

1709

no. 70

BEE THE HIVE



HEALE TORONTO

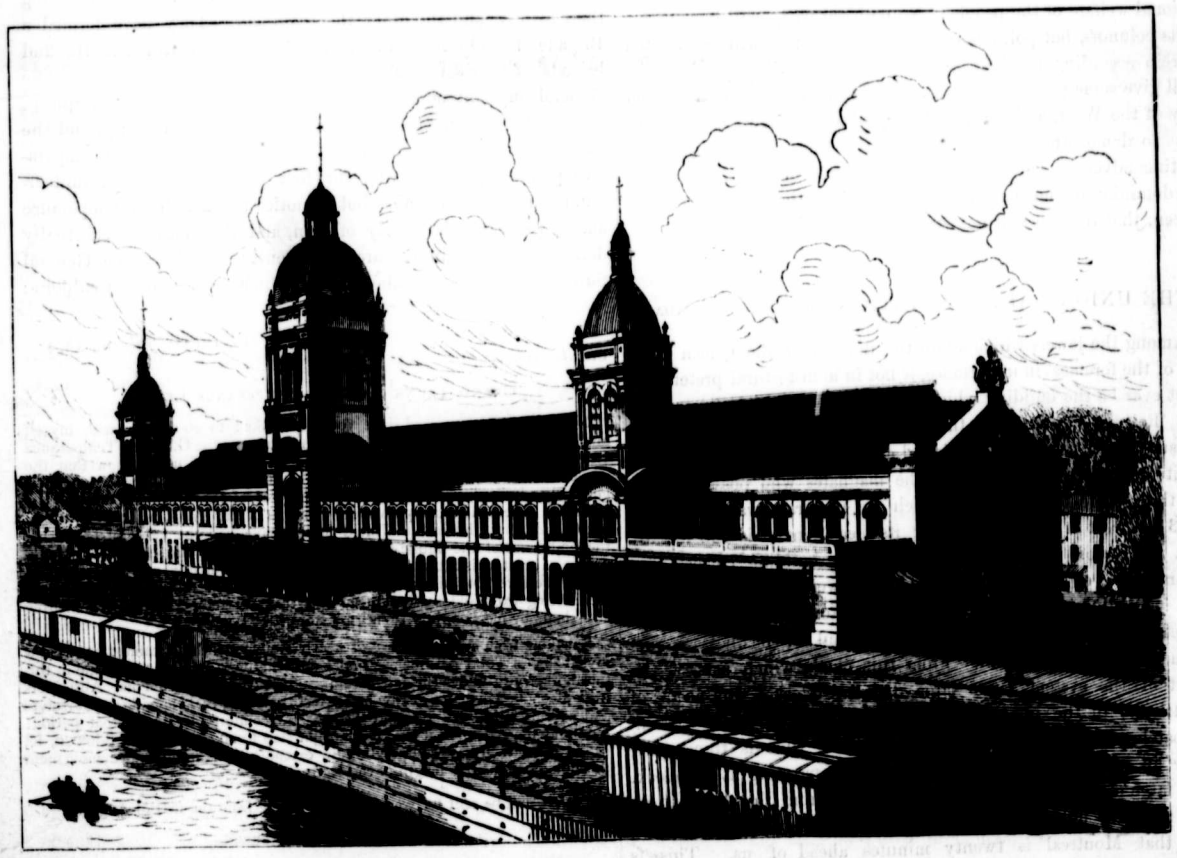
VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

No. 1.

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THE UNION RAILWAY STATION, TORONTO.

INTRODUCTION.

Canada has not hitherto been so fortunate as to find in its rulers men possessed of sufficient intelligence to recognize the importance of informing other countries of the condition of this, by means of illustration. With the example of the United States before them, one would have supposed that the heads of Emigration Departments might have learned that unlettered men at a distance would be less slow to believe in a photograph, than in what *even to them* may appear to be a fallacious pamphlet. But the fact remains that disreputable pamphlets have been scattered by the million, while more than one Artist's offers of aid to the Dominion and Provincial Government respectively, have been stupidly disregarded. It will henceforth be our province to fulfil the duty of showing other countries, by means of the pencil, some of the glories of this, both natural and artificial. We cherish the hope that the ignorance of this fair land so prevalent in the distant isles which colonized it, may by these means be dissipated, and that a stimulus may be presented to the transmission hither of European and other capital as well as labor. We shall aim at accuracy both as regards delineation and description, and as we lay no claim to infallibility, we shall be obliged to any friend to point out errors in either department whenever they may occur. As "THE BEEHIVE" will necessarily find its way to spheres beyond the range of the prospectus which announced its issue, it will be well to quote the following passages therefrom:—"THE BEEHIVE" will represent the interest of *all workers*, and will aim chiefly at the social and national welfare of the people. No political party will have access to its columns, but politicians and their measures will be treated therein according to their desert." In the earlier numbers we shall give some prominence to the public institutions of the Queen City of the West, and we need hardly observe that in so doing, we hope to demonstrate that Toronto merits that royal designation. As time advances, we shall enlarge the circle of illustration, until the dominion of our pencil so far resembles that of our revered Queen, that the sun will not set thereon.

THE UNION RAILWAY STATION—TORONTO, CANADA.

Among the jewels which adorn the diadem of the Queen City, one of the foremost in importance, if not in architectural pretension, must ever be the building which furnishes our initial illustration. The Railway Stations of the present era correspond in some measure with 'the gate' of oriental cities, although no other sages habitually preside therein than the magnates who possess a seat 'at the Board.' The Station which we illustrate was erected in 1873 at a cost of about \$250,000; its measurement is 468 feet by 125. The more prominent features of the building consist of a central tower of 170 feet, and a flanking tower of 100 feet at either end. An illuminated clock in the central tower ministers to that punctuality which, if proverbially the soul of business, is pre-eminently such on the rail. From this clock, which acts as the heart of the system, three large dials are worked (by means of electricity) in the interior of the station, and two in the train-despatchers' office; from the latter two the time is transmitted over an extent of 503 miles of rail each morning at 9 o'clock. The large clock derives its daily inspiration from the observatory, and tells (through its subordinates) not only the time at Toronto, but that Montreal is twenty minutes ahead of us. This is accomplished by the addition of a silver minute hand to the

ordinary gilt ones. That subtle servant electricity not only keeps the time of this establishment, and renders the tongue omnipresent, but supersedes the lamplighter, as each succeeding night five large gasaliers are illuminated by its agency. The station is heated throughout by steam. Of the various departments, that in which the progress of the trains throughout the line to Stratford and Kingston respectively, is continuously watched will most interest a stranger. Certain clerks, styled train-despatchers, are engaged six hours each day, in recording on a pre-arranged sheet, the time of starting of each train, and the time at which that train arrives at the successive stations. The trains are numbered, the even numbers go west, and the odd numbers east; in the busiest seasons (Spring and Autumn) some 50 trains run on this line in the 24 hours, and from 40 to 45 on the line from Toronto to Kingston. The number of each engine, and the number of cars in each train is registered, together with the name of the driver and conductor of the several trains. The distance of the stations from each other is marked on the printed register, and that register, with the good and evil deeds of the drivers (as transmitted by telegraph) is periodically forwarded to head quarters for supervision. When we add that the clerks are addressed (by telegraph) according to pre-arranged initials—"S. D.," "A. K.," &c., and that their attention is in especial request when the Galt Branch, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce trains approach those of the main line, we shall have noted the principle features of this department. Two circumstances, connected with the vital forces of the company, possess an interest from a national point of view, the one evincing their loyalty, and the other their sobriety. They have formed a Brigade of 400 officers and men, which is constituted as the 2nd brigade of garrison artillery, and consists of six batteries. The General Superintendent of the line commands as Lieut.-Col. Spicer; one of the station offices is converted into an armoury, and the Brigade band of eight and twenty has secured a claim to comparative proficiency by gaining the first prize at a recent volunteer-band contest. It remains but to notice the march of temperance among this exemplary body of men, and that may be effectually done by summarizing a circular recently issued by the General Superintendent to his subordinates, which we accordingly subjoin:

MONTREAL, July 10, 1874.

Circular No. 62.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Nearly a year has passed since you were asked to co-operate with myself and other officers of the Company in inaugurating the G. T. R. Temperance League, and it cannot but be gratifying to every one of us to know that the movement has been a great success. That the result has been beneficial is generally admitted, not only by the employees of the Company, but by the public at large. The complimentary remarks of the Press, not only throughout Canada, but also in the United States, have had the effect of increasing the confidence of the public towards the Road, and I am sure it has been a source of great satisfaction to the officers of the Company, and to every one upon whom responsibility rests, to feel that steadiness and thoughtful care were being exercised by the men, and that the dangerous use of exciting stimulants by men on duty is entirely stopped.

Speaking from my experience of nearly twelve months, I cannot but renew my Pledge of Total Abstinence, and I unhesitatingly ask you to join me in this for another year under the full assurance that you will, as Total Abstainers from alcoholic beverages, enjoy better health, be better off; and both yourselves and your families will be more happy and comfortable during that period. You may depend upon it that it is a right step to take, and if you think so, let us have your hearty co-operation in extending this temperance movement throughout the entire length of the Railway.

Papers will be sent for your signature dating from the first of August.

Truly yours,

W. J. SPICER,

Superintendent.

Our readers will agree with us that the foregoing communication is creditable to all parties concerned, and will experience from its perusal a feeling of enhanced confidence in the management of a line which is so judiciously conducted as is that of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Our engraving is from a photograph executed by Notman & Fraser.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The Hospital acting, as its name implies, as *universal host*, is entitled, so far as concerns its *object*, to corresponding good will. One would have supposed, when perusing its reports, filtered though they be through the medium of a government department, that the existence of such functionaries as Trustees would be recognized therein, but we look in vain for the mention of any such personages; our own conviction is that this body should consist of the most intelligent, experienced, and liberally-minded men within reach. Inasmuch as we have no guarantee that "wisdom will die" with any existing medical school, and we possess much evidence of human suffering and death from lack of professional knowledge, breadth of view, as a qualification for Trusteeship we regard as indispensable. Assuming the Trustees of the hospital in question, to possess these qualities, we venture to consider their relation to the institution of far greater moment than is that of any government functionary. We may add that the work of issuing reports of Hospitals is, in our opinion, widely apart from the province of a Government Department. One outcome of the present arrangement is that we have a twofold report issued in the same volume, the former being of a general character, and the other styled a "separate inspection report," both of them bearing the signature of the Official Inspector. These reports promulge some ugly statements, and suggest inferences of a graver character. The first which appears to require comment relates to the number of *incurables* in the hospital. Such an institution is obviously no place for *them*. It is equally evident that they occupy the room of those whose case admits of cure. When speaking of the state of the wards, &c., the Inspector "damns with such faint praise" as the following:—"The condition was much better than I had found it at any previous visit, in fact, *with the exception of the bathing rooms and closet*, the Hospital, *at this visit*, was found in admirable order." We venture to opine that exceptions of such a character invalidate the rule. Again, "The supply of water *continues* to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the house, and until this serious need is supplied, cleanliness and a pure atmosphere cannot be had in the bathing and closet rooms." The Inspector further observes that "It is most important that the insufficient, but expensive and troublesome manner of heating the building by stoves, should be remedied as soon as possible." With regard to the patients' meals, he adds, "I regretted to observe that the bread rations for the whole day were served in the morning and left in the wards, instead of the proper allowance being served at each meal." A most effectual mode this of communicating homœopathic doses of disease to the unhappy patients! Is it not notorious that gargarene is imbibed by the walls of such buildings, if not specially prepared to counteract the tendency, and how much more likely is such an article as bread to become a channel of infection, under such circumstances? We should deem it a matter of supreme unimportance—physically—whether a patient be Papist, or Protestant, unless indeed the Government intend to invite us to study the ethics of fasting. We shall there-

fore notice no further, the official classification of the patients, according to religious denomination. We know not if the community at large regard the management of the hospital as of so "admirable" an order as does the Inspector; if it be so, their approval is expressed by an annual subscription of \$267.50. There is a noteworthy difference between the cost of maintaining patients in Toronto and that at Kingston and Hamilton respectively. The cost of food, medicine and medical comforts per patient in Toronto being 24½ cents per day, 20½ at Kingston, and 19¾ at Hamilton. The cost per patient for "salaries and wages" in Toronto is 12¾ cents per day, in Hamilton 7½ cents, and in Kingston 8 cents, but "all other expenses" calculated in a similar manner, give still more surprising results; 32¼ cents being the daily amount in Toronto, 17½ cents in Kingston, and 12 cents in Hamilton. The total daily cost of maintaining a patient in Toronto Hospital is 69½ cents, in Kingston 39¼, and in Hamilton 39¼. We apprehend it is somebody's business to ascertain the cause of this discrepancy. An hospital, regarded in its twofold aspect of an alleviator of suffering, and a medical college, is too valuable an institution to be allowed to suffer from mismanagement, we hope therefore that whatever is wrong in the present instance will be speedily set right, and that when the community has reason to be satisfied with the management, the claims of the institution upon their sympathy may be stately advocated on a "Hospital Sunday." There is much that is objectionable in the mode in which the Government aid is extended to this and to other hospitals, but on this subject we forbear to enlarge at present. We will observe, as a result of a personal inspection of the institution, that we think the patients would gladly hail some of the superfluous works of our amateur artists which would tend to relieve the monotony of the indifferently furnished walls, and we cannot doubt that the superfluities of many a garden and field would be acceptable alike to patients and to Trustees.

Correspondence.

Opinions on all subjects, except those hostile to Christianity, will find free expression in these columns.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "The Bee-Hive."

SIR,—In a journal such as you propose to make *The Bee-Hive*, I feel at liberty to give free expression to my opinions on a question that perhaps above all others, will affect the future progress of this country, (should it take effect), namely, the pending Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. As regards the question of free trade with the States, I am surprised that any man, or party, can propose such a thing. Under existing circumstances, it is simply impossible,—for once rule out the commercial lines of demarcation between the two countries, and an unequal contest arises, in which the States would be compelled to make sacrifices which their liabilities render impossible, and which their citizens would not tolerate. Let us take a running glance at some of the obstacles to free trade, the only principle on which, with any degree of honor, we could accept reciprocity. In the first place, during the term through which the proposed treaty is to extend, the States must necessarily be burdened by a heavy debt, they must destroy their tariff, and their direct taxation must be increased. In order to escape this, it is but natural that many of their industries would find their way across the border. It appears to me

that the proposal to have free trade with the mother country in the same commodities as are proposed to be admitted free from the States, is an effectual mode of counteracting any good that might arise from free trade with the States; it would, as a natural result, bring into existence a large importing interest, whose business it would be to flood our market with cheap products of the semi-serf labor of continental Europe. The United States cannot and will not, give us a treaty on anything like a basis of mutuality, and I trust the people of Canada are patriotic enough to accept it on no other. A free market in the States for our raw materials may ensure the gaining a higher nominal sum for them; but a free market here for their manufactures involves the return to them of the enhanced value of our natural products, besides retarding the progress of this people towards independence. No community can ever become great unless it be self-sustaining; and the great question with our statesmen ought to be,—how best to develop our latent resources. Had this desire possessed them, we should not have been called upon to endure the humiliation lately entailed upon us by certain proceedings at Washington. Our interest can only be fostered by a discriminating tariff in favor of our own productions. This policy will have the effect of bringing the labour to the country which it so greatly needs. It is said that the large agricultural interest of this country will be benefited by the treaty, in forgetfulness of the fact that the interest of the farmer and that of the manufacturer is identical. I would say to the farmer, foster your home market by encouraging home manufacture, for there is no market so safe as your home market. The more this country may become an agricultural country, to the neglect of other interests, the more will the farmer be at the mercy of the foreign dealer,—for should the farming industry become disproportioned to other industries, our home market will be lost. Canada's sons will do as they have done heretofore, they will seek a wider field for their energy across the border. Let us try and make work for our young men at home, and not continue to be a nursery for the States; this can only be done by building up our home industries.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HEWITT.

[We hope to publish a reply to the above in our next impression, from a correspondent of opposite convictions.—Ed.]

"GO TO THE ANT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "*The Bee-Hive*."

If there are any of your readers, young or old, who have not yet watched ants at their labours, and happen to be within reach of the stump of a tree which abuts on the side-walk, on the north side of Gerrard St., opposite the Educational Department, they may learn a lesson eloquently delivered from that spot, by stump orators of the highest order. The probability is they will be even more edified than if they attended a lecture at a "model school" over the way. I refer to a colony of ants which has established itself in that stump, whose persevering activity I have recently watched with deep interest. Around two small orifices on the upper surface of the stump, one may see some light brown dust, and on looking closely, "a people not strong" may be perceived, engrossed in the occupation of bringing atoms of wood, as large as the larger division of their bodies, from the inner depths of

their abode. Some of these straggling "people" stand at the mouth of the pit, and relieve their oppressed brethren of their "lumber" on their arrival at the top. Here a tussle frequently ensues between them, as to which shall have the pleasure or the honor of carrying it to a distance. It appears to be the province of some one or two to clear the more cumbrous portions of "lumber" away from the mouth of the pit, and they may be seen removing them successively, and as rapidly as they catch sight of them. Others again are "hurrying up" with long white particles consisting of decayed wood, which they obtain from the foot of the stump, and for which they travel great distances, these I presume are adapted to the necessities of the infant ants. A calamitous gust of wind occasionally overtakes this community, and the "notes" they bring up are swept back upon them, as they ascend, but this only stimulates them to renewed exertion. On quitting this interesting scene, I could not but be struck by the contrast presented by two insensate bipeds to whom I had given the prospectus of "*THE BEE-HIVE*," wherein it was announced that it would "represent the interest of all workers." On passing the spot whereon I had given these away, I found them adorning the side-walk! Without troubling one's self about the ways of the latter specimens, it will be worth the while of any one to pay a visit to the ants, to "consider *their* ways and be wise."

Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

LIBRARY, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TORONTO.

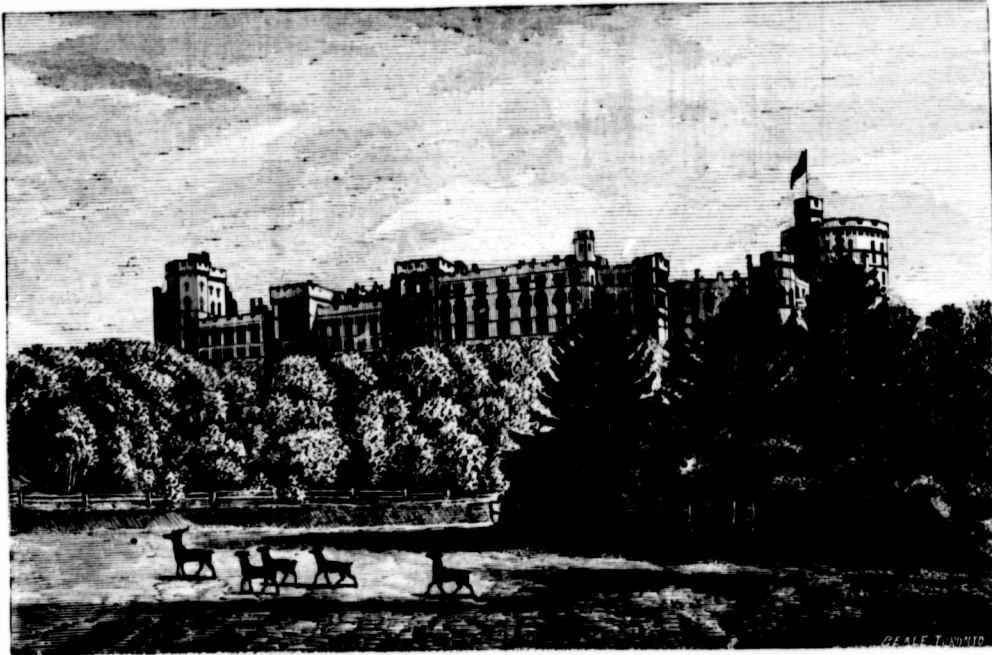
TO THE EDITOR OF *The Beehive*.

SIR,—I beg to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the publication of *The Beehive* to inquire how it comes to pass that a library which has been purchased with public money is not accessible to the public. I refer to that which exists beneath the roof of the Educational Department. A room some five and thirty feet long is there devoted to the purposes of a library. The Arts and Sciences are represented by no fewer than nine shelves of books; Biography, History, the Classics, and Modern Literature by an equal or greater number. Eighteen shelves are devoted to voyages; ecclesiastical, educational, and periodical literature are also largely represented; neither is there any lack of Parliamentary blue-books. The Encyclopædia Britannica, and other publications of the class are there. Of Reviews, there are the North British, the Saturday, the Edinburgh, the London, the Westminster, the North American, and the Quarterly; of magazines, that of Dublin University, the Eclectic, St. James', Macmillan's, Temple Bar, and the Wesleyan Methodist Organ. Among journals and papers occur The Art Journal, Chambers's, the Illustrated London News, (many volumes of all I am mentioning), the Graphic, Harper's Weekly, the Illustrated Times, the Queen, (the ladies' newspaper), Public Opinion, the Revue des Deux Mondes, and numerous French works; the Times, Punch, Judy, and Fun.

In addition to the foregoing, there are several volumes of national manuscripts photographed by command of Her Majesty, and piles of literary treasures of a miscellaneous character. The only volumes which can be said to exhibit indications of having been used, are those of our esteemed friend Punch. I have observed that some of the books are of a character that may be described as superb, and I am of opinion that when the community learns of the existence of this treasure-trove, they will memorialize the Council of Public Instruction to give them access to it.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

OBSERVER.



WINDSOR CASTLE—LONDON, ENG.

WINDSOR CASTLE, NORTH VIEW.

From a Photograph, Enlarged by Messrs. Notman & Fraser.

WINDSOR, ENGLAND, Aug. 16th, 1874.

THE EDITOR OF *The Beehive*:

SIR,—My friends at Court are few: I can therefore only undertake to supply an outline of Royal movements, chiefly as I gather it from the papers, with perhaps a few smatterings of unpublished gossip. There is but little to disturb the serenity of Court life; we who live under the shadow of the royal standard perhaps take less interest in such matters than those at a distance. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and subsequently of the Emperor of Russia, created an unusual stir among us, and Her Majesty gave such a banquet to a large number of the nobility as has not been given since the death of the Prince Consort. Of the members of the Royal family, I think Prince Arthur engrosses the principal share of public attention just now, and that on the strength of his newly-conferred title of Duke of Connaught, a fitting sequence this to the name of Patrick which he has borne from his infancy. The Prince sticks closely to his military duties, and seems to aim at proficiency in the art of war, with an eye possibly to the supreme command eventually. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will probably follow the example of the Lornes, and purchase an estate in England ere long. As the Duchess possesses £50,000 a year (\$200,000), in her own right, they will not be straitened just yet. The Duchess' popularity was dimmed, soon after her arrival, owing to some demur as to whether Her Imperial Highness was to take precedence of the Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty, I believe, solved the problem in favor of the Princess. Since that circumstance the Duchess has been a good deal abroad, and we have heard nothing more of her. The Marquis of Lorne has bought a pretty place named Doenden, near Tunbridge Wells. With regard to the Princess of Wales, I may safely affirm that she continues to increase her popularity, year by year. Prince Leopold is at Oxford still, but he does not appear to gain strength. English nobles, encouraged by the Marquis of Lorne—and foreign princes are like

aspiring to the hand of the Princess Beatrice. I have heard of two or three of each who are supposed to be entertaining such "great expectations." It is said she has steeled herself against foreigners, so possibly the future Duke of Sutherland may prove to be the favorite of fortune. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany are staying in England on a private visit; they have taken a house at the Isle of Wight, but have been here and in London nearly all the time. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice find time to visit a sick servant who lives opposite my door, week by week, and I doubt not that, in common with the rest of us, the said servant reciprocates the kindness by singing "with the heart and with the understanding also"—"God Save the Queen."

Yours sincerely,

A. E. E.

THE NOSE.—The philanthropist who shall undertake the tutelage of civilized communities with regard to the use and abuse of their nasal organs, will deserve "a niche in Westminster Abbey;" especially will this be the case if, as a result of his teaching, his clients discover the difference between an open drain (and kindred stench-emitters) and a closed one. It is more than probable that the name of such a benefactor would be permanently associated with diminished bills of mortality, both in town and country.

PRIZES will be offered at the forthcoming Exhibition for such pulpit essays as compress the most matter in the least space. No awards will be granted for productions which exceed 10 minutes in delivery.

Such ladies as can produce conclusive evidence that the undertaking figuratively described as "putting on their bonnets," does not exceed 20 minutes, will receive "honorable mention."

RECIPE FOR RECALCITRANT LANDLADIES.—If any luckless inmate of a boarding-house find himself studiously reserved to be last served at meals, and the length of his bill afford a solution of the mystery, let him cultivate the good offices of some friendly grocer, and he will find a few pounds of tea render his domestic hearth as radiant with smiles as it is redolent of Bohea.

CITY NEWS (from a distinguished contemporary).—Lamentable accident to a cat. "Our dumb companion" whilst watching "current events" from a two-pair back apparently became dizzy, lost her balance, and instead of adopting the time-honored custom of alighting on her feet, she fell with great violence on the edge of a water-but and was precipitated to the bottom of the vessel, to the dismay of a thriving family of tadpoles.



“What an obsequious bow that fellow Snip gave you—I had a pair of French lavender pants at his store last week, and he scarcely acknowledges me!” “But I had a suit of superfine Halifax tweed”!!

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Some of the points of Excellence.

The **LIGHTEST RUNNING LOCKSTITCH MACHINE** in the WORLD. Hence invalid ladies may use them in moderation while it is only amusement for those in good health.

SWIFTEST and nearly silent, making the Lock-stitch without a shuttle.



SIMPLEST IN CONSTRUCTION, having less than half the pieces and friction of any other first-class machine, and as they are so thoroughly made they last a life-time.

For **PERFECTION OF STITCH** and **GREAT RANGE OF WORK**, with the *simplest changes*, they have no equal. Hence their perfect adaptability to household work, where constant **changing and variety** of work is required.

SEWING MACHINES

Address **C. A. WALTON, 85 King St. West, Toronto,**



The Unprotected Female.

In an attempt to protect the trade of the United States, the Government has recently passed a law which prohibits the importation of foreign goods into the United States unless they are first purchased in the United States. This law is known as the Reciprocity Act, and it is a direct violation of the principle of reciprocity. The Reciprocity Act is a protectionist measure, and it is a direct violation of the principle of reciprocity. The Reciprocity Act is a protectionist measure, and it is a direct violation of the principle of reciprocity.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF ONTARIO.

The Council of Public Instruction will probably attract increasing interest to itself as time advances. The legislative enactment in which it originated bears the date of 1846. The Normal School for the training of teachers was established by the same Act. The duty of prescribing text books for the Normal and Model Schools, for the Grammar and Public Schools also is vested in this Council. They select the books for the libraries; make regulations for the organization and discipline of the schools, for the examination and classification of teachers, (who are arranged in three classes) and for the establishment and care of school libraries. In 1846 the Council was composed of seven members, two were added in 1850, and in 1853 the President of University College accepted a seat in the Council, *ex officio*. According to the Act of the past session, which amended and consolidated the law relating to the Council, the members composing it are constituted in the following manner: They are to consist of the Chief Superintendent of Education, (or, in his absence, the Deputy Superintendent) eight members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, one member elected by the Council of University College, and one by each of the other Colleges possessing university powers (that is, the power to grant degrees); one member is elected by the masters of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, one by the Inspector of Public Schools, and one by the teachers of Public, and Separate (or Roman Catholic) Schools. Neither an inspector of schools, nor a master, while discharging the duties of their respective offices, is eligible to act as a member of the Council. The law requires that four of the present members of the Council shall retire from their position, at the expiration of a year, dating from the 4th Tuesday in August, 1874; and that four of the remaining members shall retire after the lapse of two years from that date, unless anything so unforeseen as the revocation, or resignation of the appointment transpire at an earlier date. These retirements are determined by lot. The members hold office for two years from the date of their appointment, but there is nothing to prevent their re-appointment. For some unexplained reason, the members first elected by the Public School Inspectors, and by the Masters of the High School and Collegiate Institutes hold office for *one year only*, while they who are first elected by the teachers of the Public and Separate Schools hold their office for *two years*. As the Prime Minister is responsible for the recent Act relating to the Council, we must leave him to solve the hibernicism involved by the provision that in the event of "an equality of votes on any question (in a quorum of three) the chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote." Provision is made that "a report of the proceedings at every meeting of the Council shall be published in the next succeeding number of the *Journal of Education*." "But this shall not apply to meetings of Committees of the Council, except that a *report of the proceedings of the Interim Committee*, (a committee consisting of local members and restricted as to its powers,) shall be published from time to time in like manner as that of the Council." With regard to the Council as a whole, we may say that it presents us with the result of eight and twenty years' experience of its practical working. In its constitution, it exhibits a combination of what one may almost term the hereditary principle with that of election, and we can but desire that it may prove, in its measure, as worthy of respect as that more ancient deliberative assembly whose "flag has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

The following members of the Council retire from office on the second Tuesday in August, 1875:—

The Very Reverend H. J. GRASETT, B. D.
 The Reverend J. JENNINGS, D. D.
 The Most Reverend J. J. LYNCH, D. D.
 The Honorable W. McMASTER.
 The Venerable T. B. FULLER, D. D.
 WILLIAM McCABE, Esq., LL.B.
 HAMMEL M. DEROCHE, Esq., M.A.
 JAMES MACLENNAN, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

The names of the remaining members are as follow:—

The Very Reverend WILLIAM SNODGRASS, D.D., representing Queen's College, Kingston.

The Reverend SAMUEL S. NELLES, D.D., LL.D., representing Victoria College, Cobourg.

The Reverend JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., representing University College, Toronto.

The Reverend JOHN AMBERY, M.A., representing Trinity College, Toronto.

The Right Reverend A. CARMAN, D.D., representing Albert College, Belleville.

DANIEL WILSON, Esq., LL.D., representing the High School Masters and Teachers.

T. C. WOOD, Esq., M.P., representing the Public School Inspectors.

GOLDWIN SMITH, Esq., M.A., representing the Public and Separate School Teachers.

The Colleges as yet unrepresented are Ottawa College, Ottawa, and Regiopolis College, (when in operation) Kingston.

REVIEW.

If the writer of a good book be, as is alleged, a benefactor of his country, the publishers of a good *guide-book* can hardly be less so, and Messrs. Chisholm Brothers must figure among those who have deserved well of the Dominion. Their panoramic guide to the St. Lawrence, including as it does, the "all round route" usually taken by European and American tourists to this continent, cannot fail to attract strangers to the country and to impress them beforehand with the vastness of the territory. The bird's-eye view of the St. Lawrence, extending as the view does, to nearly four yards in length, is perhaps the most telling feature of the book, inasmuch as it commences above the Falls of Niagara and terminates at Quebec; it illustrates the various objects of interest throughout that majestic water-course, and describes them sufficiently well, occasionally raising a smile as the writer recommends his readers to see certain views by daylight—possibly he has had his experience of "moonlight excursions." The "guide" not only escorts us along several hundred miles of the St. Lawrence, but conveys us to Fort William and Duluth at the head of Lake Superior, and gives a cursory description of the various objects of interest throughout the route. We apprehend the "guide," as a whole, will prove but little short of infallible; it is accessible on all Canadian railways, steamboats, and bookstores.

PICTURESQUE TORONTO.

An enterprising publishing firm has availed itself of the recent condition of the streets of the city to gratify that love of change which all men of æsthetic taste experience. The firm purposes issuing a series of views of Toronto in eruption, that the denizens of other cities may learn under what conditions, and for what duration, to produce every variety of hill and dale. The Water Commissioners undertake to turn on such proportions of the lake as will enable the artist to produce the happiest effects. Brushwood in great variety may be expected to crown the heights with verdure before the series is completed.

THE BEEHIVE.

Typical hive of toilers they—
Winged executants prompt to obey
The royal law of love—
Associate by ancestral right,
"The three estates" therein unite
As chartered from above.

The impress of the Hand unseen
Alights alike on drone and queen,
And on the worker-bee;
Thrice-blessed the bonds which thus enchain,
Prompt no pursuit of sordid gain
Among the orders three.

Each little elf intuitive
"Seeks not her own," but serves the hive,
"Her duty," her delight,
As body-guard, and nurse by turn
(While floral *bread* the many earn)
Stands sentinel by night.

The busy bliss of that retreat
No wily wasps may counterfeit,
Nor mar with envious stings;
From predatory locust-bands,
Kingless scourge of fruitful lands,
No such frigate springs.

DAVID EDWARDS.

BOOTS.

It will not have occurred to every one who passes a doorway the superscription over which announces that the occupant of the premises manufactures boots and shoes, what such a vocation may possibly involve. As the writer has but recently had the gratification to discover, he hopes to share the pleasure he has experienced from crossing the threshold with his readers. In the case to which he refers, the establishment of the business has involved the solution of more than one problem, ordinarily regarded as difficult. Not only has the enterprise been rapidly developed from small beginnings, until it affords a livelihood to thousands, but—what is of greater moment—the occupants of this human hive work together in *perfect harmony*. The simple secret of so happy a condition consisting in the fact that the employers recognize that they have not only "*hands*" working for them, but that human heads and hearts are in some way connected with the aforementioned "*hands*." There is a species of freemasonry in our common nature which has not far to seek for "signs" when such a disposition exists on the part of an employer—hence on entering an office (and that by far the less conspicuous of several) one is gladdened by the sight of three testimonials from three distinct bodies of work-people—the central one as representing the sentiments of several bodies of workmen unconnected with the trade in question, is necessarily more eloquent of merit than even its companions—its value exceeds that of dollars, however numerous, and it is at once a stimulant for the future and an unbought reward for the past. As it is too precious to omit, we subjoin it:—

To Mr. James Cooper, of the firm of Sessions, Turner & Cooper:

"The undersigned Presiding Officers of the various Unions of Workmen in the City of Toronto, take this method of expressing the deep sense of respect we feel for one who has the welfare of our class at heart—expressed practically as well as theoretically—and in behalf of the Societies which we represent, beg to tender you our heartiest thanks for the kind invitation extended to us, to be present at the fourth annual ball given to your employees. In it we see and feel that at least we have one employer in this fair city who has a sympathetic heart, and we might add, a paternal feeling for the working-man. Wishing you may long enjoy the confidence and respect of all employees, is the earnest desire of yours very respectfully—." (Fifteen signatures, representing some thousands of citizens are attached to the testimonial, which is engrossed on parchment and handsomely illuminated).

It appears that Mr. Cooper has not only maintained a uniform course of judicious consideration towards his work-people, but that in the comparatively recent struggle between the possessors of capital and labor, his inclination to espouse the cause of the operatives was fortified by his interest dictating a similar course, he consequently enjoys the unique privilege of being enthroned in the hearts of the votaries of H. Grispin.

In passing through several ranges of lofty and well-ventilated

rooms, one finds one's self in the midst of some 500 work-people, about 130 of whom are young women, but so far from their being, in the present case, any unseemly association of sexes, a separate room is allotted to the women, and that is approached by a separate staircase, an arrangement which judicious parents are not slow to appreciate. In addition to the number abovenamed, a second 500 find employment through this establishment at Montreal and Quebec, and about 20 are engaged in the capacity of clerks and travellers. No less than \$3000 per week are required for the wages of the home establishment. When, to the above-mentioned number, we add those engaged in the production of (rubber and felt) overshoes, in making packing-cases and trunks, to say nothing of the producers of the machinery, (of which more hereafter), we may form some approximate notion of the connection between human happiness and the manufacture of a boot. Four hundred tons of coal are not consumed in the course of the year, and 350 gas lights do not flicker without involving a chain of bread-producing labor extending from Front Street to the mines—to say nothing of the toll demanded at the Custom House. Dollars, ranging from one to two thousand per annum are not handed by this firm to the sages at the City Hall, without suggesting the idea that it behoves some one to know if such sums be well or ill invested.

That this record of a visit to an establishment so unique as that in question, may not be concluded without a distinct reference to its elaborate machinery, we may express our hope to illustrate that, and especially the pegging machine, in a future impression. This machine makes its pegs and drives them to their destination at the rate of 30 per second, and therefore may be said to "peg away" even more effectually than the late Abraham Lincoln.

LABOROMETER.

Wages for unskilled labor, range from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Building trades are in full employ, other trades must be admitted to be dull. For the information of those at a distance, we may add that a five roomed house in the cities of Canada may be hired for \$10 per. month.

We have received a report of the proceedings of the second annual session of the Canadian Labor Union, held in the Parliament buildings in Ottawa, in the beginning of August last. From this we gather that the questions of organization, diminished hours of labor, the apprenticeship system, convict labor, and the contract system, together with the consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty, are those which have chiefly engrossed the attention of the Union during the past year. The President remarked, in the course of his inaugural address, that "the relation between capital and labor had been but little disturbed of late, and he expressed his satisfaction that "the signs of the times indicate a growing disposition to mutually arrange, and amicably settle all trade disputes." He directed the attention of the delegates to such enactments as affect wage-earners, namely, the Criminal Law Amended Act, the Masters and Servants Act, and the Law of Conspiracy. The President concluded his address by adverting briefly to that question of questions, the Reciprocity Treaty. We observe with interest the action taken by the Union, in relation to the subject of immigration, and we entirely concur in the sentiment expressed in the committee's report on that subject, to the effect that the only parties required to negotiate the business are the Governments of the Dominion and the various Agricultural Laborers' Unions of Great Britain.

It is our intention to devote a column to an epitome of the home and foreign news of the week, in future, but we have not thought it necessary to adopt the plan in this initial number.

N.B. The Proprietor of *The Beehive* will issue only a specimen-number for the present; he will thereby elicit an expression of opinion as to the probability of the enterprise proving remunerative.



CLAIMS OF THE EXTINGUISHER "FIRE-KING."

THE DOMINION SAW WORKS.

The *monarch*, of which we furnish the above illustration, has had like other potentates, to fight for supremacy. Arrayed against him are vested interests, ignorance, and prejudice, three sufficiently potent allies; yet truth is occasionally pumped up from her proverbial abode, and is apt, on those rare occasions, to prove herself stouter than fiction. What more natural than to assume that water is the exclusive antidote to fire? an assumption innocent enough, until it has been disproved by the production of an extinguishing agent thirty times as effective. The superiority of *carbonic acid gas* as a fire-extinguisher constitutes the first claim to public favor of the Company whose engine we engrave.

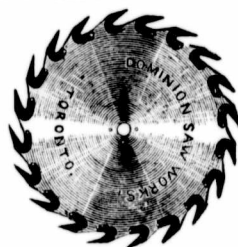
In connexion with the "Fire King" however, the gas does double duty, inasmuch as it supplies a motive power; the particulars of which are attached to minor sketches. The speed with which the gas can be applied (perceptibly controlling a fire in one minute) constitutes its second great virtue. The engine is so lightly constructed that five or six men are amply sufficient to manage it. Since the action of the gas is to smother the fire, and not to penetrate the goods, as does water, no damage arises from the latter cause. If we add that the cost of the engine is about one-fourth of the cost of a first-class fire engine, we shall have said enough to commend it to the notice of such of our readers as have not yet acquainted themselves with its varied merits. The subjoined diagrams illustrate the principle on which the Extinguisher is worked. The glass bottle contains a liquid acid; a solution of bi-carbonate of soda is placed in a tin box, this is dissolved in water and poured into the engine, water is then poured in to within 3 inches of the top. When the bottle is adjusted in the casket prepared for it, all that is required, in case of fire, is to press down the knob as far as it will go, and to pull it back again. That simple proceeding will have pierced the leaden seal of the bottle, causing it to overturn by its own weight, and to eject its contents into the body of the engine; by these means, with the addition of a shake to the engine, a large quantity of carbonic acid gas is generated under great pressure, and the gas and water being thoroughly mingled, are forced through the hose for the extinguishment of the fire. When we add that by a simple arrangement (described in the pamphlets of the Company), this engine is rendered *independent of frost*, it will be evident that it is invaluable.

EDWIN E. CORRIGAN,

24 SHUTER STREET.

(Late of the Cathedral, Manchester.)

TEACHER OF THE PIANO, ORGAN AND SINGING.



Canada stands in the same relation to the saw, that her inhabitants occupy to their teeth, for it is by means of the former implement that she may be said to have eaten her way through the timber-treasures of the country, to the soil on which they stood. The saw, therefore, no less than the axe, merits a place on the national shield, but since it is less favored than its kindred implement, it presents perhaps the greater claim to our consideration. We will glance at it in connection with the works above designated. This establishment is a branch of a Montreal house, and was opened in 1870. James Robertson, Esq., is the founder and principal proprietor. The public can select from some six and twenty sizes of saws, and from an ample variety of construction here. Circular saws range from a diameter of 72 inches to 4. The most singular feature of the leading article is the implement which is furnished with *inserted teeth*. This invention was introduced into the Dominion in 1869. A saw so constructed is found to require less steam-power than those made out of a solid piece of steel, and to need less labor; it is consequently cheaper in the end. The lumber merchant who has occasion to visit his dentist can with equal ease counteract the work of time upon his saw, as we gather from the company's circular that "inserting teeth in old saws" can be accomplished in consideration of the sum of \$4. The illustration at the head of this notice conveys a correct idea of the instrument; the steel used in this manufactory is supplied from the best Sheffield houses. Such of our readers as visit the Exhibition will be able to see the finest display of teeth in the building in connexion with the productions of these works. That which is most worthy of general notice, and, we may add, of *imitation*, in connexion with this concern is the means by which steam is generated therein. No less than 40 per cent. is saved at the furnace by the application of a tar-burner patented by Messrs. Elliott & Burns of Canadian London. A stream of tar, blended with a jet of steam, is precipitated on the fire, in lieu of the more ordinary fuel, and it possesses the two-fold merit of being a perfect smoke consumer, and economical to the extent above indicated. As we were not initiated in the mysteries connected with the manufacture of putty and white lead (which are performed at these works) we will not aspire to enlighten the public thereupon.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY.
IMPORTERS OF TEAS
 AND

Wholesale Grocers,
25 CHURCH STREET.

Have now received full supplies of

FRESH TEAS!

Purchased since the recent decline in value, therefore can offer to the trade Special inducements, among which will be found some very choice first Moyune Teas, also medium and low grades Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Imperials, Japans, and Congous. Also a large stock of

SUGARS,

Comprising

Barrels Dry Crushed Sugars.

“ Granulated “

Hhds. Scotch Refined, low to medium sorts.

“ “ bright to extra bright.

Cases Centaifuga!

The Trade will do well to examine our stock of Sugars, as they have been bought for cash, and are selling at a small advance.

Toronto, 6th July, 1874.

N.B.—Smith & Keighley will remove to 9 and 11 Front St. in October next.

P. G. CLOSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

TORONTO.

59, 61 and 63

FRONT STREET EAST.



THE MAMMOTH

AND THE SEASON.

Summer's gone and over;
 Fogs are falling down,
 And with russet tinges
 Autumn's doing brown.

Boughs are daily rifled
 By the gusty thieves,
 And the Book of Nature
 Getteth short by leaves.

So September endeth—
 Cold, and most perverse—
 But the month that follows,
 Sure will pinch us worse!

Try "THE MAMMOTH'S" Clothing;
 Its genial warmth and style
 Make every season pleasant,
 And summer all the while.

And when the day is over,
 Retain the natural heat,
 By wrapping well his Blankets
 Around your shivering feet.

Thos. Thompson & Son,

Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto,

NOTED FOR CAEAP DRY GOODS, READY-MADE AND
 ORDERED CLOTHING.

"THE PASSOVER"

Will be published shortly, preceded by Milton's Hymn of the
 nativity.

P. A. GROSS,

DESIGNER, LITHOGRAPHER,

Wood and General Engraver.

10 KING ST. EAST.

Sold only by Subscription.

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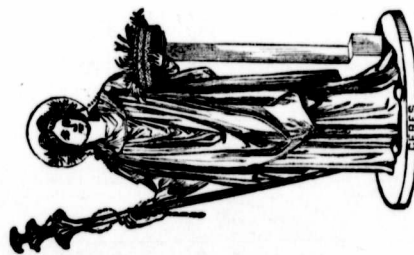
Canadian

FARMER'S

Manual of

Agriculture.

Whitcomb.



TORONTO :

JAMES ADAM & CO.

Agents Required.

Canadian National Anthem.

THE BEE-HIVE.

TORONTO: JOHN ROGERS & Co., SUBSCRIPTION PUBLISHERS, 10 KING STREET EAST.

WORDS BY DAVID EDWARDS.

MUSIC BY PROF. E. E. CORRIGAN.

Introduction. *mf*
Tempo di Marcia.

1. Land of the brave and *free*, Be-quest of li-ber-ty! Till death we'll cher-ish

thee, Ca-na-da the *free* Je-ho-vah, Lord of hosts. De-

fend thy sun-dered coasts, De-fy th'arch-foe-man's boasts Ca-na-da the

fair! 3. The mant-led wil-der-ness,

2 Your bond-men disen-thral,
 Dear Al-bion, and all
 Who list the ar-dent call, of
 Canada the free.
 Waft from thine is-land soil,
 Thy stal-wart sons of toil,
 Nor wound by cold re-coil,
 Canada the free.

3 The mant-led wild-er-ness
 God shall arise to bless,
 And na-tions all ca-ress
 Canada the fair,
 From briny beach to beach,
 Shall she her chil-dren teach,
 By deeds of love to preach
 Canada the fair.

4 Long as thy riv-ers roll,
 May Brit-ain's mild con-trol,
 Ex-tend from pole to pole, and
 Still en-com-pass thee;
 Vic-toria's hon-ored crown,
 Shed lus-tre and re-nown,
 The birth-right wrought and won, for
 Canada the free.