000 of these minute organisms. In half an hour he discovered them in abundance in a drop of blood taken from the end of his finger. To swallow at a single gulp twenty times as many vegetable spores as there are human inhabitants on the earth, is but a small exploit for a modern scientist.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTION.—Among the most remarkable of discoveries in photography is that claimed by one Johnson, an Englishman. The invention is a panoramic camera, which, by ingenious mechanism, sweeps the whole landscape and takes it on a plain surface embracing on one negative one-third of the circle. The exactitude of its operation is as singular as the beauty of the results. The pantoscope begins at one end of the view desired and goes round the horizon as one sweeps the telescope, the plate moving with a corresponding motion through the arc, which might be a circle if it were desirable.

CHEMICAL CHANGES.—The addition of an atom of water to starch converts it into sugar; the subtraction of an atom from alcohol converts it into ether. But perhaps the most curious change produced by the removal of an atom of water from a body has been recently discovered by Dr. Matthiessen, of London. Morphine, the well-known active principle of opium, is commonly used to allay vomiting, and very often performs the duty very effectually. But when morphine has been heated with hydrochloric acid, and an atom of water has been thereby removed, it is changed into the most active emetic known. It is not necessary to swallow it to produce the effect; a very small quantity introduced under the skin, or even, it seems, split upon the hand, is quite sufficient to produce vomiting, which, however, soon subsides, and leaves no nausea afterwards.

COPYING DRAWINGS BY THE AID OF THE INDUCTION COIL.—All draftsmen are acquainted with the device of puncturing holes through a drawing for the purpose of obtaining an outline and afterwards transferring the outline, by sifting fine plumbago or other powder through the small holes. The fatigue of making the holes by hand is great, and M. Caudey, of Lausanne, proposes to employ the induction coil for this purpose. A table covered with tin foil is connected with the negative pole, on it may be placed as many sheets of paper as the spark will pass through. The positive pole, consisting of a metal bar, insulated with gutta-percha, can serve as a pencil for copying the tracings. The metal point of the pencil being moved about on the contour and outline of the engraving, electric sparks spring across every time a connection is made, and puncture fine holes through the paper.—See *Atlantic American*.

COPYING PRESS.—A clever application of science to commercial purposes has been made by an Italian gentleman, M. Eugenio de Zucato, of Padua. By means of the invention any number of copies of a manuscript or design, traced upon a varnished metal plate, may be produced in an ordinary copying press. The *modus operandi* is very simple. To the bed and upper plate of a press are attached wires leading from a small battery, so that when the top of the instrument is screwed down the two metal surfaces come into contact, and an electric current passes. An iron plate resting upon the bed of the press is coated with varnish, and upon this surface is written with a steel point any communication it is desired to copy. The letters having thus been formed in bare metal, a few sheets of copying paper are impregnated with an acid solution of prussiate of potash, and placed upon the scratched plate, which is then subjected to pressure in the copying press. An electric current passes wherever the metal has been left bare, (where the writing is therefore,) and the prussiate solution acting upon the iron, there is found prussiate of iron or Prussian blue characters, corresponding to those scratched upon the plate. The number of copies that may be produced by this electro-chemical action is almost unlimited, and the formation of the Prussian blue lines is, of course, instantaneous.—*Nature*.

FAT PEOPLE.—Not long ago, a gentleman of threescore, who had scarcely ever been sick in his life, thought he was too fleshy and began to Bantamize. He succeeded famously, and boasted to his friends that he had got rid of ten pounds in a few weeks. A little later he was attacked with a painful and dangerous malady, from which he has been suffering more than a year.

If a man can sleep soundly, has a good appetite, with no unpleasant reminders after meals, the bodily habits being regular every day, he had better leave himself alone, whether he is big as a hoghead or as thin and dry as a fence rail.

Several cases of Bright's disease have been reported by medical men of reputation as a direct result of practising Bantam's plan for getting lean. The very best and safest way to get rid of fat is to work it off. This may be aided by eating food which contains a large amount of nitrogen and a small amount of carbon.

Nitrogen food is that which gives strength, power to work, as lean meats; carbonaceous foods are those which make fat, such as cheese, potatoes, rice, corn, peas, beans, tapioca, arrowroot, cornstarch, milk, sugar, syrup, and all oily and fat food. Raw fruit and berries largely eaten are great aids to reducing weight.

But, after all, the great reliance should be on exercise and work in the open air. Barclay, the great English pedestrian, who performed greater feats than Weston, lost ten pounds in

two or three days' walking, and was never the worse for it.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

BONE FELON ARRESTED BY CONGELATION.—Dr. James B. Walker, of St. Louis, Mo., says, in the *Medical Advertiser*: Not long since I was consulted by a young lady who was suffering from an incipient felon. The distinguishing characteristics of the painful affection were already manifest—pain, throbbing, some tumefaction, and the nervous excitement, indicated plainly what was in advance, unless the inflammation was arrested; and the command was: Arrest it at all hazards.

The starting point had been two days previous to her application for treatment. I could think of nothing offering such a prospect of success as cold, as low as the freezing point. Adding equal parts of snow and salt in a tumbler, I placed the finger, it being the middle one, in the freezing mixture. For a few seconds, there was an increase of the sensibility of the part, and it was with difficulty I could persuade her to hold her finger in the mixture. By degrees the pain subsided, and, at the end of two minutes, perfect insensibility had followed. I removed the finger, and after a few minutes the sensibility returned, and with it came the pain, throbbing, etc. The application was renewed, and the pain again ceased and insensibility ensued. This was repeated as often as the pain returned, and in about two hours, alternating the application and removal, there was no return of the painful sensations, and the difficulty entirely ceased and there was no felon. The induration remained several days, and the skin gradually extoliated.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON OF RECURRENT VISION.—In the course of some experiments with a new double-plate Holtz machine, says Prof. Young of Dartmouth College in the *American Journal of Science*, I have come upon a very curious phenomenon which I do not remember ever to have seen noticed. The machine gives easily intense Leyden jar sparks from 7 to 9 inches in length, and of most dazzling brilliance, when, in a darkened room, the eye is screened from the direct light of the spark, the illumination produced is sufficient to render everything in the apartment visible; and what is remarkable, every conspicuous object is seen twice at least, with an interval of a trifle less than one-quarter of a second—the first time vividly, the second time faintly; often it is seen a third, and sometimes, but only with great difficulty, seen a fourth time. The appearance is precisely as if the object had been suddenly illuminated by a light at first bright, but rapidly fading to extinction, and as if, while the illumination lasted, the observer were winking as fast as possible. I see it best by setting up in front of the machine, at a distance of 8 or 10 feet, a white screen having upon it a black cross with arms about 3 feet long and 1 foot wide. That the phenomenon is really subjective, and not due to a succession of sparks, is easily shown by swinging the screen from side to side. The black cross, at all periods of visibility, occupies the same place and is apparently stationary. The same is true of a stroboscopic disc in rapid revolution; it is seen several times by each spark, but each time in the same position. There is no apparent multiplication of a moving object of any sort. Measuring roughly the interval between the successive instants of visibility, in my own case the mean of 12 experiments gave 0.22 sec., as the interval between the first and second seeing of the cross upon the screen; separate results varying from 0.17 to 0.30 sec. Another observer found a mean interval of 0.24 sec. Whatever the true explanation may turn out to be, the phenomenon at least suggests the idea of a *relaxation of the nervous impulse* at the nerve extremities—as if intense impression upon the retina, after being the first time propagated to the brain, were there reflected, returned to the retina and from the retina travelling again to the brain renewed the sensation. I have ventured to call the phenomenon "recurrent vision." It may be seen, with some difficulty, by the help of an induction coil and Leyden jar, or even by simply charging a Leyden jar with an old-fashioned electrical machine, and discharging it in a darkened room. The spark must be at least an inch in length.

READING IN RAILWAY CARS.—The *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter* has the following sensible remarks on this subject, and we commend them to the attention of all who ride much by rail: Most, if not all who read on railroads, are sensible of weight and weariness about the eyes. This sensation is accounted for on high medical authority by the fact that the exact distance between the eyes and the paper cannot be maintained. The concussions and oscillation of the train disturb the powers of vision, and any variation, however slight, is met by an effort at accommodation on the part of the eyes. The constant exercise of so delicate an organ of course produces fatigue, and if the practice of railroad reading is persisted in must result in permanent injury. Added to this difficulty is bad or shifting light. The safe and prudent mode is to read little if any. The deliberate finishing of volumes in railway cars is highly detrimental.

AURORAS.—Although auroras, says the *Mechanics Magazine*, are much more frequently seen in latitudes north of ours than in our own, the North Pole is not the region around which the most splendid and magnificent displays of the northern lights are to be seen. As we travel further north from England, auroras become more and more common until a certain latitude has been reached, after which they become less frequent. And, strangely enough, the region in which the display is most commonly to be seen lies further north in some longitudes than in others. For example, an inhabitant of St. Petersburg would have to travel northwards to within 19 degrees of the Pole before attaining the region of the most frequent auroral displays. On the other hand, an inhabitant of Washington need only travel northwards to latitude 56 degrees to reach the place of the greatest auroral action. If we took a globe and marked down all the spots thus obtained, we should find that they formed a nearly circular band within which the North Pole would occupy a very eccentric position. In fact, we could represent the position of the band very well by constructing a ring of card or paper of such dimensions as to agree with the sixtieth parallel of latitude, and then pushing the ring down on the side of America and upwards on the side of Asia, until it passed through the most southerly part of Hudson's Bay and the most northerly part of Siberia. When fully formed, the auroral arch is a most symmetrical and beautiful apparition. It surrounds a space of slate-coloured light, and from the arch itself luminous streamers dart with a quivering motion towards what is termed the magnetic meridian. Sometimes the ends of the arch are bent downwards near the horizon; but at others they are bent in a contrary direction. Hansteen relates that when he was at

Christiana he twice saw the auroral arch in the form of a complete oval. Sometimes more than one arch has been seen. On one occasion the observers, who were sent by the French Government to winter at Bossekop, in Finland, saw no less than nine arches, separated by dark spaces, "and resembling in their arrangement magnificent curtains of light, hung behind and below each other, their brilliant folds stretching completely across the sky."

CHESS.

Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M. B. Toronto.—Solution received, correct. We continue our record of the matches by telegraph, played lately with two games between Hamilton and Seaforth.

Table with columns for Hamilton (White, Mr. W. H. Judd) and Seaforth (Black, Dr. Verec). It lists 32 chess moves for both sides, such as 1. P. to K. 4th, 2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd, etc.

- (a) This variation is now considered superficial and hazardous. (b) An error, apparently slight, but the consequences of which are seen throughout the game. P. takes P. is the correct move, and it denotes a admitted the better opening. (c) Well played! Black cannot now take the pawn with safety the subsequent moves in attack are in the best style. (d) Losing time—better have played Kt. to K. 2nd. (e) The best move left! Black must now lose the exchange of pieces. (f) Kt. to B. 3rd, followed by R. to Q. B. sq. seems to promise more prolonged resistance.

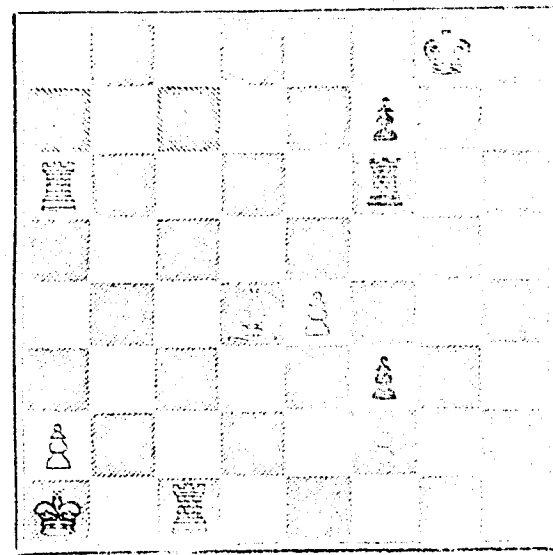
SCOTTISH DEFENCE.

Table with columns for Seaforth (White, Dr. Smith) and Hamilton (Black, Mr. W. F. Mackay). It lists 17 chess moves for both sides, such as 1. P. to K. 4th, 2. P. to Q. 4th, etc.

- (a) Kt. to Kt. 5th is generally played here. (b) The advance of this pawn, so early in the game, is always hazardous. (c) This, and the succeeding move of Black, afford his adversary an opportunity for a strong attack, winning by force. (d) P. to Q. 4th should have been played instead.

PROBLEM No. 49.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

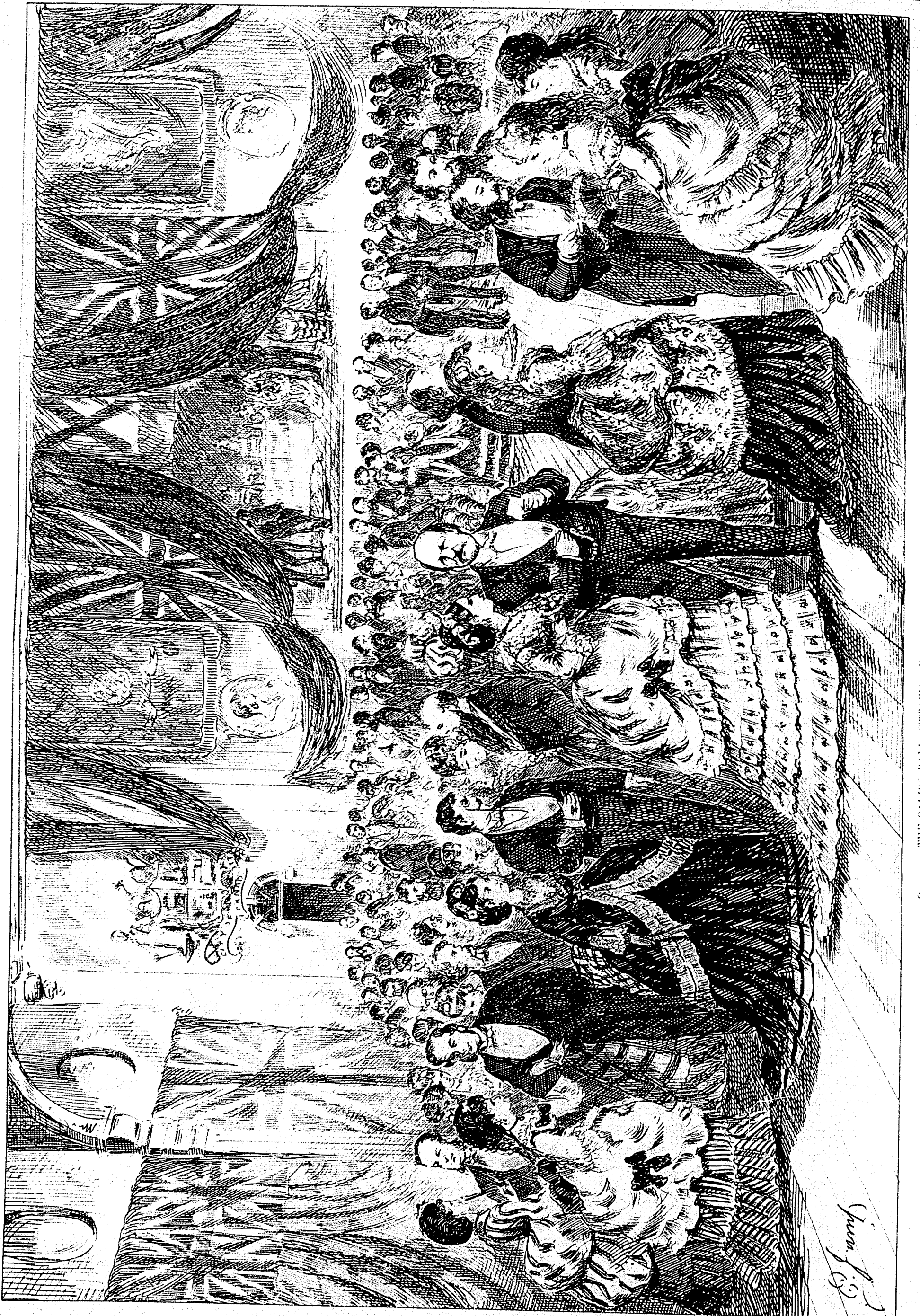
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 48.

Table with columns for White and Black. It lists the solution moves for Problem No. 48: 1. B. to Q. R. sq., 2. P. to Q. Kt. 3rd, 3. R. to Q. 2nd, 4. R. to Q. 4th, mate.

VARIATION.

Table with columns for White and Black. It lists a variation for the solution of Problem No. 48: 1. R. to Q. B. sq., 2. P. to Q. Kt. 4th, 3. R. to Q. 2nd, 4. R. to Q. 4th, mate.





OTTAWA.—THE CALICO BALL, OTTAWA. — FROM A SKETCH BY HIS OWN ARTIST. — SEE PAGE 307.





"THE RACE DOWN THE HILL."



## THE RACE DOWN THE HILL.

Down the hill, down the hill, swift-footed little ones,—  
Down the hill, Harry, Madge, Alfey and May;  
I love to behold you, as ofttimes I've told you,  
In innocent pastime all tripping away.

The green sward is soft if your feet should betray you.  
So fear not the steep, but off, off with a will,  
Your hearts shall beat lighter, your eyes sparkle brighter,  
For th' health-giving sport of a race down the hill.

Away they go trooping, the gay little pixies;  
Age pauses to watch with a smile their mad flight,  
Some slipping and stumbling, one very near tumbling,  
All laughing and shouting, and crazed with delight.

Now Harry the oldest, and strongest, and boldest,  
A jolly young Spartan, has slackened his pace,  
While Madge and May, flying, pretend to be trying  
Their utmost to make little Al win the race.

And Al, fond believer in each fair deceiver,  
With pleasure and pride feels his young bosom fill,  
When loudly applauded, and lovingly lauded  
For being first man in the race down the hill.

## HUMAN HAIR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

Formerly, as ladies grew in years, and their hair became thin, a false "switch" was procured, and combined with the growing hair to repair the ravages of time. Great care was taken to conceal the fact that false hair was worn, and it was only to her most intimate lady friends that the fact was whispered even.

But now all this is changed. Nineteen-twentieths of all the women in the country who make any pretence to dress wear false hair or some artificial equivalent, and the lady who, no matter how luxuriant her tresses, should presume to appear in society without supplementing their natural growth with "rats," "mice," "switches," "bands," or some other specimen of the wigmaker's handiwork, would find herself so hopelessly in the minority and so laughed at by all, from her dressing maid to her most intimate friend, that resistance would be impossible, and surrender at discretion imperative.

The hair which adorns the heads of our belles and matrons comes mainly from the heads of the peasant women of France, Germany, and Italy. The hair buyer, supplied with sundry stores best calculated to captivate the rural eye, travels from village to village, seeking out those whose wealth of hair gives promise of a handsome price in the Paris market, the great centre of the hair trade, and drives the best bargain he can in obtaining it. Sometimes the price is paid in money, but more generally in finery of various kinds, such as ribbons, cheap laces, trinkets, etc., a trade in which the buyer realizes a handsome profit both ways, and the seller parts with the adornment which Nature has provided for almost worthless ornaments which she will soon tire of and throw aside.

Having completed his purchases, the buyer takes or sends the hair he has collected to the broker, who buys it at a price which pays the buyer well for his trouble. It next goes into the hands of the merchant, under whose supervision it is cleaned with meal, sorted as to length and colour, and put up in packages weighing from one to four ounces, each consisting of hairs of uniform length and colour, but not all the product of any one head.

Strange as it may seem, the hair which grows upon the heads of our fashionable ladies has no commercial value. Through much crimping, curling, and dosing with various hair "invigorators," "restorers," pomades, &c., it not only becomes variegated in colour, but hard and brittle, rendering it wholly unfit for use in the manufacture of hair work. Indeed, it is found that the more people "take care" of their hair, the more they injure it, while those European peasants who let Nature take its course, and seldom even comb their hair, produce the finest and most delicate article.

In the shape in which the buyer brings it in from the country, this hair is worth about \$20 per pound, in gold. After it has been sorted, the different lots vary in value according to length and shade, from \$1.50 to \$1000 per ounce. Indeed, it is almost impossible to set a limit to the outside price of choice lots of long hair of desirable shades, for so difficult are they to obtain, and so urgent is the demand from parties with whom money is a secondary consideration altogether, that the fortunate holders can set their own price and be sure of a customer. "A switch of very light gray hair," said a dealer, "thirty-six inches long and weighing five ounces, is worth \$1,000, and can rarely be found even at that high price."

In a country like ours, where fashion is a law to the poor as well as to the rich, it has been necessary to provide some cheap substitute for human hair, in order that factory and shop girls, and others of slender means, may vie with their wealthier sisters in the adornment (?) of their heads.

For this purpose, several substances are in use. The first material applied to this purpose was jute, which, after passing through several processes, is reduced to a long and glossy fibre which, in general effect, closely resembles hair, and which, owing to its comparative cheapness, rapidly came into general use. By means of dyeing, it was produced in all possible shades, and was eagerly bought in the shape of "switches," "waterfalls," &c.

In the process of adapting jute to this use, nicotine, the essential principle of tobacco, and corrosive sublimate, a most deadly mercurial poison, are used. It is also rendered exceedingly brittle, and breaks as easily as spun glass. The small particles find their way through the hair to the scalp, and, their edges being ragged from the combing process, act like so many poisoned bars, which, entering the pores and being held in place, introduce the poison beneath the skin, and cause irritation and ulceration. It is owing to this that the idea became current that the jute contained animal parasites that bored into the skin and laid their eggs beneath it. The most careful examination has failed to discover any vestiges of animal life in jute, but the little bars we have spoken of have been distinctly seen protruding from the pores of the scalp, and the sores they produce give every evidence of being the result of mercurial poison.

A more recent and harmless substitute for human hair is found in fine cotton and linen thread, dyed to the proper shade and sized to give it the requisite gloss, and then made up into the various forms in which it can be used. Switches of this material are sold at retail for about one dollar each, a price at which a very handsome profit is probably realized by the dealer.

Probably the best substitute for human hair yet introduced is silk fibre. Its fineness and strength render it peculiarly suitable, while its brilliant lustre adds to its resemblance to

the real article. It is used both alone and in connection with real hair, especially in those cases where a switch just sprinkled with gray is required. To produce this effect, dark hair and gray silk fibre are taken in unequal proportions, varying according to the shade desired, and woven together, the result being with difficulty distinguished from a combination of real hair, yet costing, owing to the immense price of long gray hair, a moderate sum comparatively. Bands and braids are also made of silk, the exposed portion only being of this material, and the filling of jute or "combing."

Formerly, hair work was sold only in a few of the leading hair dressing establishments. Now, large and expensive stores are devoted to its sale in the large cities, nearly every dealer in fancy articles keeps some of the grades of so called "hair goods," and in every country store neat card board boxes, containing switches, chignons, and other head gear, are offered for sale. So long as fashion holds its present course, every woman in the land nearly is a customer, and thus an enormous bulk of business is done, paying handsome profits to all engaged in it. At first the percentage of profit was extremely large, but competition has reduced this materially. But the volume of business has increased in a like ratio, and the sale of hair and hair work continues to be exceedingly profitable.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

## THE SORROWS OF A HOLIDAY.

With the approach of the summer the annual exodus of city residents to our watering-places will begin, and the familiar spectacle of a public silently submitting to inconvenience, extortion, and insult will be again witnessed. The typical citizen who goes to a watering-place stays at a hotel where an immense amount of discomfort is furnished at a very high price. Of course, his rooms are small and hot. Of this he has perhaps not just reason to complain, since it is only natural that the landlord should prefer to rent two small rooms for the same price each which he could charge for one comfortable room. He has, however, a right to ask that his food should be comfortable, and that he should be secured some small degree of rest and quiet. As a rule, however, his meals are badly cooked and wretchedly served, while, if he is in search of rest, he will find the average railway sleeping-car decidedly more quiet and comfortable than his room at a watering-place hotel.

It is to be presumed that the overworked man who obtains a week's holiday, and decides to pass it at a watering-place, expects to find the quiet of which he is so much in need. In point of fact, he will be regularly awakened every morning at about 4 o'clock by those preposterous persons who infest every hotel, the object of whose misguided lives seems to be to take absurd trains at indecent hours. When these wretched persons have finally departed, and their last trunk has been noisily dragged through the corridors, the bootblack begins his round, and acts as though he had no right to carry away a pair of boots without first making sure that their owner is awake. To him succeed the riotous persons who set the breakfast table, and apparently strive with one another in friendly rivalry as to who shall drop the largest quantity of knives and break the greatest amount of crockery. Then follows the hideous clamour of the gong, and the wearied man, conscious of the futility of further hope of sleep, resigns himself to the inevitable, and begins the morning struggle for lost boots and unattainable food.

Perhaps he deludes himself with the hope that by going to bed early he can make up the sleep which he loses in the morning. In this belief, he shuts himself in his room at, say, 10½ in the evening. No sooner is he in bed than a mania for promenading the corridors apparently seizes upon every man with particularly noisy boots. A knot of some half-dozen overgrown boys, from eighteen to twenty years of age, then gathers either in an adjoining room or on a veranda in his immediate neighbourhood. A mysterious Providence probably never created a being more undesirable to his intelligent fellow-men than the "fast" youth of the watering-place. His idea of pleasure is synonymous with bad whiskey, and his theory of manliness involves the noisy use of the most profane language. Within easy hearing of the tired courtier of sleep, this estimable young man devotes himself, until long past midnight, to rehearsing to others of his kind his personal opinions of some fascinating "gal," and the remarks that the "gal" in question has made to him. The natural dreariness of this narration is relieved by frequent blasphemy and unlimited indecency of language. It is greeted at intervals by the insane laughter of his audience, and when it comes to an end, through the exhaustion of the weak inventive powers of the youth, he joins with his comrades in some rough horse play, or not unfrequently attempts to howl some particularly unbearable comic song. To remonstrate with him is hopeless, as the most courteous request is met by the foul language with which he asserts his right to make himself as much of a nuisance as he possibly can. There is nothing for the would-be sleeper to do but to wait until the youth has sickened himself with too many cigars, and is forced to retire to his room. By this time the early travellers are already preparing themselves for their dismal journeys, and the broken sleep of sheer weariness is all that is left for the man who has come to a watering-place for the sake of rest.

The discomforts of small rooms and of a limited supply of water; the unattractive character of the table; and the ceaseless noises of the early dawn; the indecent insufficiency of personal accommodations, which is one of the most intolerable features of the watering-place hotel, are all bad enough in their way. These nuisances, however, do not compare with the nuisance of the fast young man. His suppression is demanded by every instinct of civilization and decency, and the hotel-keepers should awake to the fact that he is rapidly rendering the watering-place a burden, and the hotel uninhabitable by decent people.—*N. Y. Times.*

Clavel, of Basle, Switzerland, has published an account of the preparation of a new violet, obtained by heating magenta and iodide of ethyle without pressure. He calls it the "night violet," and obtains it by connecting the apparatus with a glass tube, in which the iodide of ethyle, as fast as it is volatilized by the heat, is recondensed and falls back as a liquid. The apparatus is a common cast iron boiler heated by means of a steam jacket. The cover has two openings for two glass tubes in connection with a worm of condensation. The vapours rising out of the boilers pass into the worm, are there condensed, and from thence run as a liquid into the second glass tube which leads back the iodide of

ethyle in a regular stream. For the preparation, he takes magenta crystals, solid caustic soda, and iodide of ethyle, with a suitable quantity of wood spirit; or the iodide of methyle can be used, and alcohol used as a solvent. The magenta and the soda are put into the boiler together, and well stirred till the mixture becomes uniform. Half of the iodide of ethyle is then added, the lid closed, and the condenser connected. Heat is now applied for six hours. The apparatus is then cooled, the remaining half of the iodide of ethyle added, and heating resumed for six hours more. After this time the connection between the condenser and the second or return glass tube is closed by means of a tap, and another tap is opened to allow the condensed iodide of ethyle to run off into a receiver. Heat is again applied, and maintained until all the iodide of ethyle and wood spirit are distilled over and preserved for use on another occasion. The mass which is left behind in the boiler is then taken out, and boiled for a considerable time with a strong lye of caustic soda. This removes all the iodine in the form of iodide of potassium, while the "night violet" is deposited as a cake. This is now in the state of an insoluble base. To render it soluble in water, it must be combined with an acid. For this purpose, the cake is dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid. When this has been done, the colour is thrown down by neutralizing with a solution of soda. It is then washed in cold water, dissolved in boiling water, and finally reprecipitated by the addition of common salt. Unlike the ordinary aniline violets, which, when seen by artificial light, seem of a reddish brown colour, this dye retains its beautiful blue tone. A variety of shades may be obtained by varying the proportions of magenta, soda, and iodide of ethyle.—*Scientific American.*

BRANDY FROM WOOD SHAVINGS.—C. G. Zetterlund has been making some experiments in the distillery at Hulta to make brandy out of shavings. For this purpose, they were boiled in an ordinary kettle under a pressure of 0.116 kilograms of steam to the square centimeter. There was then put into the kettle: Shavings (pine and fir, very wet), 9.0 cwt.; sulphuric acid, 1.18 sp. gr., 0.7 cwt.; water, 30.7 cwt.—Total, 40.4 cwt. After boiling eight-and-a-half hours, the mass of shavings contained 3.33 per cent. grape sugar, and after eleven hours cooking, 4.38 per cent. A farther increase in the quantity of sugar could not be attained. There was obtained in all, from the 40.4 cwt., about 1.77 cwt. of grape sugar, or 19.67 per cent. of the weight of the shavings. The acid was neutralized by lime, so that the cooled mash ready for fermentation contained one-half degree of acid, according to Luedersdorff's acid tester. The mash had a temperature of 30°C. when the yeast prepared from only 20 pounds of malt was added. At the end of 96 hours, the mash had done fermenting, was then distilled and yielded 61 quarts of 50 per cent. brandy at 150°C., perfectly free from all flavour or smell of turpentine, and of a very pure taste. It is more than probable that the manufacture of brandy from shavings on a large scale would succeed if it were ascertained, by experiment, with how much water the acid must be diluted, and how long it must be boiled, for both of these circumstances exert a great influence over the production of sugar. If it were possible to convert the whole of the cellulose in the shavings into sugar, each hundred weight of air-dried shavings would yield about seven gallons of brandy of fifty per cent. The shavings of the leaf bearing trees would probably give the best results.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

LAKE SUPERIOR GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The region of Lake Superior after getting up an immense silver excitement now goes in for gold. The reported gold fields lie from seventy to one hundred miles back from the head of Thunder Bay, in a desolate rocky region, anything but a favorable location to live in. The gold is associated with sulphurets of iron. Reports say that one party of 12 men took out 10½ tons of ore this winter that "assays" from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per ton. The *Saginaw Enterprise*, in speaking of this wonderful region, also states that the latest discovery is an abundance of tin ore, richer than the Cornish mines, yielding from 40 to 60 per cent. of metal. It also states that the great Silver Islet mine is as rich as ever, and another new vein has been found as rich as the Silver Islet.

EXPLOSIVE PILLS.—Some pills prescribed by a physician in England contained: One half grain nitrate of silver, one sixth grain extract nux vomica, and one half grain muriate of morphine, together with *Cons. ros.* and extract of gentian. They exploded in a very short time, evolving a considerable amount of heat. A similar case occurred in the practice of Dr. Jackson, of Nottingham, England, who prescribed pills containing four grains of nitrate of silver, one grain muriate of morphia and extract of gentian. The lady patient, who had the box about her person, was badly burned by the explosion. Pills containing nitrate of silver and creosote or carbolic acid become heated, and even take fire. Of course, when chlorate of potash is employed the explosion is much more violent.

BROWN TINT FOR IRON AND STEEL.—Dissolve, in four parts of water, two parts of crystallized chloride of iron, two parts of chloride of antimony and one part of gallic acid, and apply the solution with a sponge or cloth to the article, and dry it in the air. Repeat this any number of times, according to the depth of colour which it is desired to produce. Wash with water and dry, and finally rub the articles over with boiled linseed oil. The metal thus receives a brown tint and resists moisture. The chloride of antimony should be as little acid as possible.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, when on a sparring tour in St. Louis went into a restaurant and sat down to the table. After looking over the bill of fare he told the waiter to bring him a plate of chicken. The waiter returned with a plate of custard. Joe got mad and asked the waiter what he meant by fetching custard when he called for chicken. The waiter started to take it back when Joe said, "Never mind, it makes no difference whether it is custard or chicken; both are made of eggs."

For the first time for hundreds of years the two opposite Mahomedan sects of Sunis and Shiachs knelt together in harmonious prayer at Meerut, on the occasion of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

## THE ROBIN.

## I.

I heard a robin in the tree,  
And thought: Is it the same  
A year ago to greet the spring  
From groves of South-land came?

## II.

O robin, one short year ago,  
One dearer than the spring,  
Was with me when beneath these boughs  
I paused to hear you sing.

## III.

The crimson coloured all her cheek,  
Tho' not a word we spoke,  
And then above our heads your song  
Upon the silence broke.

## IV.

Her face was lifted to the strain,  
Her radiant eyes dilate  
Had in them something so divine,  
Love cried: No longer wait.

## V.

And in that hour I knew my fate;  
The rapture of the spring  
Was in my heart, and I had won  
From life the fairest thing.

## VI.

O robin, trill your sweetest notes  
In yonder churchyard tree,  
For death the sweetest thing in life  
Has stolen away from me.

EROL GERVAISE.

## HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

## GOOD BREAD AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Holy Writ assures us that bread is the staff of life; and our daily experience fully proves the truth of the assertion. But it is not enough to procure this staff of life in sufficient quantity; the excellence of its quality is also of great importance. The strong, healthy man may perhaps eat poor bread without experiencing any inconvenience; but the delicate child or invalid, whose impaired digestion requires great carefulness in diet, cannot pay too much attention to the quality; bread is indeed to them the staff of life. The superior nutritious properties of bread have been disputed, but the doubt has been dispelled by some chemical researches made in France testing the comparative nutriment of various edibles.

The word bread is derived from brayed grain, from the verb to bray or pound; indicative of the old method of preparing the flour. Dough comes from the Anglo-Saxon word *deavian* to wet, to moisten. Loaf is from the Anglo-Saxon *lif-ian*, to raise, to lift up, as raised bread. Leaven is derived from the French verb, *lever*, to raise, as the Saxon word *lif-ian*.

The superiority of good home-made bread has long been acknowledged, yet how few families really make good bread. All bakers use alum, which is injurious to the health, and causes indigestion in delicate persons. But the alum benefits the baker in several ways; it causes his loaves to separate evenly and without trouble, and increases the weight of the loaf, as it makes the flour absorb more water; therefore, a four-pound loaf of baker's bread will contain less nourishment than a loaf of home-made bread of equal weight.

Economy should make every woman her own bread-maker. The alum also imparts a better colour to the flour, and conceals any unpleasant odour arising from damaged flour. Baker's bread dries much quicker than home-made. The reason is, that alum is what chemists call an efflorescent salt, that is, it dries by exposure to the air; common salt is deliquescent, that is, it attracts moisture from the air; therefore, bread which contains salt only, will keep moist much longer than that which contains alum. These are certainly reasons why every woman should make her own bread, or have it made in her kitchen.

## HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

We propose to give a few receipts for bread making which will not fail. First we will give a receipt for making yeast. The yeast bought at the door is not always of good quality. The recipe for hop yeast given has been tested for twenty years, and rarely fails; never, if the yeast jug is perfectly sweet and the yeast properly made: Boil in porcelain or copper-tinned kettle, two large handfuls of hops, tied in a cloth, six large potatoes sliced thin, in six quarts of water. When the potatoes are very soft skim them out, and either rub through a colander or mash fine on a plate. Take out the hops; squeeze dry, and hang away for another time, as they can be used twice. Keep the water boiling, mix one and one-half pints of wheat flour to a smooth batter with cold water, and one tablespoonful of vinegar, two of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of salt; mix in the mashed potatoes, stir all into the boiling water, and boil ten minutes. Turn into a six-quart tin pan. When milk-warm to the touch add one teacup of yeast. Let it rise over night, then put into a stone jug.

This yeast will keep in a cellar, perfectly good for six weeks. A large teacup full will make two large loaves of bread. Be sure to reserve a teacupful to rise the yeast with the next time. Always scald the jug thoroughly and keep water in it over night, with a tablespoonful of saleratus stirred into it. This will sweeten the jug. It takes a larger quantity of this yeast to rise bread, biscuit, or muffins than of distillery yeast, but the effect is quite as good.

To make bread of first-rate quality, the sponge should be made over night. Bread that has been raised three times is much the best. It is of a firm, even texture, has no fissures or cracks, and the slice presents an even surface. Here is a recipe that rarely fails: Take one quart of new milk, and add boiling water sufficient to make it warm to the touch. (Water can be substituted for the milk, but bread made without milk dries more rapidly.) Add one teaspoonful of salt, stir in three quarts of flour and one tea-cup of home-made yeast, or three tablespoonfuls of distillery yeast. Mix well together, then sprinkle flour all around the edges of the batter or sponge, leaving a small space in the middle uncovered. Set in a warm place to rise, covering with a pan. In summer the sponge will be ready to mould over before breakfast. Mix it up thick so that it can be kneaded well, and knead it half an hour or more. Chopping it with a chopping knife adds to its lightness and porosity. When well kneaded, sprinkle flour on the

bottom of the pan thickly, put in the dough, and set it away for half an hour or more, but watch it closely. (Bread making should be most carefully tended, as any neglect ruins the whole. If allowed to rise too much its sweetness is gone, and though saleratus will take away the acidity, its aroma and flavour are destroyed). When light enough turn out on moulding-board and knead thoroughly; divide into two loaves, reserving a portion for biscuit, so that the new-made loaves may not be cut that day. Mould well, put into the pans, let it rise in a warm place fifteen minutes, then bake in a hot oven. If the oven be hot, the bread will lose less weight in baking than when the oven is slack. The batter can be baked in the morning in muffin rings, and makes delicious breakfast cakes, better than hot biscuit.

Bread made with potatoes is very nice: Boil three large potatoes, well pared, or six good sized ones; rub them through a colander into your bread pan. Rinse them through the colander with a pint of boiling water; add one quart of milk. Stir in half a pint of flour, and when the liquor is cool enough add a teacup of home-made yeast; set it in a warm place. If this is done after dinner—using the potatoes left from the table—the sponge will be ready for more flour by eight or nine o'clock in the evening. Now mix to a stiff batter, sprinkle flour over it, set to rise. In the morning knead into a stiff dough, let it rise well, then knead again, put into pans, let it rise fifteen or twenty minutes, and bake in a hot oven.

All bread, biscuit or doughnuts raised with yeast should rise after being kneaded before they are baked. If put in the oven or fried directly they are never light. The dough has had no opportunity to recover its elasticity, and cannot be as good. Common sized loaves of bread will bake in three-quarters of an hour, provided the oven is of proper heat.

Palatable as good wheat bread is, there is no doubt that eating it entirely is not conducive to health. Rye, Indian meal and coarse flour make bread that is better adapted to the development of the muscles. Boston brown bread is much used, and is far better for young children than bread made of superfine flour. It is easily made: Take two quarts of Indian meal, sifted, one quart of rye meal or Graham flour, one large spoonful of salt, one teacup of molasses, one teacup of home-made yeast, or half the quantity of brewers' yeast. Mix with hot water as stiff as one can stir it, let it rise one hour, bake in deep earthen or iron pots, which are made purposely. To avoid the thick crust produced by baking so long, boil it four hours and bake one, removing the cover before setting it into the oven.

Good bread and butter cannot be made without some experience and intelligence. Upon their quality depends half the comfort of the table, and yet full half the people in this country never taste them in perfection.—*Ex.*

**HANG UP PICTURES.**—Any observing person will notice a great difference in people in the matter of furnishing or decorating their houses with pictures. Nothing adds more to the general appearance of a room than a tasty adornment of the walls with articles of this kind, whether they be photographs, chromos, engravings, or oil paintings. And yet how often do we find parlours furnished with the costliest of carpets, curtains and furniture, where the walls are as bare as a sidewalk, and about as suggestive in all that pertains to matters of art and refined taste. There is evidence of wealth, but at the same time an utter lack of that appreciation of the way in which it should be used that it may render the greatest amount of return in all that redounds to culture and æsthetic taste. It reminds one of the barbaric splendour and show; of a wish to astonish rather than to charm; of great opportunities, with feeble realizations of the fact. On the other hand, many a humble home, never guilty of entertaining a Brussels carpet or a marble top table, has such an attractive look, as one opens the door, that it seems like seeing the face of an old friend, and almost wholly because it is so tastily furnished with pictures, in appropriate positions, well fitted to the general size and height of the room. There is a cosy air about the surroundings which makes one seem at home, and a different feeling is imparted from that felt where there is more wealth exhibited, but less culture.

There is no excuse for a lack of pictures of some sort, for the cheapness of engravings and chromos place them within the reach of the poorest. It is not necessary that they should be oil paintings, or in expensive frames; even the cheaper chromos, or an engraving, or perchance a delicately tinted water sketch or crayon, may be more appropriate as compared with the furniture than one more expensive. But in these days when the engraver and lithographer have scattered the choice productions of their handicraft so cheaply all over the country, there is hardly any reason why even the humblest home may not have a variety of attractive pictures hung upon the walls to break the dull monotony of white plaster, or the stereotyped figures of paper hangings. And in the more luxurious furnished parlours, there is no excuse for a lack of pictures, save a want of proper taste in the occupants, which may be, let us charitably hope, more their misfortune than their fault.—*Cabinet Maker.*

**WOMEN AND THE ART OF BEAUTY.**—To a man who has a quick eye for the picturesque, or, let us say, the appropriate—and there are such men—these sights in modern drawing-rooms are more than disagreeable—they are ghastly. I am saying nothing about indecency. That is hardly a portion of my present subject. But why, if a woman has a neck like a skeleton, must she tell the world so? Why, if fate has made her grow stouter than it is permitted to be, must she squeeze and fold her fat into a tight low dress because it is the fashion? Why must she draw a hard line around her shoulders, that seems to cut her in two, and wear sleeves which are mere straps to keep her gown on, without caring, without knowing, whether her arms are models? Why must she wear trimmings of great O's and X's and vandykes on her skirt, so that at a little distance the first thing about her that strikes the eye is the trimming? Why, if very tall, must she take the arm of a very little man, and make herself and him look absurd? Why will she draw attention to her want of colour by wearing red or arsenic green? Why, with red hair, is her dress pink? Why, when in a very pale dress, does she lean against the wall which the barbarity of English ignorance has papered with white? Why, with black hair, does she carry a heavy burden of jet flowers, combs, and impossibly thick plaits that make her head look like an elephant's on an antelope's body? Why will she trust to the very moderate gifts nature has endowed her with, to fight against the most abnormal disadvantages? Why—why—but enough: these are

only some of the insane mistakes that nearly all girls commit, many of them girls with artistic tastes and capacities, in every direction except dress, whose eyes you may see shine with pleasure at a sunset or a bean-flower—which nevertheless they steadily refuse to take a hint from? Very few women know what style of dress suits them best, or what colours: even those who study the art study it wrongly. One may often see a woman who has the makings of a dignified goddess *se poser en coquette*, or a little creature attempt to be stately who can only be simple. The best grace is perfect naturalness. Our manners form themselves, but we must form our setting of them. Nature can do much, but not everything. Art should do something. You must choose suitable colours and suitable shapes for your dresses; you must study the room that you are to appear in, if you ever mean to look right; and if you know not what kind of room you are to be seen in, or if you know that it is one of the modern white and glaring drawing-rooms, a plain black dress (but never with low neck and short sleeves) will always be safe. The reason that an ordinary low neck with short sleeves looks worse in black than in any other colour is because the hard line round the bust and arms is too great a contrast to the skin. A low neck always lessens the height, and a dark dress made thus lessens it still more, and it strikes the artistic eye as cutting the body in pieces, in this way:—If you see a fair person dressed in a low dark dress, standing against a light background some way off, the effect will be that of an empty dress hung up, the face, neck, and arms being scarcely discernible. On the other hand, against a dark background the head and bust will be thrown up sharply and the whole dress and body will disappear. This effect, often enough seen, is execrably bad. If you must wear a low black dress, let it be cut square, giving the height of the shoulders (or better, the angles rounded, for corners are very trying), and have plenty of white or pale gauze, or thin black net, to soften the harsh line between the skin and the dress. White gauze or lace softens down the blackness of the dress at the edge of the bodice, and thin black stuff has an equally good effect, as it shades the whiteness of the skin into the dark colour of the gown. Only under these conditions does the sudden contrast enhance, as some persons suppose, the fairness of the complexion. Nature abhors sharp edges. We see contrasts in flowers and in marbles; but they are always softened, each colour stealing a little of the other at the junction of the two. Even the sharp edges of a crag or house against the sky are seen by a practised eye to gather some softening greyness either from the surrounding colours or by mere perspective. Trees grow thin at the edges and melt into the sky; in a prism, of course, we see the tender amalgamations of hues more distinctly, the secondaries lying clearly between the primaries. Ruskin had noticed this surely when he said, "All good colour is gradated," each mixed into the next where there are contrasts.—*St. Pauls.*

**OUR BEDS.**—Considering that about a third of our lives is passed in our beds, they deserve much more attention than they get. France has long been in advance of the rest of the civilized world in this respect, having really paid as careful attention to excellence in this respect as to that in cookery. The grand secret of the superiority of French bedding is to be found not merely in the existence of good springs and well-filled mattresses, but in the fact that these mattresses are pulled and re-made annually. This is the reason why beds in other countries are generally such a mockery of the French beds, which they are intended to imitate. French houses usually have a court-yard behind, in which carpets are beaten and various other domestic business is transacted, and here in fine weather may be seen the practice of mattress stuffing. An old mattress, on which heavy bodies have lain for a series of years, becomes, no matter how well fitted with horse hair, nearly as springy as street car cushions. If you want a comfortable bed, here is the unfailing receipt: First, very good springs; secondly, a thick hair mattress over them; thirdly, a thick wool mattress over that. Both mattresses should be remade every two years.

**ANTIDOTES FOR POISON.**—Commercial oil of turpentine is a good antidote to poisoning by phosphorus. The two substances form a compound in the stomach resembling sperm-aceti, and this can readily be removed from the system.

Laudanum, or other anodyne is sometimes taken by mistake or otherwise in excess. Swallow strong coffee or the whites of several eggs instantly; all these things are to be done while the doctor is coming. Let every family remember that sweet oil, the white of eggs, and strong coffee antagonize a larger number of poisons than perhaps other things all together.

If laudanum, or any other poison not burning the throat, is taken and is promptly discovered, the best plan is to get it out of the stomach instantly, which is done by stirring a tablespoonful of ground mustard in a tumbler of water, and drinking it down at once; almost before it is down the whole contents of the stomach begin to be ejected.

**PICKLED EGGS.**—At the season of the year when the stock of eggs is plentiful, cause some four or six dozen to be boiled in a capacious saucepan until they become quite hard. Then, after removing the shells, lay them carefully in large mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few races of ginger and a few cloves of garlic. When cold they are bunged down close, and in a month are fit for use. Where eggs are plentiful the above pickle is by no means expensive, and as an accompaniment to cold meat it cannot be outvalled.

**IT IS A FACT.**—That the Shoshonees Remedy and Pills exercise most wonderful powers in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this great Indian Alterative and Tonic Medicine, but will gradually regain their health. The strongest will preserve themselves from many of the mishaps in which their boasted strength and fearlessness of results often betray them. Long suffering invalids may look forward to this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certain hope of having their maladies mitigated, if not removed by its means.

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Horse owners will find the Nutritious Condiment of great service at this time of the year. Where green food cannot be obtained it is invaluable. Ask your druggist for a 25 cent packet (2 lbs weight) that you may try it.

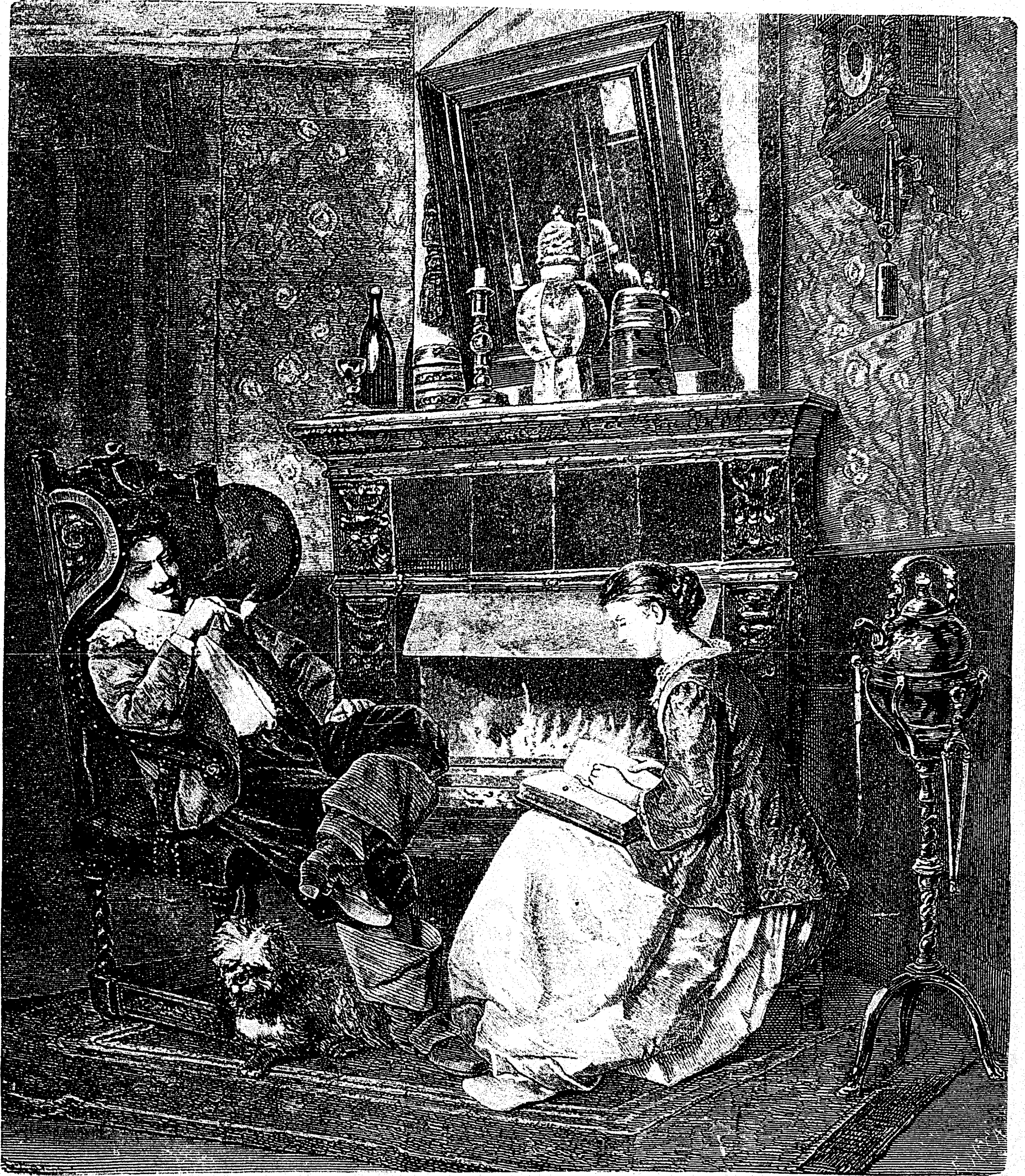
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"THE ANNIVERSARY."





“BY THE FIRESIDE.”



[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

BY THE BROOK.

(A STUDY FOR A WATER COLOUR.)

The aged chestnut droops  
By frequent tempests blown,  
And underneath is thrown  
A mossy log that bridges o'er the brook.  
Brown shade and breezy coolness in that nook,  
Where the large kine come down to drink,  
And munch upon the brink  
The small wet mushrooms of the rocks;  
And the fair barn-maid stoops,  
With white feet on the rail,  
To wash her shining pail  
And fill it with sweet water for the flocks.

The knotted roots support my head  
As I lie upon the grass,  
The waters near me pass,  
Murmuring in their pebbly bed,  
Or gurgling o'er the nuphars, fall  
In diminutive cascades  
Adown the tremulous blades  
Of feathery rushes tall.

The grey stones are ingrained  
With lichens blue and white,  
And the chestnut's bark is stained  
With star-shaped mosses bright,  
That glisten like a ring  
Of silver deftly braided  
Around the giant waist  
Of the fabled King.

The oriole swings  
Her panier nest,  
And with the rest  
Of the wood birds sings  
Her brooding song  
Unto her young;  
Bright insects glide  
Among the flower roots,  
And the hummer shoots  
O'er the vapory tide;  
The fern-leaves flutter on the waves,  
The irises their spathes unfold,  
And the marsh marigold  
Its fiery bosom lavels.  
The mollusks peep  
From out their shields,  
The lizards creep  
From the sultry fields,  
And the whole air of my leafy bower  
Is scented with the breath  
Of hay and clover from the swath,  
Dew-silvered at this sunset hour.

And yet I heed it not,  
My mind is far away,  
Filled with my lovely fay  
Up in the trellised cot;  
I read, but never a word  
Fixes my soul;  
I sing, but my mind is stirred  
By other melodies that roll  
From the far hills beyond the stream.  
I lie listless on the grass  
And let the shadows pass  
Across my eyes as in a languid dream.

Upon the porch I see  
My soft-eyed, brown Gulee,  
Reclining in her rustic rocking chair,  
And to and fro,  
I watch her go,  
Her white dress fluttering in the air.  
O love—my love!  
Like a fair dove,  
She floats before me on snowy wings,  
And as she moves, she sings,  
Till in the shady nook  
Beside the murmuring brook,  
Under the sunset beams,  
Amid the silence deep,  
I sleep—I sleep,  
Balanced in amorous dreams.

JOHN LESPERANCE.

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## THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"But people betrothed are very often not married," said Marie quickly. "There was Annette Lolme at Saint Die. She was betrothed to Jean Stein at Pugnac. That was only last winter. And then there was something wrong about the money; and the betrothal went for nothing, and Father Carrier himself said it was all right. If it was all right for Annette Lolme, it must be all right for me,—as far as betrothing goes."

The story that Marie told so clearly was perfectly true, and M. le Curé Goudin knew that it was true. He wished now to teach Marie that if certain circumstances should occur after a betrothal which should make the marriage inexpedient in the eyes of the parents of the young people, then the authority of the Church would not exert itself to insist on the sacred nature of the pledge;—but that if the pledge was to be called in question simply at the instance of a capricious young woman, then the Church would have full power. His object, in short, was to insist on parental authority, giving to parental authority some little additional strength from his own sacerdotal recognition of the sanctity of the betrothing promise. But he feared that Marie would be too strong for him if not also too clear-headed. "You cannot mean to tell me," said he, "that you think that such a solemn promise as you have given to this young man, taking one from him as solemn in return, is to go for nothing?"

"I am very sorry that I promised,—very sorry indeed; but I cannot keep my promise."

"You are bound to keep it, especially as all your friends wish the marriage, and think that it will be good for you. Annette Lolme's friends wished her not to marry. It is my duty to tell you, Marie, that if you break your faith to M. Urmand, you will commit a very grievous sin, and you will commit it with your eyes open."

"If Annette Lolme might change her mind because her lover had not got as much money as people wanted, I am sure I may change mine because I don't love a man."

"Annette did what her friends advised her"

"Then a girl must always do what her friends tell her? If I don't marry M. Urmand, I shan't be wicked for breaking my promise, but for disobeying Uncle Michel."

"You will be wicked in every way," said the priest.

"No, M. le Curé. If I had married M. Urmand, I know I should be wicked to leave him, and I would do my best to

live with him and make him a good wife. But I have found out in time that I can't love him; and therefore I am sure that I ought not to marry him, and I won't."

There was much more said between them, but M. le Curé Goudin was not able to prevail in the least. He tried to cajole her, and he tried to persuade by threats, and he tried to conquer her by gratitude and affection towards her uncle. But he could not prevail at all.

"It is of no use my staying here any longer, M. le Curé," she said at last, "because I am quite sure that nothing on earth will induce me to consent. I am very sorry for what I have done. If you tell me that I have sinned, I will repent and confess it. I have repented, and am very, very sorry. I know now that I was very wrong ever to think it possible that I could be his wife. But you can't make me think that I am wrong in this."

Then she left him, and as soon as she was gone, Madame Voss returned to hear the priest's report as to his success.

In the meantime, Michel Voss had reached Basle, arriving there some five hours before Marie's letter, and, in his ignorance of the law, had made his futile attempt to intercept the letter before it reached the hands of M. Urmand. But he was with Urmand when the letter was delivered, and endeavoured to persuade his young friend not to open it. But in doing this he was obliged to explain, to a certain extent, what was the nature of the letter. He was obliged to say so much about it as to justify the unhappy lover in asserting that it would be better for them all that he should know the contents. "At any rate, you will promise not to believe it," said Michel. And he did succeed in obtaining from M. Urmand a sort of promise that he would not regard the words of the letter as in truth expressing Marie's real resolution. "Girls, you know, are such queer cattle," said Michel. "They think about all manner of things, and then they don't know what they are thinking."

"But who is the other man?" demanded Adrian, as soon as he had finished the letter. Any one judging from his countenance when he asked the question would have imagined that, in spite of his promise, he believed every word that had been written to him. His face was a picture of blank despair, and his voice was low and hoarse. "You must know whom she means," he added, when Michel did not at once reply.

"Yes; I know whom she means."

"Who is it then, M. Voss?"

"It is George, of course," replied the inn-keeper.

"I did not know," said poor Adrian Urmand.

"She never spoke a dozen words to any other man in her life, and as for him, she has hardly seen him for the last eighteen months. He has come over and said something to her, like a traitor,—has reminded her of some childish promise, some old vow, something said when they were children, and meaning nothing; and so he has frightened her."

"I was never told that there was anything between them," said Urmand, beginning to think that it would become him to be indignant.

"There was nothing to tell,—literally nothing."

"They must have been writing to each other."

"Never a line; on my word as a man. It was just as I tell you. When George went from home, there had been some fooling, as I thought, between them; and I was glad that he should go. I didn't think it meant anything, or ever would." As Michel Voss said this, there did occur to him an idea that perhaps, after all, he had been wrong to interfere in the first instance,—that there had then been no really valid reason why George should not have married Marie Bromar; but that did not in the least influence his judgment as to what it might be expedient to do now. He was still as sure as ever that as things stood now, it was his duty to do all in his power to bring about the marriage between his niece and Adrian Urmand. "But since that, there has been nothing," continued he, "absolutely nothing. Ask her and she will tell you so. It is some romantic idea of hers that she ought to stick to her first promise, now that she has been reminded of it."

All this did not convince Adrian Urmand, who for a while expressed his opinion that it would be better for him to take Marie's refusal, and thus to let the matter drop. It would be very bitter to him, because all Basle had now heard of his proposed marriage, and a whole shower of congratulations had already fallen upon him from his fellow townspeople; but he thought that it would be more bitter to be rejected again in person by Marie Bromar, and then to be stared at by all the natives of Granpere. He acknowledged that George Voss was a traitor; and would have been ready to own that Marie was another, had Michel Voss given him any encouragement in that direction. But Michel throughout the whole morning—and they were closeted together for hours,—declared that poor Marie was more sinned against than sinning. If Adrian was but once more over at Granpere, all would be made right. At last Michel Voss prevailed, and persuaded the young man to return with him to the Lion d'Or.

They started early on the following morning, and travelled to Granpere by way of Colmar and the mountain. The father thus passed twice through Colmar, but on neither occasion did he call upon his son.

### CHAPTER XVII.

There had been very little said between Michel Voss and Urmand on their journey towards Granpere till they were at the top of the Vosges, on the mountain road, at which place they had to leave their little carriage and bait their horse. Indeed Michel had been asleep during almost the entire time. On the night but one before he had not been in bed at all, having reached Basle after midnight, and having passed the hours 'twixt that and his morning visit to Urmand's house in his futile endeavours to stop poor Marie's letter. And the departure of the travellers from Basle on this morning had been very early, so that the poor innkeeper had been robbed of his proper allowance of natural rest. He had slept soundly in the train to Colmar, and had afterwards slept in the little *calèche* which had taken them to the top of the mountain. Urmand had sat silent by his side,—by no means anxious to disturb his companion, because he had no determined plan ready to communicate. Once or twice before he reached Colmar he had thought that he would go back again. He had been, he felt, badly treated; and, though he was very fond of Marie, it would be better for him perhaps to wash his hands of the whole affair. He was so thinking the whole way to Colmar. But he was afraid of Michel Voss, and when they got out upon the platform there, he had no resolution

ready to be declared as fixed. Then they had hired the little carriage, and Michel Voss had slept again. He had slept all through Munster, and up the steep mountain, and was not thoroughly awake till they were summoned to get out at the wonderfully fine house for refreshments which the late Emperor caused to be built at the top of the hill. Here they went into the restaurant, and as Michel Voss was known to the man who kept it, he ordered a bottle of wine. "What a terrible place to live in all the winter!" he said, as he looked down through the window right into the deep valley below. From the spot on which the house is built you can see all the broken wooded ground of the steep descent, and then the broad plain that stretches away to the valley of the Rhine. "There is nothing but snow here after Christmas," continued Michel, "and perhaps not a Christian over the road for days together. I shouldn't like it, I know. It may be all very well just now."

But Adrian Urmand was altogether inattentive either to the scenery now before him, or to the prospect of the mountain innkeeper's winter life. He knew that two hours and a half would take them down the mountain into Granpere, and that when there it would be at once necessary that he should begin a task the idea of which was by no means pleasant to him. He was quite sure now that he wished he had remained at Basle, and that he had accepted Marie's letter as final. He told himself again and again that he could not make her marry him if she chose to change her mind. What was he to say, and what was he to do when he got to Granpere, a place which he almost wished that he had never seen in spite of those profitable linen-buyings? And now when Michel Voss began to talk to him about the scenery and what this man up in the mountain did in the winter,—at this moment when his terrible trouble was so very near him,—he felt it to be an insult, or at least a cruelty. "What can he do from December till April except smoke and drink?" asked Michel Voss.

"I don't care what he does," said Urmand, turning away. "I only know I wish I'd never come here."

"Take a glass of wine, my friend," said Michel. "The mountain air has made you chill." Urmand took the glass of wine, but it did not cheer him much. "We shall have it all right before the day is over," continued Michel.

"I don't think it will ever be all right," said the other.

"And why not? The fact is, you don't understand young women; as how should you, seeing that you have not had to manage them? You do as I tell you, and just be round with her. You tell her that you don't desire any change yourself, and that after what has passed you can't allow her to think of such a thing. You speak as though you had a downright claim, as you have; and all will come right. It's not that she cares for him, you know. You must remember that. She has never even said a word of that kind. I haven't a doubt on my mind as to which she really likes best; but it's that stupid promise, and the way that George has had of making her believe that she is bound by the first word she ever spoke to a young man. It's only nonsense, and of course we must get over it." Then they were summoned out, the horse having finished his meal, and were rattled down the hill into Granpere without many more words between them.

One other word was spoken, and that word was hardly pleasant in its tone. Urmand at least did not relish it. "I shall go away at once if she doesn't treat me as she ought," said he, just as they were entering the village.

Michel was silent for a moment before he answered. "You'll behave, I'm sure, as a man ought to behave to a young woman whom he intends to make his wife." The words themselves were civil enough; but there was a tone in the innkeeper's voice and a flame in his eye, which made Urmand almost feel that he had been threatened. Then they drove into the space in front of the door of the Lion d'Or.

Michel had made for himself no plan whatsoever. He led the way at once into the house, and Urmand followed, hardly daring to look up into the face of the persons around him. They were both of them soon in the presence of Madame Voss, but Marie Bromar was not there. Marie had been sharp enough to perceive who was coming before they were out of the carriage, and was already ensconced in some safer retreat upstairs, in which she could meditate on her plan of the campaign. "Look lively and get us something to eat," said Michel, meaning to be cheerful and self-possessed. "We left Basle at five and have not eaten a mouthful since." It was now nearly four o'clock, and the bread and cheese which had been served with the wine on the top of the mountain had of course gone for nothing. Madame Voss immediately began to bustle about, calling the cook and Peter Veque to her assistance. But nothing for awhile was said about Marie. Urmand, trying to look as though he were self-possessed, stood with his back to the stove and whistled. For a few minutes, during which the bustling about the table went on, Michel was wrapped in thought and said nothing. At last he had made up his mind, and spoke, "We might as well make a dash at it at once," said he. "Where is Marie?" No one answered him. "Where is Marie Bromar?" he asked again angrily. He knew that it behoved him now to take upon himself at once the real authority of a master of a house.

"She is up stairs," said Peter, who was straightening a table-cloth.

"Tell her to come down to me," said her uncle. Peter departed immediately, and for awhile there was silence in the little room. Adrian Urmand felt his heart to palpitate disagreeably. Indeed the manner in which it would appear that the innkeeper proposed to manage the business was distressing enough to him. It seemed as though it were intended that he should discuss his little difficulties with Marie in the presence of the whole household. But he stood his ground and sounded one more ineffectual little whistle. In a few minutes Peter returned, but said nothing. "Where is Marie Bromar?" again demanded Michel in an angry voice.

"I told her to come down," said Peter.

"Well?"

"I don't think she's coming," said Peter.

"What did she say?"

"Not a word,—she only bade me go down." Then Michel walked into the kitchen as though he were about to fetch the recusant himself. But he stopped himself, and asked his wife to go up to Marie. Madame Voss did go up, and after her return there was some whispering between her and her husband. "She is upset by the excitement of your return," Michel said at last, "and we must give her a little grace. Come;—we will eat our dinner."

(To be continued.)

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GEORGE E. DESBARATS, Canadian Illustrated News, MONTREAL. 20th March, 1872.

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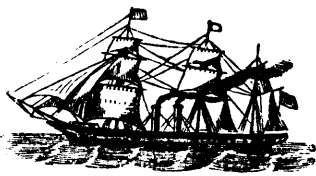
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POST OFFICE TIME-TABLE.

Post Office, Montreal, 1st May, 1872.

Table with columns for DELIVERY, MAIL, and CLOSE, listing routes to Ontario, Quebec, Local Mails, Maritime Provinces, United States, West Indies, and Great Britain.

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Ottawa, 10th April, 1872.

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"Three, four and six ply white and coloured unfinished cotton thread in hanks, not under number twenty yarn."

By Command,  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs. 5-18 c



**MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO, UNITED STATES, AND VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the advertisement inviting Tenders for the above Service, that the time within which such tenders will be received by the Postmaster-General of Canada, at Ottawa, has been and is hereby extended from the 11th to the 25th day of May, 1872.

WILLIAM WHITE,  
Secretary.

Post Office Department,  
Canada,  
Ottawa, April 10th, 1872. } 5-18 d

**CANADA CENTRAL**  
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THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3:25 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the East and West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7:35 P.M., and at Sand Point at 8:35 P.M.

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MAIL TRAIN at 4:35 P.M.

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