

# The Canadian Spectator.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I., No. 50.

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

**ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.**  
SUNDAY, 15th DEC.  
**REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor,**  
Will preach morning and evening.

**CHARLES ALEXANDER,**  
387 and 391 Notre Dame Street,  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL CONFECTIONER.  
Everything of the best quality.  
Luncheons as usual.

**NORMAN'S**  
ELECTRIC BELTS and INSOLES  
are superior to all other curative agents; they give immediate relief in all nervous diseases. No charge for consultations or circulars.  
**A. NORMAN,**  
4 Queen street East, Toronto.

**USE LADY CLARK'S DENTIZONE,**  
For cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums.  
Each box contains a bottle of Lady Clark's Dentizone and a box of Dentizone Powder. Price 50 cts.  
**JOHN LEWIS & CO., CHEMISTS,**  
VICTORIA SQUARE.

**WINDSOR BAZAAR,** Corner of PEEL Street.  
First-class assortment of Toys, Stationery and general Fancy Goods, Wax, China and Unbreakable Dolls, Purses, Work Boxes, Combs, Brushes, Berlin Wool and Lady's Fancy Goods. **MISS LETTON,**  
1423 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

**FURS!**  
**FURS!**  
**FURS!**

I HAVE now received my full selection of Furs, and will sell them at the lowest possible price.  
Ladies Silk Mantles, trimmed with Sea Otter, Silver Fox, &c., very low.  
Ladies furnishing their own Silk or Cloth can have them cut and fitted in the latest styles.  
All alterations must be sent in at once, so as to guard against disappointment.  
NONE BUT PRACTICAL HANDS EMPLOYED ON THE PREMISES.  
**MCD. SIMPSON,**  
297 NOTRE DAME STREET.

**Elliot's Dentifrice,**  
THE BEST IN USE.

The testimony of the highest dignitaries of the State, the Church and the Bar, Officers of the Army and Navy, authorities in Medical Science and Dental Surgery and the Learned Professions, all unite in declaring that

**Elliot's Dentifrice**  
IS THE BEST IN USE.

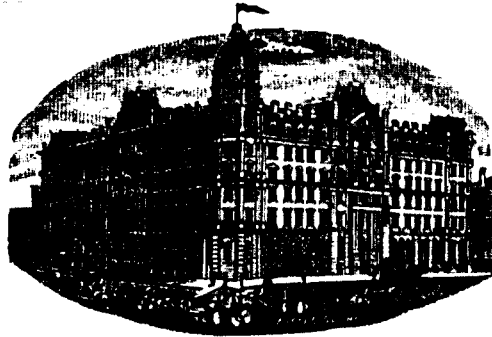
The recommendations of the above will be found on the wrappers around each box.  
The demand for ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE has constantly increased since its first introduction to the public, 33 YEARS AGO.  
Each box contains THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY of ordinary Dentifrice.  
It is the most economical as well as the most efficient, at the same time most agreeable  
**TOOTH POWDER KNOWN.**  
It is never sold by the ounce, and only in boxes.

**Elliot's Dentifrice,**  
THE BEST IN USE.

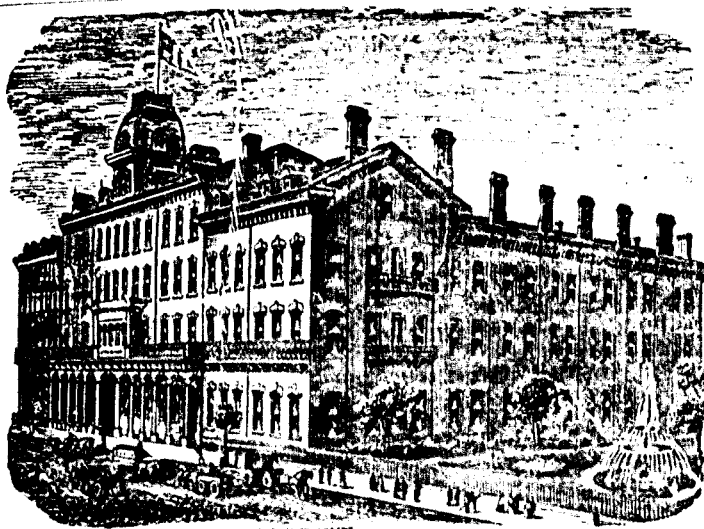
**EVANS & RIDDELL,**  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
and OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES,  
No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET.  
MONTREAL.

**LIGHT!! LIGHT!!**  
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS.  
Handsome display of finest goods, with all latest improvements.  
PRICES LOW!  
**FRED. R. COLE,**  
LAMP AND OIL DEPOT,  
98 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

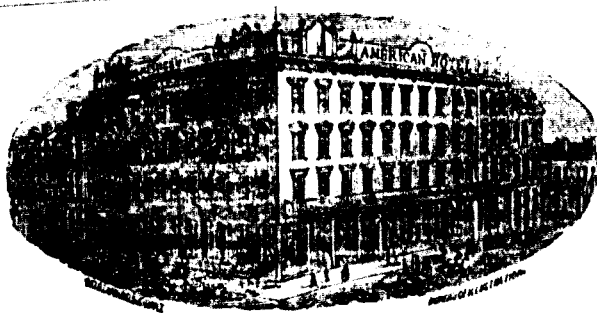
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,  
THE OLD ESTABLISHED  
**Cooks' Friend Baking Powder,**  
PURE,  
HEALTHY,  
RELIABLE.  
Manufactured only by  
**W. D. McLAREN,**  
55 and 57 College St.  
Retailed everywhere.



**THE WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL.**  
This Hotel has special advantages for the comfort of guests; with spacious parlours and promenades. Its location is high, which insures pure air, with views of the River and Mountain.  
Has a room for commercial men at 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
Rates - - - \$2.50 per day, and upwards.  
**JAMES WORTHINGTON, Proprietor.**



**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, --- TORONTO, CANADA.**  
**McGAW & WINNETT, PROPRIETORS.**  
Patronized by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to rooms.



**AMERICAN HOTEL, TORONTO.**  
Reduced the Rates so as to meet the Times.  
Seventy-five Rooms at \$2.00, and seventy-five at \$1.50.  
Incontestably the most central and convenient Hotel in the city, both for commerce and family travel.  
Three minutes walk from the Union and Great Western Depots; and first-class in every respect, except price.  
**GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.**

**CHRISTMAS GOODS.**

We would respectfully invite intending buyers to call and examine our stock before making their purchases elsewhere.  
**TIN and MECHANICAL TOYS,** in endless variety. **DOLLS,** in Wax, China, Rubber, &c. **GAMES and BLOCKS,** a fine assortment.  
Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Desks, Cabinets, Jewel and Dressing Cases, China and Glass Ornaments, and a large assortment of other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, at  
**H. A. NELSON & SONS,**  
91 to 97 St. PETER STREET.  
TORONTO HOUSE: 56 and 58 FRONT STREET WEST.

Established 1845.  
**WILLIAM ELLIOT,**  
Successor to W. D. McLaren & Co.,  
IMPORTER and DEALER IN  
**CHOICE GROCERIES,**  
Corner St. Lawrence & St. Catherine Sts.,  
MONTREAL.  
Agent for the Portland Kerosene Oil Co.

**FURS!**  
**FURS!**  
**FURS!**  
SEAL CLOAKS, 1/2 ins. to 40 ins.  
SILK GARMENTS, Fur lined, trimmed and untrimmed,  
HATS AND CAPS, latest styles,  
MUFFS AND BOAS,  
SEAL & PERSIAN LAMBCOATS,  
GAUNTLETS, GLOVES  
AND MITTS,  
BEAR ROBES AND  
Other Articles too numerous to mention.  
Also, Silk and Pullover Felt Hats of the latest styles in great variety.  
Prices satisfactory.  
Orders promptly attended to and executed, at

**A. BRAHADI'S,**  
249 NOTRE DAME STREET, 249  
(Corner of St. Lambert Hill).

**E. MERCIER & CO., EPERNAY,**  
GRANDS VINS DE CHAMPAGNE.  
Rewards at all Exhibitions

PRIVATE CUVÉE,  
CARTE D'OR,  
GRAND VIN DE RÉSERVE.  
From the most renowned vineyards.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:  
**A. GIBERTON & CO.,**  
No. 8 DE GRÈSOLS ST., MONTREAL.

**THOMAS RUSSELL & SON'S**  
CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE  
Is now

No. 9 KING STREET,  
WEST TORONTO,  
Where their celebrated  
WATCHES are sold directly  
to the public under Guarantees  
of the highest quality.

**T. RUSSELL & SON.**  
ROBT. CUTHBERT,  
Manager.  
No. 9 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

**GEO. BOND & CO.,**  
SHIRT AND COLLAR MAKERS,  
Shirts made to order, and a good fit guaranteed.  
415 NOTRE DAME STREET  
Opposite Thompson's Hat Store.

**NESTLE'S MILK FOOD**  
Is composed of the best Swiss Milk, Wheaten Bread-starch and Sugar, and is as perfect a substitute for the mother's milk as can be produced.  
FOR DYSPEPTIC ADULTS  
It is also largely used, and with great success.  
IN POINT OF ECONOMY it is the cheapest food in the country for the consumer. The cost of milk is saved, as only water is required in preparing it.  
For sale by all the leading druggists and grocers.  
A pamphlet giving analysis and full particulars sent to any applicant.

**THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,**  
P.O. Box 1067. MONTREAL, CANADA.  
SOLE AGENTS.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
Issued at Office of TAYLOR & DUFF,  
Official Assignees and Accountants,  
353 Not e Dame street.

REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.

FOR LADIES' SEAL SACQUES, GO TO REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

For Ladies' Fur lined Circulars and Mantles, Go to REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET

**ENVELOPES.**

MY STOCK is now complete in all the grades, colours and sizes required, and I would call attention to a few lines and prices as below:—

Cheap Manilla	Envelopes at \$0.75 per M.
A very fair Buff	0.90
A very good White	1.10
A very fine Amber	1.25
A very fine Cream Laid	1.50
Extra fine Cream Laid	2.00
Superfine Cream Laid	2.25
Extra Superfine Cream Laid	2.50

JOHN PARLOW,

Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer,  
47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

ALBERT J. ULLEY,  
CANADA BRUSH WORKS,

18 and 20 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET,

All Brushes from this establishment bear the mark and are warranted.

No connection with any other factory or shop.

OBserve THE ADDRESS.

JOHN GARDNER,  
DISPENSING CHEMIST,

(From LONDON, ENGLAND.)  
1397 St. Catherine Street West.

Sole agent by appointment for Cheavin's

**RAPID WATER FILTERS**

Henry Swain,

209 ST. JAMES STREET.

FINEST VIRGINIA CUT PLUG.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS

Advocates, Barristers, Etc.,

No. 181 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

D. Macmaster. John S. Hall, Jr.  
J. N. Greenshields.

FAIR, WALKER & FAIR,  
ACCOUNTANTS & ASSIGNEES,

No. 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

JACKSON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS are the best remedy for Indigestion and Habitual Constipation.

Price 25c per box. Sent by post to any address for 25c. Prepared only by

H. F. JACKSON,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
1369 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

ROYAL HOTEL,  
T. F. RAYMOND, Proprietor,  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS,  
31 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

JAMES M. MACDONALD,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, Hot Presser, &c., &c. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Established 1863.

BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS & FLORAL Decoration for Parties, Weddings, and Funerals.

Funeral Flowers Elegantly Preserved.

BOSTON FLORAL MART,

1331 St. Catherine Street, corner Victoria Street,  
MONTREAL.

EVERY PHY-SICIAN knows that all essences of meat are merely harmless stimulants.



Johnston's Fluid Beef is a meat essence according to the most approved formula, but in addition it contains the albumen and fibrine (the flesh-forming or nutritious elements of meat), and that in a form adapted to the most improved digestion. It is prescribed by every Medical Man who has tested its merits. Sold by Chemists and Grocers. Tins, 35c., 60c. and \$1.00.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

STAMPING FROM DIES.

1,000 IMPRESSIONS IN BRILLIANT COLOURS on Paper and Envelopes for \$2.50, at Scott's Die-Sinking and Engraving Offices, 570 and 572 1/2 Craig street.

1818-ESTABLISHED-1818.

**SAVAGE & LYMAN**

Beg to inform their numerous friends and the public that they will open on the

2nd of DECEMBER, AT No. 219 ST. JAMES STREET,

(Between Messrs. Brown Bros. and McGibbon & Baird's.)

An entirely NEW STOCK of modern and fashionable JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SWISS and AMERICAN KEYLESS WATCHES, SILVER-WARE of the most artistic designs, ELECTROPLATED WARE of the newest patterns, FANS, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES together with the LATEST NOVELTIES, suitable for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

N. B.—The Watch Department will be in charge of an eminent Horologist, whose skill and ability is a sufficient guarantee to secure the confidence of the public.

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

MR. THEODORE LYMAN will be happy to see his friends at the above address.



PATENTS.

CHARLES LEGGE & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

(Established 1859.)

162 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

ORIGINAL

D'ISRAELI'S TONIC BITTERS

NOW

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S.

A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, AND DIURETIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC REMEDY.

Sold in enormous quantities in Scotland, where it has been recommended by the Medical Faculty for upwards of twenty years.

PREPARED BY

SOLD BY

JAMES DALGLEISH, J. & R. DALGLEISH & CO.

EDINBURGH,

At their Dominion Office,

102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,  
MONTREAL.

SCOTLAND.

P. O. Box, 550.

NOTHING GENUINE UNLESS BEARING THE AUTOGRAPH OF THE MANUFACTURER,

JAMES DALGLEISH.

GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINES THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Buy only the

GENUINE.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS.

None genuine without our Trade Mark stamped on the arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO. SOLD IN 1877 282,812 MACHINES,

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

THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO.,  
281 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

DR. CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c.

Dr. CODERRE'S Infant's Syrup, for Infantile Diseases, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, &c.

Dr. CODERRE'S Tonic Elixir, for all cases of Nervousness, General Debility, and diseases of the skin or blood.

These valuable remedies are all prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D., of over 25 years experience, and are recommended by many leading Physicians.

For sale at all the principal Druggists, For further information, we refer our readers to Dr. J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D., 64 St. Denis Street, MONTREAL.

WINGATE'S GINGER WINE.

A SPLENDID BEVERAGE. TRY IT.

NOTMAN & SANDHAM, PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN, 17 Bleury Street, Montreal.

BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND HALIFAX, ALSO AT BOSTON, MASS., ALBANY, N.Y., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

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

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during week ending Dec. 7th, 1878	4,884
Same week last year	4,590
Increase	294

THE NEW PATENT CARPET.

A splendid chance to renew your Carpets for the Holidays.

We sell the New Patent Carpet only 39c.

NINE O'CLOCK.

CHEAP SALE AT S. CARSLY'S, of new Dress Goods, commencing every morning at Nine o'clock.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's, of new Worsted Serges, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price, 1 1/2c. per yard.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's, of new Empress Cloth, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price, 16c. per yard.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's, of new German Tweed for costumes, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price, 25c. per yard.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's of new All-wool Empress Cloth, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price, 29c. per yard.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's of new French Cloth for costumes, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price, 30c. per yard.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap Sale at S. Carsley's of new Scotch Home-spun, silk finish, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price 38c per yd.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's of new Persian Cord, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price 15c per yard.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's of new Camel's Hair Cloth, in all the newest shades, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price 38c per yard.

NINE O'CLOCK.

Cheap sale at S. Carsley's of new All-wool German Cashmere, commencing at Nine o'clock every morning; price 31c per yard.

S. CARSLY,

398 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

EXCELSIOR RUBBER STAMPS

For Banking and General Business Purposes, Marking Clothing, Printing Cards, &c.

SELF-INKING POCKET STAMPS, RUBBER PRINTING WHEELS, RUBBER DATING & CANCELLING STAMPS, RUBBER COATS-OF-ARMS, RUBBER CRESTS, SEALS, AUTOGRAPHS, MONOGRAMS, FANCY INITIAL LETTERS, &c.

Stamp Ink a Speciality.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. E. THOMPSON,

240 ST. JAMES STREET.

P. O. Box 1273, Montreal.

George Brush,

Manufacturer of

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Eagle Foundry—34 KING STREET, MONTREAL.

Registry.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

Fruits, Flowers, &c., always on hand.

J. SMITH, 52 St. Antoine Street.

HENRY PRINCE,

305 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Piano	\$8.00
Piano (beginners)	5.00
Singing	8.00

Per Term of Ten Weeks.

Pupils qualified to teach the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, etc. Singers qualified to fill the highest positions in church or concert hall.

Apply to

DR. MACLAGAN,

31 VICTORIA STREET.

# The Canadian Spectator.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I., NO. 50.

## CONTENTS:

THE TIMES.  
NATIONAL DEBT.  
FIRST IMPRESSIONS.  
SENSATIONAL PREACHING.  
GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.  
NEWS SUMMARY.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.  
HILLSIDE GLFANINGS.  
ANXIOUS CARE; Sermon by Alexander Maclaren.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
MUSICAL.  
S.c. S.c. S.c.

## VOLUME I.

Of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR will be completed at the end of December, and the publishers venture to ask for the continued support of those who so generously helped the paper into life by sending in their names as subscribers. The publishers have to confess that mistakes have been made, but then it was the

### FIRST YEAR OF LIFE,

—a time of experiments and consequent changes. It was soon found that the prospectus could not be carried out in the matter of having every article signed with the full name of the writer, for the majority of those whose thoughts and judgments are worthy of being put into print objected—some on grounds of modesty, and some on grounds of business; but in every other respect the publishers affirm that the contract has been kept, and a good deal given that was not promised. The SPECTATOR has been

### FREE AND INDEPENDENT,

—non-partisan in all matters political and ecclesiastic; and whatever blunders may have been made were misfortunes fallen upon in the way of honest walking. In that endeavour—to conduct honest and truthful, as well as good, journalism—the publishers will continue.

It is proposed in future to give week by week a digest of the better class of British and American magazines; the News Summary will receive careful attention; and the musical world will have fair and honest criticism of concerts, &c. We shall shortly commence a Chess Column, which we hope will prove interesting to the lovers of the Royal Game. In order to carry out these extensions and improvements,

### The Editorial Staff has been enlarged,

a Managing Editor having been appointed. Thanks are herewith tendered to the many contributors who have written the year through for the love they bear the SPECTATOR and the public. Thanks are also given to the multitude who have sent kind and cheering letters of approval and appreciation. The value of the SPECTATOR is so well known

### AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

that nothing need be said on that score, except that the publishers will always endeavour to return to their patrons good consideration "for value received."

### OUR AGENTS ARE:

#### MONTREAL,

C. ASHFORD, 676½ Dorchester St.,  
G. & W. CLARKE, 238 St. James St.,  
DRYSDALE & CO., 232 St. James St.,  
FISHER & CO., 125 St. Frs. Xavier St.,  
M. FITZGERALD, 41 Beaver Hall,  
J. L. GURD, 1317 St. Catherine St.,  
J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter St.,  
HENDERSON & CO., 121 St. Lawrence St.,  
MISS LETTON, 1423 St. Catherine St.,  
CHAS. MCADAM, 46 St. Radegonde St.,  
PETER MURPHY, 574 Craig St.,  
J. M. O'LOUGHLIN, 243 St. James St.,  
F. PHELAN, (News Counter) Ottawa Hotel,  
E. PICKEN, 11 Beaver Hall,  
L. E. RIVARD, 614 Craig St.,  
W. W. ROSSER, 113 Bleury St.,  
HENRY ROSE, 244½ Notre Dame St.,  
MRS. M. STEPHENS, 132 St. James St.

#### CORNWALL,

MRS. JAMES.

#### NEWMARKET,

G. C. MORTIMORE.

#### OTTAWA,

A. COLE.

#### QUEBEC,

#### TORONTO,

(Subscriptions)—  
J. M. CARTER, 114 Bay St.,  
(Advertisements)—  
J. A. RICHARDSON, 4 Toronto St.  
For sale at all the N. u. s. Agents.  
THE PUBLISHERS.

The "Canadian Celebrity" next week will be Sir Hugh Allan.

## THE TIMES.

There is some talk going the rounds of the Liberal party of asking Mr. Blake to direct its course in the coming session of Parliament. If the Liberals intend to offer anything like a respectable opposition front, unquestionably, they must reorganize under new leaders. The overthrow they suffered at the late elections was due to their demonstrated incapacity for the work of governing as much as to the stubbornness with which they held to the Free-trade policy. Mr. Mackenzie was honest, but not strong enough to carry out his own principles. When he tried to play the part of the mere politician he was about as graceful as Barnum's elephant in the circus. His opponent, Sir John, on the other hand, could lead a Highland-fling in politics with the ease of a master of the fine art; and the difference was plainly perceptible. And then, everybody knew that all the ungainly dancing of Mr. Mackenzie was to the bag-piping of Mr. Brown; and they had got tired of that.

But is Mr. Blake the man to take the party in hand, organize it, prepare a programme, and inspire it with a courageous hope? Most of those who have watched Mr. Blake's career will answer in the negative. He is possessed of few of those qualities which go to make up a good party leader, and he has many qualities which would unfit any man for that position. He is able—he is a man of considerable education—he is a first-rate speaker, but—he has a conscience,—a thing which is always getting in the way of a party leader at most inconvenient times—he is fully aware of his own ability, and scornful of the general ruck of politicians. He is the very antithesis of a tactician, and bends when needs must with such ill-grace that all who see him can tell the humour he is in. The Liberals will have to look somewhere else for a new leader, if they want to secure a reasonable prospect of success.

I believe Sir John A. Macdonald is too wise a politician and too patriotic a statesman to yield to the clamorous demands of some of the Quebec Conservatives and advise the dismissal of M. Letellier from the Lieut.-Governorship of the Province. It would be constitutional enough, doubtless, as the *Gazette* argues, but then Sir John might exercise his powers over a wide range in a strictly constitutional manner and yet create only confusion by his action. It is within the bounds of possibility that Sir John should advise the Governor-General to dismiss every Liberal Lieut.-Governor in the Dominion, and, having done that, procure the dismissal of every official professing the Liberal creed; but would the country stand that for long? It is improbable—to say the least of it. But Sir John can have neither wish nor will to do that.

And I think that those who imagine M. Joly is going to appeal to the electors to decide for him his position in the Provincial Parliament will find themselves mistaken. True, he can only depend upon a majority of one, but he has been a successful Premier—he has maintained his personal integrity—he has allowed no railway rings, but has built the railways in a fair and business-like manner—and, instead of going to the electors, he will stand up in the House, I think, and say: Gentlemen, upon this work I want your vote—confidence or no confidence? There are a good many members in the House who do not care to face another election just yet.

It is matter for regret, but not for surprise, that Mr. Tilley's attempt to place his loan on the London market is comparatively a failure—not much more than half of it having been tendered for at such rates as could be accepted. The *Globe* has decided, of course, that this is the result of Mr. Tilley's bad management, although it confesses that all the facts are not known. But then the *Globe* rarely waits for such commonplace things as "facts" to found a judgment upon. Mr. Cartwright when negotiating a loan took the advice of "the most skilled experts" and advertised it at a fixed price, only leaving it for tenderers to say what amount they were willing to take. Mr. Cartwright fixed his price—so he afterward explained—by looking

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

back some months and forward some months; those "most skilled experts" taking up a part of the loan. And that was brilliant in the estimation of the *Globe*. The real difficulty Mr. Tilley has to contend with is the unsettled state of the English money market. If Mr. Cartwright had to place a loan on the market now, and were to pursue the same methods as those he adopted in 1876, his friends, "the most skilled experts," would be his chief, if not his only, patrons.

But if telegrams just to hand may be trusted, Mr. Tilley has succeeded completely—the whole loan having been taken up at the minimum price of 96½. This is a gratifying proof that Canada has not lost credit in the English market.

Montreal has peace in prospect. The Irish Catholic Union has suffered and died from—that very common disease—want of funds. And in addition to that mercy comes the announcement from Mr. O. J. Devlin that he is going to live a new life—one in peace with all men in general and the Orangemen in particular. Mr. O. J. Devlin is not so much a disappointed man as a disgusted man. The intricate ways of shifty politicians have turned his soul to bitterness. He repenteth him of almost all his old alliances, and enters upon his new course with a determination not to "pay up" for past follies. Mr. Devlin has stretched out his hand to his foe and said: "*Pax inter me et te esto.*" How beautiful it will be to see those brethren dwelling together in unity.

The *Witness* says:—

"Mr. James Dykes, the well known draughts champion, who was reported to have died at Wardsville, from an overdose of morphine, turned up in this city (London) on Monday morning, and emphatically denies the allegation."

I should have thought that it hardly required an emphatic denial after he had "turned up." But then some people are stupid, and won't believe that a man is alive when he has been reported dead until he "denies the allegation."

The following is a good specimen of the kind of letters appearing in one of our daily papers:—

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I often wonder you do not follow the example of the good Editor of the *Witness* and publish the innocent thoughts of little children, for you must know if you expect to do a thriving business on the other side of the "River" you must become as one of us.

I'm a little girl, 43 years and two weeks old. I have a black cat and two white kittens; the cat was black once, but one night, in a conversation with the moon, got black in the face, and repeated interviews extended its color. My pa has a farm and two horses, one he calls "Sol," after the great wise man, and the other "Johnny," after the good Editor. Pa ploughs very badly, and is always talking about the battle of the "Boyne;" he was not there, but about a 100 yards in the rear, and heard King William say, "God will be your King this day and I'll be general under." I will write more when I come from school.

SALLY ANN.

Montreal, Dec. 5th, 1878.

I would follow the example of "the good Editor" only I want to do a thriving business on *this* side of the river first.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has entered upon life in Montreal. Bishop Fallows declared that it is the universal solvent which is going to fuse all discordant elements into one—it is the one chemical needed to put cloudiness out of and to bring transparency into our ecclesiasticism; but as neither the thing nor the process was explained, the matter is not clear to everybody. For myself, I agree with the Rev. Mr. Nichols, who wished success to "the Reformed Episcopal Church, the grandeur of whose mission had not yet dawned upon them."

The manner in which the daily press will sell itself was well illustrated on Monday last. Under the heading of "Amusements" the *Gazette* said:—

"The reputation which Miss Fisk's troupe have gained throughout the United States and Canada is a sufficient guarantee that the house will be crowded every night during the week. All the American newspapers speak highly of them as being very proficient in the variety business."

Of course many of us know that it is only a puff, and paid for,—at least that it goes along with the advertisement, as a part of it; but how are the uninitiated to know this? The language is certainly guarded, and may be interpreted any way. But the ordinary reading of it is that Miss Fisk and her blondes are commended; when in truth a more filthy lot could hardly disgrace and corrupt a town. A gentleman tells me that he went to see them in Toronto, and never had the evil fortune to witness anything so disgusting. I am almost afraid that by saying this I shall advertise the dirty thing, and send some men of prurient fancy to see it; but at any rate decent people will be warned not to trust to puffs in a newspaper and so be led to witness what is utterly immoral.

When shall we hear from Mr. Stewart and Mr. Leggo why each of them left out of his book on the Administration of Lord Dufferin in Canada Sir George E. Cartier's letter of the 30th of July, 1872, asking Sir Hugh Allan for money with which to carry on the elections? I hope this matter will be explained.

The Earl of Dufferin has been banquetted at Belfast, and in reply to the toast of his health gave a very manly and frank statement of the principal causes of his success in Canada—his good fortune. The best and ablest statesman is to a great extent the creature of circumstances, and a colonial governor must always be liable to those chances which are beyond human control. He may find himself face to face with problems difficult, if not impossible, of solution. "He may fall upon times of popular discontent which others have engendered, and be compelled to reap the whirlwind which his predecessors have sown. He may be ground to powder between the contentions of unscrupulous political factions. He may be betrayed by his Ministers, or thwarted by the perverse legislation of his Parliament; nature herself may rise against him." The first part of the paragraph I have quoted from the Earl's speech is good and true. He—the Earl—was singularly fortunate in his predecessors; they had done the hard, rough work of sowing, and the Earl came in for the reaping. And no better reaper—the harvest not being whirlwinds—could be found. Those who had gone before the Earl of Dufferin attempted the work of criticism and correction; he had only to praise and please.

But the remainder of the sentence is hardly so clear. A Governor General would be ground to powder if he got between our political factions; but, then, he need not get there—as none knew better than the Earl of Dufferin. He slipped in once, just to try,—when up in British Columbia, and had opportunity and time to repent of it afterwards; and how "he may be betrayed by his Ministers" when he never puts himself in their power, "or thwarted by the perverse legislation of Parliament," when he originates nothing, and attempts nothing in his own name or in that of the Imperial Government, it is difficult to see. The Marquis of Lorne in reading the Earl's speech may begin to imagine that he has to prepare the Speech from the Throne, and to indicate the policy to be pursued; he may even imagine that the Canadians will look to him for provision against the capricious uprisings of nature. But we shall not do that. The Ministers will make the speech and ask the Marquis to read it; they will do all the work of legislation, and we shall expect them, and not the Governor-General, to answer for the general good conduct of "nature."

English Ritualism is strong enough when defying all law and the Bishops, but when it courts the Muses it is very weak and maudlin. Here is a specimen, taken from a book recently revised and enlarged, under the Editorship of the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.C.L., and called "Lyrics of light and life":—

Blest be the whiteness of her throne  
That shines so purely, grandly there,  
With such a passing glory bright,  
Where all is bright, and all is fair!  
God make me lift my eyes above,  
And love its holy radiance so  
That some day I may come where still  
Sits Mary on her throne of snow.

The poem—that is, the bit of verse—must have been written when the weather was hot—too hot for the Curate to play croquet.

Says the *World*:—

"Before the electric light is carried any further, it would be well for the various electric-lighting companies to come to some arrangement between themselves. It is said that if a quiet householder wishes to start the electric light nowadays, he stands the chance of thirteen actions for infringement of patent. You will not catch peaceable Paterfamilias pulling down his gas-fittings and dismantling his meter to involve himself in all this trouble. If light means lawsuits, he will come to the conclusion that gas, with all its disadvantages, is good enough for him."

The English papers report that the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught with Princess Louise of Prussia will take place at St. George's Church, Windsor, on the 7th of February, and that the Queen will take a prominent part in all the festivities. Mr. Henry Irving has been commanded to appear in a drama on the occasion.

Quite naturally it has occurred to many people to ask:—If it was needful to summon Parliament on the 5th of December, was it not still more needful to call it together a month earlier? On the 5th of September the House would have had a voice in the decision of peace or war. As it is, war was first declared, and then Parliament was asked to vote the supplies. This looks more than a little like personal government.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Cranbrook differ as to the object of the Afghan war, and the Indian Secretary and the Indian Viceroy

differ as to the cause of it. And many people differ from all four of them, believing that the war was got up by the Government to divert attention from the Berlin fiasco, to win a cheap military success and then go to the electors to the sound of trumpets.

But the rebellion in the Cabinet, and the growing discontent in the country notwithstanding, the Earl of Beaconsfield is still in luck. The Ameer has found that a quarrel with England is a grave matter, and having received news of the capture of Ali Musjid, he re-wrote his answer to the Viceroy's ultimatum, couching it in less defiant terms. He declares that the Afghans have no enmity against the British Government, and that he is prepared to receive a British mission and treat it well. But the policy of the Viceroy seems to be to read between the lines of this friendly epistle, and find excuse for pushing conquest forward so as to be in a position to demand more when the final settlement has come.

The International Exhibition mania has taken hold of the people of New South Wales now. They have determined to have one at Sydney, and the public and the Government have subscribed £50,000 toward the cost of holding it. Much more than this will be required, of course, but the Australian colonies are anxious to advertise themselves, and have come to the conclusion that to hold an International Exhibition is the most effectual way of doing it. They held a good position both at Philadelphia and at Paris, but say they can do better still. May they succeed.

The Gambetta-Fourtou duel could hardly have been tragic without the aid of an accident, and really the seconds ran a greater risk of being in the way of a bullet than either of the principals. De Fourtou is near-sighted, and anything but an expert in the use of firearms; Gambetta has only one eye, and can handle a pistol no better than De Fourtou. Both can fence with some skill, but they made choice of pistols—or their seconds did for them. M. Robert Mitchel, deputy for Réole, was one of those seconds; he is the longest-legged deputy in the Chamber, and he was called upon to pace the distance which should separate between the combatants,—thirty-five paces it was. On the day of the duel there was a dense fog. And so the two brave men faced each other, and fired in the direction of each other, and then lifted the hat to each other, and went away to receive the congratulations of admiring friends.

It is hard to make heads or tails out of the statements in the papers as to the results of the winding up of the Glasgow Bank. One account, given with every appearance of accuracy, is that the total deficiency will be £7,000,000 sterling: this will have to be met by 1,270 individuals, more than one-fourth of whom are ladies who derived their means of subsistence from the dividends on their shares, and who, having lost their shares, have nothing more to lose. There are 174 trustees and executors, and it is not yet decided that they are personally liable. Then there are 39 clergymen and many retired professional gentlemen, who have no substantial property. So that about one-half of the whole number of shareholders can do nothing towards meeting the enormous deficit. A call of £500 per share has been made, to be paid in full in February next; which call many of the remaining half will not be able to meet. If all should do so, only £2,000,000 out of £7,000,000 will be paid up. Every fresh call will decrease the number of those who can meet it, and the end is out of sight. It looks, on that calculation, as if the creditors had better accept the offered composition of fifteen shillings in the pound.

But from another quarter comes the information that Mr. Jamieson—who appears to be an honourable, keen, intelligent man—has stated that all creditors will be paid in full. When a doubt was expressed, he added that they would receive 5 per cent. interest upon their money. The opinion of the liquidator ought to go for a good deal in the matter, and if he is right it is difficult to see why an appeal should be made to the generosity of those who are outside of it. Where does charity begin in this case? Is absolute poverty harder on the man who has lost thousands than on the woman who has lost hundreds?

There is a split in the Home Rule camp over in Ireland; Mr. O'Connor being the latest schismatic, denouncing Mr. Butt as a traitor to the cause. I simply state this fact in the way of journalism, and not to make complaint on account of it,—for I agree with the *Montréal Evening Post* that "the Irish people have as much right to differ as any one else." Certainly—quite "as much," if not more. But the *Post* must know that it is because of that "right," and the peculiar and constant use made of it, that Home Rule will not be granted by England to Ireland. It is a mere question of geography. If Ireland could be removed from its place a thousand miles or so farther out to sea it would have Home Rule or anything else desired by the Irish people.

## NATIONAL DEBT.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.—*London, Dec. 3.*—Baring Brothers and Glyn, Mills & Co., have invited tenders for one half million Canada four per centage bonds, Imperial guarantee, and one and a half million Dominion bonds at a minimum price of 96½.

The evils necessarily resulting from National Debt appear to be powerless to restrain Ministers from resorting to loans, although the welfare of the nation clearly indicates the expediency of an opposite course. It may doubtless be more easy to procure supplies by borrowing than by levying, as it is with many individuals preferable to borrow than to earn the means of subsistence; but a just appreciation of the consequences of such a course—as evidenced by the destruction which has fallen upon empires, once great and flourishing, by reason of debt—ought to prevent the adoption of weak shifts, where experience, observation, reason, and a proper regard for the welfare of posterity, clearly indicate the necessity for a policy that will always endure, and for the avoidance of debt, as leading to destruction.

The practice at one time prevailed for nations to amass capital to be used in seasons of exigency; a return to that practice would entitle modern governments to much more credit than the prevailing custom of continual borrowing. Where an unforeseen emergency occurs, as in the case of invasion by an enemy, the resort to a temporary loan may be excused; but for a popular government which has no war establishment to support, nor sudden emergencies to face, and whose expenditure is well within its control, to be continually resorting to money lenders, when funds for current expenses are to be provided, is at once unnecessary and improvident. Of course it will be contended—as it always has been contended on like occasions—that in the construction of public works, the present generation cannot be expected to defray the whole cost; but that is the excuse of every successive generation, and if experience teaches one thing more clearly than another, it is, that posterity will have enough to do to provide for its own wants. What any age requires, therefore, it ought to pay for, and what it cannot pay for it ought to do without. It is by no means established that National Debt is necessary, or that it affords even a temporary relief to the nation contracting it. Suppose the case of a loan raised among the inhabitants of the country borrowing, and assume that the taxpayers lend in the same proportions in which they would have contributed had the same been levied—instead of borrowed—the result of that would be, that, for the periodical payments of interest, each would require to contribute the amount he would be entitled to receive back as interest on the amount loaned, the effect being that practically the amount had been contributed, and no return in the way of interest would result. But certain of the taxpayers may desire to borrow, and in place of negotiating a loan on the security of what they may possess, they sell out their interest in the "funds," and the Government thereby becomes the instrument for the collection of interest for the benefit of the lenders. The tendency of that undoubtedly is, to foster the existence of an unproductive class, whose incomes are derived from the labours of the producers. These are made to furnish a certain value annually, without any corresponding benefit to the nation, either in the produce of the labours of the recipients, or in any advantage as the result of their forbearance, arising out of the borrowing what in fact ought to have been levied. The tax upon the producers will be in proportion as their numbers are to those of the unproductive class, and the amount of the debt will of course govern the number of those who can subsist upon the interest it yields,—the greater the debt, the greater the evil. The extent to which the producers could provide such incomes would necessarily have a limit, and at some point it would cease to be possible for them to do so. Before that point could be reached much suffering would unavoidably be experienced by the working classes, and a solution of the cause of "hard times" may be found, not in the superabundance of labour, but in the number of those who manage to live but do not work.

The effect of borrowing abroad is to maintain abroad an unproductive class. These contribute nothing to the revenue, and the periodical payments of interest, instead of being mere transfers from one class of taxpayers to another, become serious abstractions of value from the country. It therefore follows that the payment of interest to the taxpayers is much less injurious to their interests than the payment of interest to non-taxpayers abroad, and that a foreign loan will more rapidly bring about evil consequences than a loan obtained at home. If it be considered that the benefit resulting from an influx of foreign capital will counterbalance the evil effects indicated above, mature reflection will show that such is not the fact. A sudden increase in the quantity of money in a country seriously disturbs the relations previously existing between money and commodities; advances in prices must follow, because prices are dependent on the proportion of money to that of commodities. In the absence of a corresponding increase in the quantity of the latter, money surely loses value by the increase in its volume. Enhanced prices, however, have great charms for the unreflecting, and not least for those who find it easy to discharge their debts because of the unlooked-for prices which their wares command.

The price of labour rises proportionately, and works are constructed at a cost, in dollars, which operates very disastrously upon taxpayers when payments of interest have to be made.

To appreciate the effect, let it be supposed that prices of labour and commodities advance 10 per cent. because of the decreased purchasing power of money, the consequence will be that to provide interest on the cost of works so constructed will require—in ordinary times—one-tenth more, in labour or commodities, from the taxpayers to procure the required sum of money, than would have been required had no disturbance in the quantity of money taken place. Broadly stated, as the quantity of money is to commodities so will be the prices. Now, in what way does the influx of money aid the construction of public works? Not by maintaining the labourers, so far as the products of the country are concerned, nor by furnishing the materials found in the country necessary for the works. The country is in a position to maintain its inhabitants, and the maintenance of a labourer is the same on a canal, a railroad, a highway, or any other work. A foreign loan will doubtless furnish the means to buy rails and such materials as are not produced in Canada, and for that portion of a loan which is so expended the country obtains a credit. But the same cannot be said with regard to the maintenance of the labourers, who

Finest Dressed Skins, in Seal, Sea Otter, Silver Fox, Mink, Otter, Persian Lamb, &c., for Special Orders, at REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

would have been maintained under any circumstances. Even if labourers be procured elsewhere, so long as they are maintained by the products of the country, in no sense can they be said to be maintained by what has been borrowed. With money or without it, what a country contributes and suffers by contributing in the construction of public works is the labour. If she has the labourers and the means of maintaining them, she adds nothing to her power in that respect by a foreign loan; neither is there in fact any necessity for a loan from her own taxpayers, because if they can lend the labour and the materials for the labourers (and the loan by the taxpayers of money by which these are procured is in effect the same as lending the labour and materials) they can equally well contribute them, for in either case the deprivation is the same. The benefit of borrowing is therefore by no means commensurate with its attendant evils. But if Canada will borrow, why are the \$10,000,000 referred to as the "New Canadian Loan" not asked for from Canadians? The attempt to raise a loan in Canada has never been fairly tried. Somewhere about ten years ago, tenders were asked for by the Dominion Government for a certain amount, which was subsequently reported to have been furnished by a single banking institution. That fact is strongly suggestive of the ability of Canadians to lend to their own Government, and in reason the attempt ought to be made.

Without entering into a close calculation of the cost of the loan referred to, it may safely be considered, that, allowing for the discount on the price of the bonds, cost of agency in London, loss of interest in transmission and otherwise, and loss on Exchange, the loan will cost the Government about five per cent. Had the Government advertised that similar bonds for sums of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 respectively, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, would be sold at par to all comers on and after a given date, it may be hazarded that the whole amount could have been obtained in Canada. The intervention of middle-men and financial agents would of course have to be dispensed with. These profit at the expense of the borrower, or lender, or both. The sale of the bonds would best be effected at the offices of the Deputy Receiver General, or elsewhere, untrammelled by the services of brokers. It need scarcely be said that the opportunity to make such an investment would be eagerly seized by Trustees and others, whose experience has taught them that Joint Stock Companies are not one whit more stable than private traders, and that an undoubted security bearing 5 per cent. interest is a thing very much to be desired. At all events, Canadians are entitled to have an opportunity of investing in their own bonds, and their rights in that regard ought to be respected. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the attempt will be made, and the evils of borrowing rendered as light as possible. What is true of National Debt is equally true of Municipal Debt. The ratepayers, ought at least to have the opportunity of becoming the lenders. Can the oldest inhabitant recollect a time when he could walk into the office of the City Treasurer and buy a bond or subscribe for stock at a fixed price? or is it not rather the case that the interposition of agents—frequently in London—has put it out of the power of the citizens to invest in their own bonds, as they would have done freely had the price of a bond been fixed by the makers, like the price of a hat, and the bonds sold over the counter to any one having the money to buy, even if that involved the permission to him to transact his own business?

THOS. DARLING.

### FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

Now that the enthusiasm of welcome is over and the loyalty of Canadians has been vindicated sufficiently to permit of an opinion being expressed without risk of imputed bias—whether from excitement or cynicism in consequence of the many curious features of the reception—it may be permitted to ask what is to be thought of our new Governor-General upon actual acquaintance.

This acquaintance, in so far as it means a speaking one, is necessarily slight. Lord Lorne has said many things, but not much, in replying to the addresses which blocked his way at every step, and which were intended quite as often to gratify the makers thereof as to express the loyalty of the particular Little Pedlingtons represented. This poverty of expression was in some respects inevitable; one might as well have expected a fresh greeting for each person at the drawing-room as a new answer to the same old story with a little change of scene or of character. But what was said brings the first sense of disappointment. Before Lord Lorne left Scotland he made a speech, which—whatever may be said as to the opinions in it—was vigorous in thought and expression. But none of his replies to addresses here get beyond the tamest commonplaces, and many of them lack even the little finish which a formal speech is supposed to have. This, it may be said, is the fault of his Secretary, who speaks for him. But, surely, it is just on this point that the mistake has been made. Lord Lorne, speaking for himself at Dunoon, had less reason for making the most of the occasion, than had the Governor-General of Canada speaking in his new home, for his Queen and his fellow-countrymen. In America is the last place to let opportunities slip, and casual impressions go a long way, especially with regard to Governors-General, who do not get a chance to appear in public very often.

We might, therefore, have fairly expected that, with the knowledge of the secret of success in the role of ruler of a self-ruling State, which Lord Lorne in his casual remarks about his predecessor shows he has, and in which he must have been in any case well coached, he would have taken advantage of the receptivity and good nature of Canadians about the time of his landing to have made at some one place a speech worthy of a statesman in its exposition of policy and of a man of letters in its composition. That characteristic of his race, caution, may have made the Governor-General content with the platitudes that were framed for him, and he may have felt that neither time nor opportunity had been given him to form such opinions as he would like to take the responsibility of expressing. But the essence of his official duty is to avoid expressing any uncertain ideas upon subjects of political importance and to say as much as possible, at every time and place, that will please his hearers; the caution which is applicable to the first requirement being, *mutatis mutandis*, equally so to the second. Canadians are so essentially democratic and accus-

tomed to speaking their minds, that they will be apt to consider the Marquis's reticence as showing that he really had nothing to say, or that if he had any thing he was too prejudiced by Old Country notions to say it. The Marquis of Lorne entered public life under the best of auspices, and has had every chance of acquiring experience in diplomacy and of learning the amount of tact necessary in dealing with people on this side of the water. That his first utterances among them should have been so tame is, to say the least, therefore, a little disappointing.

Some of the ultra-democratic papers have worked up an indignation over the establishment of what they are pleased to call the forms of a court, and in particular find fault with the regulations as to the dress to be worn at the receptions. These are matters with which the Governor-General personally has little or nothing to do; and, to say the least, afford strange reasons for fault-finding. If Lord Lorne can improve the manners and the dress of Canadians he will not be doing such a small service as the people who dislike the ordinary evening dress of ladies and gentlemen may think. Another matter gets very little notice. The moral and religious tone of a people is easily influenced—for the worse at all events—and it was not unreasonable to expect that the sensationalism which went so far as to telegraph an invitation to go to church, would have been promptly snubbed. This was vulgar, but, reversing the famous dictum, it was worse, because it was wrong. Doubtless, nobody thought it more so than the Governor-General himself, whose taste and religious ideas must have been equally violated by the event. Here was another occasion on which to assert independence of thought and personal liberty in matters of only personal concern, and to establish a reputation from the outset for decision and firmness. It is cause for regret that it was allowed to pass.

The character of guest must have, to a great extent, dominated the official one of Governor-General so long as Lord Lorne was on his way to Ottawa, and, united to a desire to please by being all things to all men, was perhaps the cause of his avoiding any decided expression of personal opinion with the authority of his station. Though no one has any right to enquire into his motives, simply *quoad* motives, it may be properly and seriously asked, in as far as the country is concerned, whether there was not a mistake committed on this point. That there was we believe; though it is very little attributable to Lord Lorne, who must unwittingly, and much to his discontent, have fallen into the hands of those who will "run the machine" always whether other people like it or not. But the Governor-General should not have been thus deprived of his official dignity, even though there be a general and hearty feeling of welcome to Lord Lorne as an excuse for it; and, as in the last resort he was the judge of what should or should not be done, it is impossible to help feeling that here was another mistake which might have been avoided.

When he speaks again the conditions will have been changed, and then Canadians may find in him that good judgment and incisiveness which the son of the Duke of Argyle should inherit. In such case expectation will be quite as well satisfied as if he had all the happy knack of making a little go a long way, and the encyclopædic sort of knowledge which that Irishest of Irishmen his immediate predecessor possessed.

The Governor-Generalship is not, politically speaking, much more than Lord Dufferin's happy estimation of it, a lubricator; but socially and morally its occupant may if he pleases exercise as much influence as he is possessed of. To do this with good and lasting effect requires nothing so much as tact. Whether Lord Lorne possesses this has yet to be seen. He at least has gained popularity—no small advantage to begin with—and now we must wait and hope, if like so many Oliver Twists we are wrong in asking for more than we have had already.

### SENSATIONAL PREACHING:

HOW IT LOOKS TO A LAYMAN.

"As dull as a sermon," and if we desire to accord a modicum of small praise, we say, "As little worth as a last Sunday's sermon." Whenever we want to characterize a long, windy, dull, uninforming, ineffective harangue, we call it preaching. When we wish to express the least effective form of mental action, we say, "I care not for your preaching," or still worse, "Preach away, I care not." These phrases and many similar ones that might be quoted from everyday conversation, tend to show that a very emphatic opinion is abroad in regard to the inefficacy of preaching.

How many ministers have been stationary, while everything else has been going on: they have become stereotyped, whilst newspapers and magazines are putting them out of date. They are as much behind the times as a stage-coach in the age of steam-engines. Of course it is quite right to make a sermon *sound*—but ought it to be nothing else? It was not to soothe men's souls to slumber, but to awake them out of their sleep, that the pulpit was instituted. Not to save men from thinking, but to set them thinking in earnest, should be the object of preaching.

It is necessary that the preacher should lay aside his old manufactured "skeletons" and give us vital thought—something with life in it; and from this necessity has arisen the "sensational" sermon of the present day.

In our dictionaries we find that "sensational" means "perception by the senses," "a state of excited feeling without innate ideas." It is therefore clear that a preacher may be "sensational" without being vulgar; a sermon may be argumentative and full of profound thought, and yet may be "sensational" from the originality of that thought and the aptness of illustration and force with which it is impressed upon the hearers.

Sensational preaching is not new; there have been instances of it in past days. Brave old Hugh Latimer was intensely sensational. George Whitefield and John Wesley, too, and some Frenchmen occur to us—as Bossuet, Bourdaloue and others. Many eminent names might be cited as instances of sensational preaching in past times.

But the preacher of the present day is another thing altogether. This age demands something striking and practical, and something new, hence the

crowds that attend the preaching of the "evangelists," as they are called, notably Moody and others, and this may be taken as a fair sample of the sensational preaching of to-day. But we have many varieties of style, Beecher occasionally startling us with some new idea or theory; Joseph Cook with his five-footed words, talking of "full-fledged souls" and "environments," &c., &c., until we wonder how many, or rather how few, of his audience can follow his discourse intelligently; Dr. Parker, and others. But amongst them all, Mr. Talmage seems to hold a monopoly of vulgarity.

The series of sensational sermons on the "Night Side of New York Life" which the Rev. Mr. Talmage has been preaching of late, detailing his visits to some of the dens of infamy abounding in New York, and which are more or less incidental to all great cities, are the latest novelties in sensation. We have referred to these sermons on a previous occasion, questioning the propriety of their delivery, and we again ask "cui bono?" We were told on one occasion that "in spite of stormy weather an immense crowd was present, and the interest remained unabated." We can understand that the immense crowd was probably there induced by prurient curiosity, and that the preacher, as is his wont, did not fail to "harrow up their souls" by his glowing recital of a chapter of horrors. We may take it for granted that Mr. Talmage believes that his series of sermons has acted as a moral earthquake, for he says that "Satan is in a paroxysm of excitement," and that "nearly all his (Satan's) establishments are bankrupted." We might be glad to know that Mr. Talmage's sermons had such a salutary effect, "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," but we are compelled to accept the announcement *cum grano salis*, we very much fear that for all Mr. Talmage's diatribes "ginger will still be hot in the mouth."

Apart from the very questionable subjects which form the basis of this series of sermons, vulgarity and self-conceit are eminently conspicuous, and matter is not much mended by the fact that the Tabernacle is crowded, and that the said crowd laughs and applauds by turns as the actor moves it. When all this flippancy and irreverence is set forth Sunday after Sunday, with all the eloquence of which Mr. Talmage's rhetorical arms and persuasive legs are capable, and as we are told that the church is crowded, we are forced to the conclusion that it does not say much for the mental calibre of the people of Brooklyn who can be amused by such ribaldry.

It has long been the custom of Mr. Talmage's congregations to laugh at or with him, but it becomes a question whether his weekly buffooneries are not fit objects

"For scorn to point its fixed, unmoving, finger at."

As Mr. Talmage told his audience that some of Satan's establishments are still in full swing, we may conclude that this winter will scarcely see their extinction, but we may, perhaps, safely predict that next season may witness their complete ruin. Surely those who have had the benefit of hearing these dens described by Mr. Talmage's arms and legs will never again place themselves in the path of temptation. The gambling dens and other resorts of infamy and vice which Mr. Talmage has so vividly described may pass away, but meanwhile the Brooklyn Tabernacle will be crowded, and the limbs of Mr. Talmage will vie with Mr. Arbuckle's silver cornet in furnishing a less costly and let us hope a more harmless, entertainment.

We have heard somewhere about the thunder of the Church, and presume it must be very serviceable, as it must so clear the air for a time. Here, for weeks has Mr. Talmage been thundering, till people wondered if the roof of the Tabernacle was safe; and, Mr. Talmage smiling, as if his face was smeared with honey, folds his hands, and softly seems to say, "Thank heaven, we've had a lovely storm." Talking about thunder; in "Festus," a poem of the last generation, one of those strange, odd things that give your brain a twist, there was a passage which was rather obscure, but now it is perfectly intelligible. Somebody says to another:—

"Why, how now!  
You look as though you fed on buttered thunder."

Now, with all respect, Mr. Talmage must be the very man. You have only to read his sermons (happily we are spared from hearing them)—really so noisy, and yet meaning to be soft—to be sure that what he lives and thrives upon is *buttered thunder*. Some of his friends believe that it will do a deal of good. They think that true piety, like physis, wants shaking to have its proper effect. We have in our time seen Mr. Talmage preach, and have been reminded of a circus and the riding in the ring; the principal rider does all manner of wonders, whilst cantering and galloping, and going through his paces; he is determined to outdo all that's been done before him, and for this purpose goes through all sorts of manoeuvres. In Mr. Talmage's own words on Sunday last, "Ring the bell, and let the curtain drop."

We remember the description of the preaching of the poet Crabbe in *Rejected Addresses*: "In the view of life and manners which I present, my clerical profession has taught me how extremely improper it would be, by any allusion however slight, to give any uneasiness, however trivial, to any individual, however foolish or wicked."

This side of the question Mr. Talmage has certainly overlooked. Mr. Talmage rather belongs to the alarming or threatening school, but his sermons are poor "dumb dogs" after all; we have said that Bishop Latimer was as outspoken a preacher as ever smote a pulpit, but he was of such a nature that it attracts us even now notwithstanding his rough style.

Then again with reference to the revivalism movement of the present day, are we to regard it as evidence as a "lapsed multitude" who have been influenced by the pulpit—over whom the pulpit has ceased to have effect, and who are now sought to be wrought upon by sensational converted clowns, and re-baptized prize-fighters, thieves turned theologians, and convicts on ticket-of-leave airing their new convictions, and all sorts of other forms of attractive programmes? What does this "fast" life introduced into the pulpit mean?

How much more frequently do we discuss the *how* than the *what* of a sermon; how much greater a stress do we lay on the hold the sermon has taken on us than the hold we have taken of the sermon. We now more frequently go to church in the critical than in the receptive mood.

The preaching needed is straightforward practical, manly talk, even if it be sensational in the best sense of the word, and happily we have some such preachers in our midst. In the contest with arts, facts, systems, theories, cus-

toms, conventionalities, and sins, the pulpit has exercised a power which hatred of light, love of novelties, doubt, criticism, temptations to neglect and disregard it, have been unable on the whole greatly to affect. Culture has decried it, science has opposed it, socialism and communism have resisted it, doubt has assailed it, carelessness and love of self have laid their deadening weight upon it; but it has triumphed over all.

Sound preaching is yet a power in human life, although there have arisen so many new claimants for the possession of a foremost place. The forms of churches may change, their relations to states may be altered, their trials may multiply, but faithful preaching will remain an undying influence.

## GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

By T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S.

In our News Summary of last week we referred to a paper on "The Atmosphere," recently read at Paris, by Dr. Sterry Hunt, we now give a more extended notice of this very interesting subject from *Nature*:—

The author began by noticing the inquiries of Ebelmen into the decomposition of rocks through the influence of the atmosphere, resulting in the fixation of carbonic acid and oxygen, and discussed the question at length, with arithmetical data. He inquired farther into the fixing of carbon from the air by vegetation, with liberation at the same time of oxygen both from carbonic acid and from the decomposed water, the hydrogen of which, with carbon, forms the bituminous coals and petroleums. It was shown that the carbonic acid absorbed in the process of rock-decay during the long geologic ages, and now represented in the form of carbonates in the earth's crust, must have equalled, probably, two hundred times the entire volume of the present atmosphere of our earth. This amount could not of course exist at any one time in the air; it would, at ordinary temperatures, be liquefied at the earth's surface. Whence came this vast quantity of carbonic acid, which must have been supplied through the ages? The hypothesis of Elie de Beaumont, who supposed a reservoir of carbonic acid stored up in the liquid interior of the planet, was discussed and dismissed. The gas now evolved from the earth's crust from volcanic and other vents was probably of secondary origin, and due to carbonates previously formed at the surface.

The solution of the problem offered by the author is based upon the conception that our atmosphere is not terrestrial, but cosmical, being a universal medium diffused throughout all space, but condensed around the various centres of attraction in amounts proportioned to their mass and temperature, the waters of the ocean themselves belonging to this universal atmosphere. Such being the case, any change in the atmospheric envelope of any globe, whether by the absorption of the disengagement of any gas or vapour, would, by the laws of diffusion and static equilibrium, be felt everywhere throughout the universe, and the fixation of carbonic acid at the surface of our planet would not only bring in a supply of this gas from the worlds beyond, but by reducing the total amount of it in the universal atmosphere, diminish the barometric pressure at the surface of our own and of all other worlds.

This conception of a cosmical atmosphere, of which our own forms a part, is not new, but was put forth by Sir William R. Grove in 1843, and is developed in the very learned and ingenious work of Mr. Mattieu Williams, on "The Fuel of the Sun," and has lately been noticed by Dr. P. M. Duncan in its geological bearings. Ebelmen, in 1845, pointed out that the greater weight of an atmosphere charged with carbonic acid would increase the temperature due to solar radiation at the earth's surface, and greatly modify atmospheric phenomena.

Tyndall, by his subsequent researches on radiation, showed that certain gases, in amount too small to affect considerably the barometric pressure, might influence powerfully climatic conditions, and suggested that in the former presence in the atmosphere of moderate quantities of a gas like carbonic acid, might be found a solution of the problem of the climates of former geologic ages. According to the author, the amount of this gas, which, since the advent of life on our earth, has been subtracted from the universal atmosphere, although it may not have sufficed to diminish by more than a small fraction the pressure at the earth's surface, would account for all the conditions of geological history so far as temperature and climate are concerned.

He maintains that while we have evidence of a warm or subtropical climate prevailing over the Arctic regions from the carboniferous down to lower cretaceous times, and a gradual refrigeration up to the temperate climate of the miocene age, we had for the first time in the pliocene age the evidence of Arctic cold, which, with some variations, has continued until now. Since that date geographical variations have caused, and may again cause local climatic changes of considerable magnitude. But no such changes could permit the existence over continental areas within the Arctic circle of such tropical vegetation as we know to have once flourished there. Geographical changes, as J. F. Campbell, Dawson and others have so well pointed out, might lift large areas into the region of perpetual frost, and thus give rise to local glacial phenomena, and may, moreover, account for considerable local climatic variations at the sea-level since the pliocene age. We cannot, however, account in this way for the warmer climates of previous ages, but must seek for their cause in the former constitution of the atmosphere.

Touching the suggestion that former climatic changes were due to a displacement of the earth's axis of rotation, the author expressed the opinion that it is irreconcilable with the fact long ago insisted upon by him that "the direction of the Arctic currents, which are guided by the earth's rotation, appears, from the distribution of marine sediments, to have been the same since very early periods." Dawson has reinforced this argument by recalling the fact that the southward migration of successive floras shows, in like manner, that from the Devonian age the general course of oceanic currents, and consequently the position of the earth's axis, have not changed.

"I NEVER KNEW a fashionable woman who did not think more of a fool than of an upright, sensible man," says Talmage. And everybody knows he is a favourite with the ladies.—*N. Y. Graphic*.

NEWS SUMMARY.

COLONIAL.

A Wellington telegram of October 9, says:—The Government has been defeated by a majority of two votes on the second reading of the Beer-tax Bill, which has consequently been withdrawn, as has also the Companies' Income-tax Bill.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, on the 6th November, the Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement. He said that the revenue of 1878 would probably exceed the original estimate by over £40,000, and the accumulated surplus at the end of the year would amount to £2,350,000. He estimated the revenue for 1879 at £5,031,000, and the expenditure at £5,336,000, of which latter sum £400,000 would be applied to new public works. No fiscal modifications are proposed.

The China papers brought by the mail give reports of a large public meeting held at Hong Kong on October 7th "to consider and discuss the existing state of insecurity of life and property in the colony." Resolutions were adopted by large majorities asserting that this feeling of insecurity had been mainly caused by a policy of undue leniency towards the criminal classes, by the suspension of flogging in public, and "other necessarily stern modes of treatment enforced during previous Governments," and by the almost total abolition of the practice of deporting habitual criminals; and asking that Her Majesty's Government should appoint a commission from England, or from some colony other than Hong Kong, with full powers to inquire into the present administration of the government of the colony, "especially as regards the application of the criminal laws, the carrying out of the sentences of the courts, and the relations existing between the head of the Government and the other officials in every department." The *Hong Kong Daily Press* says:—"The end of the famine in the north is now happily in view. There are prospects of abundant harvests in the distressed provinces, and the necessity for extraneous aid seems to be over."

The report of the Salmon Fishery Commissioners of Tasmania for the year 1877-8 seems to place beyond all doubt the question whether the *salmo salar* has been really established in the rivers of that country, for we have recorded not merely the capture of a number of small specimens of grilse, but the spawning, under natural circumstances, of adult fish. In the month of July last year a large female fish, accompanied by a male, was observed in the act of spawning on a newly-formed ridd in the river Plenty. Both fish were caught, and weighed 20lb. and 14lb. respectively. They had nearly finished spawning, and 300 eggs were removed from the gravel beds and eventually hatched out in the artificial rearing ponds belonging to the Commissioners. This is the first time such an occurrence has happened in the Plenty; but large shoals of fish, both adult and immature, have been observed and captured in the river Derwent which were undoubtedly true salmon, and not, as has been frequently suggested, sea trout or merely common trout. Numbers of smolts have been seen in the Derwent, proving the existence of prolific breeding-grounds, and for some time those fish were caught and openly sold, in ignorance of their true character, as "mullet." Indeed, the great difficulty of the authorities now is to prevent the destruction of the fish.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The town council of Leicester has resolved to apply to Parliament for power to use the electric light in the town.

Colonel Henderson has issued a notice warning publicans that all Christmas draws for geese, &c., are illegal, and that offenders will be prosecuted.

It is greatly to the honour of Scotland that the subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the failure of the Glasgow Bank already amount to a quarter of a million sterling.

Lord Roseberry has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of 302 to 298 over Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary. Lord Roseberry had a majority in three of the four "nations" into which the University is divided.

The Plymouth corporation have appointed a committee to experiment with electric lighting. But the Plymouth Gas Company have, it is stated, stolen a march upon the town by giving notice of an application to Parliament to empower the Company to use and sell electric lights, and to raise additional capital to provide the necessary machinery and works.

Messrs. Barraud and Lunn's system of keeping clocks set to Greenwich mean time by electrical connection with their own regulator has proved so successful that from the one standard at 41 Cornhill, alone, 105 clocks of every conceivable size and kind, from a mantel-piece clock to a turret, at 81 different establishments, connected by ten miles of wire, are now being kept to true time by this process, irrespective of the West-end and provincial circuits.

A noteworthy instance of commercial morality is announced in a Liverpool paper by Mr. Peter Bancroft, of Apsley Buildings, Oldhall Street. One day lately he received an unsigned letter, in which was enclosed a bank note for £1,000. The only information vouchsafed by the sender was that the bank note was the amount of an old debt and accumulated interest, which he was sorry not to have been in a position to forward to Mr. Bancroft before. Mr. Bancroft has not the slightest idea from whom he has received this conscience money.

Up to the present date Her Majesty has had born to her no less than twenty-six grand children, out of whom she has hitherto lost only five. According to "Lodge's Peerage," the list of these deaths is as follows:—1st, Prince Francis Frederick Sigismund, son of the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany, died June, 1866, aged 2; 2nd, Prince Frederick William Augustus Victor Leopold Louis, son of the Princess Alice and of the Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed by a fall in May, 1873, aged 2½; 3rd, Prince Frederick Christian Augustus Leopold Edward Harold, son of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian, died May, 1876, aged 1 week; 4th, Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, died in April, 1871, aged 1 day; 5th, the Princess Marie, of Hesse, aged 4.

The Board of Trade announces that notices have been given for a bill to alter the laws relating to the navigation of the River Thames in a great number of particulars. Pending the inquiry by the committee appointed to investigate the subject and the subsequent consideration of these questions by Her Majesty's Government, it is impossible to determine whether any changes in these laws will be needed; or, if so, what those changes should be. But as the recent inquiries into the loss of the *Princess Alice* have pointed to the possible expediency of making some changes in these laws, it has been thought proper to give parliamentary notices of such a character as will prevent any bill which it may prove necessary to introduce from being postponed for another year on the ground of non-compliance with the Standing Orders.

FOREIGN.

The claims of the Empress Eugénie against the State for compensation for the Chinese Museum at Fontainebleau and the armour at Pierrefond came before the civil tribunal at Paris on November 20th, and was adjourned for a week. The question is whether these collections were private or national property, and if the former, what price should be paid for them.

The annual conscription in St. Petersburg began last week. The total number of men named in the Imperial ukase as required this year to complete the ranks of the army and navy is 218,000. It is stated that the Russian papers have been semi-officially recommended to moderate their language against foreign Powers, on the ground that their attacks are in opposition to the Imperial policy.

VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—An official return shows that during the Exhibition 203,157 foreigners have been admitted into Parisian hotels and lodging-houses. Of these, England furnished 58,916; Belgium, 28,830; Germany, 21,778; Italy, 14,968; the United States, 13,573; Switzerland, 11,980; Spain, 10,004; Austria, 8,501; Holland, 6,682; Russia, 5,725; Sweden and Norway, 2,705; Luxembourg, 2,238; Poland, 1,952; Denmark, 1,767; Portugal, 1,687; Roumania, 1,442; Mexico, 1,409; Algeria, 1,382; Brazil, 1,164; Turkey, 898; Greece, 854; French colonies, 795; Canada, 719; Egypt, 659; India, 386; Peru, 186; Japan, 166; Columbia, 156; Venezuela, 148; Tunis, 96;

Persia, 83; Chili, 81; China, 81; Oceanica, 69; Morocco, 68; Bolivia, 54; Ecuador, 53; San Salvador, 45; Guatemala, 42; Costa Rica, 39; La Plata, 18; Uruguay, 16; Honduras, 13; Nicaragua, 11; and Paraguay, 11. 1,674 were of unknown nationality. Between Calais and Dover, from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, there were 186,747 passengers, which, allowing for the double journey, would show 93,000 persons, and the above return of 58,916 English must evidently be largely supplemented by visitors who stayed with friends.

RELIGIOUS.

A medal has been adjudged to the Religious Tract Society at the Paris Exhibition. The terms of the award have not yet been made public, but it is understood to be for the excellence, cheapness, and beneficial tendency of its publications.

An address to the Bishop of Oxford is, it is stated, being extensively signed by old Cuddesdon students, protesting against the recent attacks upon the college by the Rev. C. P. Golightly and others. The address repudiates "with indignation" the imputations of unfaithfulness and disloyalty to the Church of England, and asserts that if some of the students have from time to time deserted the communion of the Church, that result cannot be traced to anything in the teaching or system of the college.

At a meeting of the City of London branch of the English Church Union, held at the school-room of St. Bartholomew's, Moor-lane, last week, the Rev. H. R. Baker read a paper on the present state of the marriage laws, after which the following resolutions were adopted:—"That it is the duty of Christians in the matter of marriage (as in all other matters) to be guided by the law of God and His Church rather than by the law of men." "That whereas in England the secular law allows of marriage and divorce in cases forbidden by the Church, it is the duty of Christians to refuse to recognize or avail themselves of such permission."

The following advertisement has appeared in the *Rock*:—"The new scheme, recently set forth by Bishop Gregg, of Southend, has no sanction from the Reformed Episcopal Church, as now existing in the United States, Canada, Bermuda, and Great Britain." A news paragraph in the same paper says:—"Bishop Cheney and Governor Woodford, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, are expected to visit the Synod of this country shortly, when it is probable that more bishops will be consecrated by Bishops Cheney and Sugden." The *Western Church*, an American Church newspaper, states that several clergymen of the American Church who had joined the Reformed Church have already returned.

From the Vatican it is announced that, all efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Catholics in Poland having been unsuccessful, the Pope will make a final and direct appeal to the Czar, and, should this prove fruitless, his Holiness will issue an encyclical letter denouncing the conduct of Russia to the Catholic world. In reply to a request made to them by the Vatican to express their views upon pending points in the negotiations between Germany and the Holy See, the bishops who were exiled from Germany under the operation of the May laws have addressed a memorial to the Pope, stating their wish that an equitable arrangement may be arrived at between Germany and the Vatican. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin says that this news is to be regarded as a very gratifying earnest of possible reconciliation.

ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

There seems to be no doubt about snakes drinking milk. A few days ago at Kingswood, the home farm of Mr. Calcraff, near Corfe Castle, England, the dairyman noticed that something seemed to enter the dairy through a hole in the wall and take the milk. Thinking it was a mouse or rat, he set a common gin at the hole, and caught a snake every day until he had secured seventeen.

Prof. Edward S. Morse is gathering materials for a general work on the land and freshwater mollusks of Japan, to be published by the University of Tokio, where Mr. Morse is professor of natural history. The book will be illustrated by the experienced pencil of its author, of course, and in technical points, comparison of species, &c., he is receiving the assistance of both Binney and Bland. Prof. Morse finds a number of shells which are identical with American forms,—several species of *Zonites* for instance. The literature of Japanese terrestrial conchology is small, and embraced mainly in three or four papers published by European societies.

Prof. John T. Ordway tells the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association that much of the oil used for lubricating machinery is dangerous, because when heated to a sufficient degree it throws off an inflammable vapour. In this respect it is claimed that some of the animal and vegetable oils are even more hazardous than those partially mixed with earth oils, and that the higher price of an oil is by no means a guarantee of its safety. An account was given of a fire in the Bates Mills, Lewiston, Me., in which the flames, on reaching the weaving room, shot across it in all directions on a level of about five feet from the floor, and with sufficient heat to melt the lead connections to a gas meter located on the same plane of height, while a towel hanging two feet below this level was not so much as scorched. This was thought to show that there was a body of inflammable vapour hanging in the air, cast off by the oil used on the machinery.

LAW, MEDICINE, &c.

The Master of the Rolls was asked by counsel the other day to grant an injunction to prevent the marriage of a lad of 19, who was a ward in Chancery. It was stated that the bans had already been published, and that the marriage would be an improvident one. His lordship at once made the order, stating he would not allow a boy of 19 to get married.

Owing, says the *Broad Arrow*, to the increased demand for medical officers in India, in view of the approaching campaign in Afghanistan, surgeon-majors and surgeons who have been only three years at home have been warned for foreign service, so that the equalisation of "five years at home" to the same abroad, promised with the new arrangement of the roster, has soon been disturbed.

The action brought by the Corporation of London, as trustees for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, against inhabitants and owners of land in the parish of Christ Church, Newgate street, to recover tithes at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, under a statute made in the reign of Henry VIII., again came on for hearing in the Chancery Division. The Master of the Rolls, in giving his decision, said it was clear the defendants were liable for the rate, which he ordered them to pay.

The Chinese pay their physicians for keeping them well, but discontinue the salary while they are sick. A physician in Springfield, Mass., has adopted a similar though modified plan. During two years past he has entered into an arrangement with some fifty patients by which he is paid a small yearly fee for giving hygienic advice and for suggesting preventives of disease. If one of these patients become ill the doctor visits him at half rates. This is hardly up to the Chinese plan in offering inducements to physicians to keep the patient well, but is an improvement.

A wife-beater was charged last week at the Worship street Police Court, London, with attempting to commit suicide. His wife applied for a separation from him, stating that "for of the attempted suicide" he had knocked her down by hitting her on the eye. Mr. Hannay, the magistrate, said he did not think this was a case for a judicial separation, as the assault must be one of an "aggravated kind." He required the prisoner to find a surety that he would be of good behaviour.

A correspondent of the *Times*, in speaking of the prevalence of ophthalmia in Cyprus, says:—"I was for many years of my childhood at an orphan school where the walls of the rooms were whitewashed, and save a few maps in the school-room, there was nothing to relieve the eye. Ophthalmia in its severe form was not uncommon with us, but most of us suffered more or less from a mucous discharge from the eye, which was noticeable on waking up in the morning. So usual was this disease among us that I disregarded it, imagining it was common to mankind in general. Soon after leaving the school I lost it, and have never been troubled again till this spring, when I spent two months in Madeira, where the houses are mostly white both inside and out."

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

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



**MERCER'S SLEEPING ELIXIR.**

CONTAINS NO OPIATE.  
 PRODUCES REFRESHING SLEEP.  
 NO HEADACHE IN THE MORNING.  
 CALMS THE NERVES.  
 INVALUABLE FOR MENTAL WORRY  
 OR OVERWORKED BRAIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**MERCER'S HYPOFOSFIC ELIXIR.**

The True Elixir of Life.



This elegant preparation surpasses all other health restoring tonics, acting through the blood on the brain, nerves, muscles and tissues. Its influence is rapidly felt and it is invaluable in all cases of nervous debility, lassitude arising from over work or anxiety, and all liver, chest, and rheumatic complaints. It greatly hastens recovery and restores strength after sickness of every kind.

Ordinary Dose one Tablespoonful in Water.

PREPARED IN THE LABORATORY OF

**NATHAN MERCER & CO.,**

MONTREAL.

Price one Dollar.  
 Sold by all Druggists.

**"SALYICILIC CHARCOAL TOOTH SOAP."**

(Trade Mark.)

For Cleaning the Teeth, giving Sweetness to the Breath, and Refreshment to the Mouth. This compound Tooth Soap is one of the results of the new discoveries in Chemistry, and is now presented for the first time to the public. It will not be advertised, but will depend upon its extraordinary merits for its success. The Druggist selling it is authorized to return the purchase money to any not perfectly satisfied. Children using the Soap will secure for themselves sound teeth in old age, and freedom from tooth-ache in their youth. The Salycilic Soap prevents the formation of animalcules on the teeth. The Salycilic Soap does not injure the mucous membranes of the mouth, as is the case with liquid dentrifices. The Salycilic Tooth Soap frees the breath from the odour of tobacco, &c. The Salycilic Soap is most refreshing in fevers. The Salycilic Soap prevents the evil effects of confectionery, &c., on the teeth. This Tooth Soap will be found convenient for travellers, as it is compact and easily used. It removes foul breath from decayed teeth. It is recommended especially for artificial teeth and plates. The Soap is clean and does not stain. For sale at the Druggists.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

T. H. E.

**Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co.,**

5 & 7 BLEURY ST.,

Be glad to inform the BANKERS, MERCHANTS and BUSINESS MEN of the Dominion, that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of

ENGRAVING,  
 ELECTROTYPING,  
 STEREOTYPING,  
 LITHOGRAPHING  
 and TYPE PRINTING,

**Photo-Electrotyping & Wood Engraving**

IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AT LOW PRICES.

Special attention given to the re-production by

**Photo-Lithography**

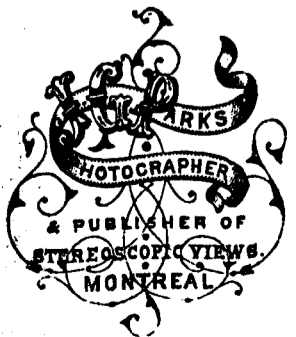
OF

MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES OR BOOKS

OF ANY KIND.

From the facilities at their command, and the completeness of their establishment, the Company feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders.

G. B. BURLAND,  
 Manager.



**ABSORPTION VS. DISEASE.**

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

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

**"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."**

The Following Testimonials Recently Received:—

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,**

71 King street West, Toronto.

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

Yours truly,

W. A. RICHARDSON,  
 Luton P.O., Elgin County.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18th, 1878.

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,**

301 Notre Dame Street, Montreal:

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

Very truly yours,

GEORGE ROGERS.

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

Very truly yours,

Mrs. GEORGE ROGERS.

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

Yours respectfully,

Rev. D. O. CROSSLEY.

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

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

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

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,**

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

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

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE POST FREE.

**FRAGRANT TERPSICHORE POWDER,**  
 FOR BALL-ROOM & PARQUETTE FLOORS.

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

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

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

A NATIONAL STANDARD.



**WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.**

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

FOUR PAGES COLOURED PLATES.  
 A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.  
 INVALUABLE IN ANY FAMILY  
 AND IN ANY SCHOOL.

Published by

G. & C. MERRIAM, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Warmly indorsed by Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Geo. P. Marsh, Halleck, Whittier, Willis, Saxe, Elihu Burritt, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, H. Coleridge, Smart, Horace Mann, more than fifty College Presidents, and the best American and European Scholars. More than 30,000 copies have been placed in the public schools of the United States.

Recommended by 32 State Superintendents of Schools and more than 30 College Presidents.

Has about 10,000 words and meanings not in other Dictionaries.

Embodies about 100 years of literary labour, and is several years later than any other large Dictionary.

The sale of Webster's Dictionaries is 10 times as great as the sale of any other series of Dictionaries.

Contains 3000 Illustrations, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary.

LOOK AT the three pictures of a Ship, on page 1751,—these alone illustrate the meaning of more than 100 words and terms far better than they can be defined in words.

August 4, 1877. The Dictionary used in the Government Printing Office is Webster's Unabridged.

Is it not rightly claimed that WEBSTER is

**THE NATIONAL STANDARD?**

**WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.**

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

General Agency for the Province of Quebec:

No. 1 & 3 PLACE D'ARMES, MONREAL.

Also Agents for BAZAAR Glove-fitting Patterns.

ANTHEM—For unto us a child is born.

**MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROADS.**

On and after MONDAY, July 1, this reliable, short and grand scenery route to Boston, New York, and all New England cities, passing Lake Memphremagog and White Mountains, will run

Day Express, with Parlor Car attached, leaving Montreal 9 a.m., arriving in Boston at 9.30 p.m.

Night Express, with Pullman Sleeping Car, leaving Montreal 4 p.m., arriving in Boston 8.25 a.m.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG

ALL RAIL ROUTE. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.  
 NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Passing through a country noted for its beautiful Lake, Valley and Mountain Scenery, unsurpassed on the Continent.

Leave Montreal for Newport at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Newport for Montreal, 3.38 a.m. and 4.40 p.m.

Fare to Newport and return, from Montreal, \$5.

Friday Excursion.—Tickets good from Friday p.m. to Monday p.m., price \$3.50, from Montreal to Newport and return, and to all Stations on S. O. Ry. at greatly reduced fares.

H. P. ALDEN, A. B. FOSTER,  
 Genl Pass Agt S E Ry. Mgr S E Ry.

G. LEVE, Can Agt M & B Air Line and S E Ry.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe, by most reliable lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from New York and Boston, at lowest rates.

Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph, free of charge. Offices: 202 St. James street, Montreal, and 272 Broadway, New York.

G. LEVE, General Agent.



# FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## For the Effect Produced by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

In diseases of the lungs, the inventor is permitted to refer to the medical gentlemen of St. John, N.B., whose signatures are attached hereto.

WILLIAM BAYARD, M.D.  
EDWIN BAYARD, M.D.  
THOMAS WALKER, M.D.  
JOHN BERRYMAN, M.D., Ed.  
DR. JOHNSTONE, L.R.C.S., Ed.  
GEORGE KEATOR, M.D.  
W. H. HARDING, M.R.C.S.  
J. D. WHITE, M.D.  
T. W. CARRITT, M.D.

I, AARON ALWARD, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the letters of Drs. Earle, Addy, Clay, Jacobs, and Chandler, and also the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of Mayoralty, at the City of St. John, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

## Dr. S. Jacobs on Aphonia, or Loss of Voice.

ORANGE STREET, St. John, N.B., 1869.

MR. FELLOWS,

SIR,—I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say it proved to be all you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites."

Yours very truly,  
S. JACOBS, M.D.

## Dr. Howe's Testimony.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,

DEAR SIR,—During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, yours truly,  
WM. S. HOWE, M.D.

## Inflammation of the Lungs.

UPPER SOUTH RIVER, Antigonish, N.S.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

This is to certify that in February, 1873, I had a very severe and dangerous attack of Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a copious expectoration of mucus and blood, exhausting my strength until I was scarcely able to breathe. My physician held out no hope of recovery, and the evidences were that Hasty Consumption would soon put an end to my sufferings, an opinion concurred in by my friends. My attendants were induced to administer Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, and I am happy to testify that I experienced relief from the very first dose; the effects of the first bottle amazed me, and a very few bottles restored my health completely. I attribute my recovery (under God) to the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I write and testify to the above, simply, that the proper party may receive due credit, and especially that others who suffer may have knowledge of a sure remedy for like diseases.

(Signed)

Mrs. JOHN MCPHEE.

We, the undersigned residents of Antigonish, do hereby certify the above correct, from the fact that we are acquainted with Mrs. McPhee and the circumstances attending her case.

HUGH K. SINCLAIR,  
JOHN SINCLAIR, J.P.,  
JAMES A. SINCLAIR,  
MRS. JAMES SINCLAIR,  
SIMON SINCLAIR,  
JOHN MCPHEE,  
HUGH MCNEILS, J.P.

## Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR,  
Pres. of Conference.  
JOHN McMURRAY,  
Ex-Pres. of Conference.  
WM. SARGENT,  
JOHN A. MOSHER,  
JOHN W. HOWIE,  
STEPHEN F. HUESTIS,  
RICH'D. W. WEDDALL,  
ALEX. W. NICHOLSON,  
CRANSWICK JOST,  
ROWLAND MORTON,  
JOHN JOHNSON.

## Letter from Rev. J. Salmon, M.D.

CHIPMAN, QUEEN'S CO., N.B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,

SIR,—In the practice of medicine I have recommended your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and found invariably the following results:—

Greater freedom in the action of the Lungs, increased and more easy expectoration in cases indicated by dry cough, and decided augmentation of tone to the whole nervous system.

I can safely and consistently recommend your invaluable preparation in a variety of cases, especially for Chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility from Liver Complaint, Debility from Fevers, and Debility from Impoverished Blood.

I am, sir, yours truly,  
JAMES SALMON,  
Practising Physician and Surgeon.

## GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

"IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE AND THE TASTE PLEASANT."

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

LOOK OUT FOR THE NAME AND ADDRESS,

# JAMES I. FELLOWS, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

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

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



SCIENTIFIC—SANITARY ENGINEERING.

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

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN LECTURE No. IX.

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

*Ans.*—After the spigot end of one pipe has been inserted in the socket of the next there is some space left, the spigot not fitting tightly. This space must be filled with some cementing material. For this purpose clay is frequently used, but is one of the very worst materials possible. Under very favourable conditions it may, however, be used with gaskin as a core, as it is cheaper than cement and gaskin. The objections to the use of clay are: 1st. The spigot end of one pipe, pressing downwards in the socket of the next, is apt to force the clay out from the under side of the socket, which will then afford a passage for the escape of the sewage into the surrounding soil. 2nd. In the winter, the subsoil water, rising above the level of the pipes, causes the clay to expand, and a part of it is forced from the socket. The remainder of the clay contracts with the heat of summer, and consequently does not fill the socket, and the joint is altogether worthless, and the efficacy of the whole line of sewer is destroyed. Ordinarily, cement should be used, pure or in combination with an equal bulk of sand. Two or more strands of tarred gaskin should be forced into the socket with a proper caulking tool, so as to fit tightly before putting in the cement. Where it is impossible to do this thoroughly, the joint must be finished with a band of concrete.

H. STANDISH ARCHBALD (2nd year.)

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

*Ans.*—“If V be the velocity of flow in feet per minute, F the fall in feet per mile, and D the mean hydraulic depth, then the equation connecting them is  $V = 55 \cdot 2 \sqrt{F D}$ , so that any two of the quantities being known, the third is at once determinable.

“The outfall sewer in the question is discharged at the rate of 3,000 cubic feet per minute, and the area of the water way is  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot (3\frac{1}{2})^2$  sq. ft., or  $19\frac{1}{4}$  sq. ft., therefore the velocity of discharge is  $\frac{3,000}{19\frac{1}{4}}$  feet per minute, which reduces to 156 feet per minute, nearly.

Substituting in the above equation, and remembering that D is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ft., we obtain F (or the fall in feet per mile) = 2.3, nearly.

$\frac{3,000}{\pi \cdot (2\frac{3}{4})^2}$ , or 188.5 ft. per minute, must be the velocity of discharge of the 4 ft. 6 in. sewer running from C to D, and the mean hydraulic depth of this sewer is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ft., hence, substituting in above equation, we obtain the fall in feet per mile to be 5.2, nearly.

“We shall assume that the velocity of flow in the line from A to B, and also from B to C, is to be 198 ft. per minute. Hence substituting in above equation, and remembering that the respective mean hydraulic depths are  $\frac{3}{8}$  ft. and  $\frac{9}{16}$  ft., we obtain the falls to be 11.5 ft. per mile for the sewer from B to C, and 17.3 ft. per mile for the sewer from A to B.

Hence the total fall from A to B is 1.2 ft.  
 “ “ “ B to C is 3.7 ft.  
 “ “ “ C to D is 1.5 ft.  
 “ “ “ D to outfall, 4.96 ft.

“Now there are two bends in the line of sewer, and if a be the angle in degrees in the bend, v the velocity in feet per second, and c a certain co-efficient, the head required to overcome the resistance is given by the equation

$$h = c \cdot \frac{a}{90} \cdot \frac{v^2}{64}, \text{ where } c = .131 \times 1.847 \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

where r is the radius of the sewer, and b the radius of the bend.

“From the question, the value of  $\frac{r}{b}$  will be so small at each bend as to render c extremely small, and thus h will become too small to be appreciable.

“If, however,  $\frac{r}{b}$  were one-tenth for each bend, then  $c = .131$ .

“Thus at B the required head to overcome the resistance due to the bend will be  $.131 \cdot \frac{90}{90} \cdot \frac{198 \cdot 198}{60 \cdot 60} \cdot \frac{1}{64} = .025$  inch.

“At D, again, the head required will be .0375 inch.

“The value of h is still very small, but as the ratio  $\frac{r}{b}$  increases, so will h, and will soon become of importance.”

LECTURE X.

SEWER FOUNDATIONS.

Sewers have to be constructed at definite levels, and must rest upon stable foundations.

These foundations are often formed by excavating a trench to a sufficient depth, and then filling it up to the required level with suitable material.

*E. g.* The structure in the trench may consist of:—(1) A rough rubble walling; (2) A concrete wall; (3) Piers and arches of concrete or brick; (4) Timber, hurdles and concrete; (5) Pilings with capsills and close planking.

When single planks are to form the foundation of a sewer, a cross-sleeper must be laid under the ends of the planks.

When two planks side by side are used, they must “break joint,” and at such a point a transverse sleeper is to be laid under the planking.

In the case of these “plank” foundations, a sufficient amount of good material must be supplied over the planks, to ensure a uniform bearing throughout the entire length of the sewer.

Care must be taken to prevent, either by pumping or by some other artificial means, the ingress of subsoil water into the work, as it might be the occasion of very serious damage.

The capability of all artificial foundations to carry their intended loads should be tested by weighting them with an amount equal to the weight of the sewer with its charge of sewage, and of the superincumbent earth.

Questions.

1. What are the proper functions of a sewer? Define the extent of the respective functions.
2. State the points to be considered in fixing the position of the “outfall” of a system of sewers.
3. Determine the capacity of a sewer to drain an area of 100 acres, populated to the extent of 10,000 inhabitants.
4. Describe any mode of constructing a concrete sewer, with which you may be acquainted.
5. Describe the process of laying stoneware pipes.
6. A sewer is built at a depth of 20 feet, and it is required to discharge at the rate of 5,000 cubic feet per minute when running two-thirds full. Find the diameter and thickness of the sewer; and if it be 5,000 feet in length, find the requisite fall. (Assume the velocity of flow to be 210 feet per minute.)

H. TAYLOR BOVEY.

5th December, 1878.

ANXIOUS CARE.

A Sermon Preached in Manchester, by Alexander Maclaren.

“Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for yourself.”—MATTHEW vi. 24, 25.

Foresight and foreboding are two very different things. It is not that the one is the exaggeration of the other, but the one is opposed to the other. The more a man looks forward, in the exercise of foresight, the less he does so in the exercise of foreboding. And the more he is tortured by anxious thoughts about a possible future, the less clear vision has he of a likely future, and the less power to influence it. When Christ here, therefore, enjoins the abstinence from thought for our life and for the future, it is not for the sake of getting away from the pressure of a very unpleasant command that we say, He does not mean to prevent the exercise of wise and provident foresight and preparation for what is to come. When this English version of ours was made, the phrase “taking thought” meant solicitous anxiety, and that is the true rendering and proper meaning of the original. The idea is, therefore, that here there is forbidden for a Christian, not the careful preparation for what is likely to come, not the foresight of the storm, and taking in sail while yet there is time, but the constant occupation and distraction of the heart with gazing forward, and fearing, and being weakened thereby; or, to come back to words already used, foresight is commanded, and, therefore, foreboding is forbidden. My only object now, is to endeavour to gather together by their link of connexion, the whole of those precepts which follow my text to the close of the chapter; and to try to set before you, in the order in which they stand, and in their organic connexion with each other, the reasons which Christ gives for the absence of anxious care from our minds.

I mass them all into three. If you notice, the whole section, to the end of the chapter, is divided into three parts, by the threefold repetition of the injunction, “Take no thought.” “Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.” The reason for the command as given in this first section follows:—*Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?* The expansion of that runs on to the close of the thirtieth verse.

Then there follows another division or section of the whole, marked by the repetition of the command, “Take no thought,” saying—*What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed?* The reason given for the command in this second section is—*(for after all these things do the Gentiles seek;) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God.*

And then follows a third section, marked by the third repetition of the command, “Take no thought for the morrow.” The reason given for the command in this third section is—*for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself.*

Now if we try to generalise the lessons that lie in these three great divisions of the Sermon on the Mount, we get, I think, these,—anxious thought is contrary to all the lessons of nature; which show it to be unnecessary. That is the first, the longest section. Then, secondly, anxious thought is contrary to all the lessons of revelation or religion; which show it to be heathenish. And lastly, anxious thought is contrary to the whole scheme of Providence; which shows it to be futile. You do not need to be anxious. It is wicked to be anxious. It is of no use to be anxious. These are the three things,—contrary to the lessons of Nature; contrary to the great principles of the Gospel; and contrary to the scheme of Providence. Let us try now simply to follow the course of thought in our Lord’s illustration of these three principles.

The first is the consideration of the teaching of nature. “Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?” And then comes the illustration of the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field.

The whole of these four or five verses fall into these general thoughts: You are obliged to trust God for your body, for its structure, for its form, for

Furs Cleaned, Dyed and Made Over in Latest Styles, at REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

its habitudes, and for the length of your being; you are obliged to trust Him for the foundation—trust Him for the superstructure. You are obliged to trust Him, whether you will or not, for the greater—trust Him gladly for the less. You cannot help being dependent. After all your anxiety, it is only directed to the providing of the things that are needful for the life; the life itself, though it be a natural thing, comes direct from God's hand; and all that you can do, with all your carking cares, and laborious days, and sleepless nights, is but to adorn a little more beautifully or a little less beautifully, the allotted span—but to feed a little more delicately or a little less delicately, the body which God has given you! What is the use of being careful for food and raiment, when down below these necessities there lies the awful question,—for the answer to which you have to hang helpless, in implicit, powerless dependence upon God,—Shall I live, or shall I die? shall I have body instinct with vitality, or a body crumbling amidst the clods of the valley? After all your work, your anxiety gets but such a little way down; like some passing shower of rain, that only softens an inch of the hard-baked surface of the soil, and has nothing to do with fructifying the seed that lies feet below the reach of its useless moisture. Anxious care is foolish; for far beyond the region within which your anxieties move, there is the greater region in which there must be entire dependence upon God. "Is not the life more than meat? Is not the body more than raiment?" You *must* trust Him for that; you may as well trust Him for all the rest.

Then, again, there comes up this other thought: Not only are you compelled to exercise un-anxious dependence in regard to a matter which you cannot influence—the life of the body—and that is the greater; but, still further, *God gives you that.* Very well: God gives you the greater; and God's great gifts are always inclusive of God's little gifts. When He bestows the thing, He bestows all the consequences of the thing as well. When He gives a life, He swears by the gift that He will give what is needful to sustain it. God does not stop half way in any of His bestowments. He gives royally and liberally, honestly and sincerely, logically and completely. When He bestows a life, therefore, you may be quite sure that He is not going to stultify His own gift by retaining unbestowed anything that is wanted for its blessing and its power. You have had to trust Him for the greater; trust Him for the less. He has given you the greater; no doubt He will give you the less. "*The life is more than meat, and the body than raiment.*" "*Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? And why take ye thought for raiment?*"

Then there is another thought. Look at God's ways of doing with all His creatures. The animate and the inanimate creation are appealed to, the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field, the one in reference to food and the other in reference to clothing, which are the two great wants already spoken of by Christ in the previous verses. I am not going to linger at all on the exquisite beauty of these illustrations. Every sensitive heart and pure eye dwells upon them with delight. The "fowls of the air," "the lilies of the field," "they toil not, neither do they spin;" and then, with what an eye for the beauty of God's universe,—*"Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these!"* Now, what is the force of this consideration? It is this—There is a specimen, in an inferior creation, of the same principles which *you* can trust, you men who are "better than they." And not only that:—There is an instance, not only of God's giving things that are necessary, but of God's giving more, lavishing *beauty* upon the flowers of the field. I do not think that we sufficiently dwell upon the moral and spiritual uses of beauty in God's universe. That everywhere His loving, wooing hand should touch the flower into grace, and deck all barren places with glory and with fairness—what does *that* reveal to us about Him? It says to us, He does not give scantily: it is not the mere measure of what is wanted, absolutely needed, to support a bare existence, that God bestows. He taketh pleasure in the prosperity of His servants. Joy, and love, and beauty, belong to Him; and the smile upon His face that comes from the contemplation of His own fairness flung out into His glorious creation, is a prophecy of the gladness that comes into His heart from His own holiness and more ethereal beauty adorning the spiritual creatures whom He has made to flash back His likeness. The flowers of the field are so clothed that we may learn the lesson that it is a fair Spirit, and a loving Spirit, and a bountiful Spirit, and a royal heart that presides over the bestowments of creation, and allots gifts to men.

But notice further, how much of the force of what Christ says here depends on the consideration of *the inferiority of these creatures who are thus blessed*; and also notice what are the particulars of that inferiority. We read that verse, "*They sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns,*" as if it marked out a particular in which their free and untolled lives were superior to ours. It is the very opposite. It is part of the thing that marks them as lower than we, that they have not to work for the future. They reap not, they sow not, they gather not;—are ye not much better than they? Better in this, amongst other things, that God has given us the privilege of influencing the future by our faithful toil, by the sweat of our brow and the labour of our hands. These creatures labour not, and yet they are fed. And the lesson for us is, Much more may we, whom God has blessed with the power of work, and gifted with force to mould the future, be sure that He will bless the exercise of the prerogative by which He exalts us above inferior creatures, and makes us capable of toil. *You* can influence to-morrow. What you can influence by work, fret not about, for you *can* work. What you cannot influence by work, fret not about, for it is vain. "They toil not, neither do they spin." You are lifted above them because God has given you hands, that can grasp the tool or the pen. Man's crown of glory, as well as man's curse and punishment, is, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." So learn what you have to do with that great power of anticipation. It is meant to be the *guide of wise work.* It is meant to be the support for far-reaching, strenuous action. It is meant to elevate us above mere living from hand to mouth; to ennoble the whole being by leading to and directing toil that is blessed because there is no anxiety in it, labour that will be successful since it is according to the will of that God who has endowed us with the power of putting it forth.

Then there comes another inferiority. "*Your heavenly Father feedeth them.*" They cannot say "*Father!*" and yet they are fed. You are above them by the prerogative of toil. You are above them by the nearer relation which you sustain to your Father in heaven. He is their Maker, and lavishes

His goodness upon them: He cannot trust: *you* can. *They* might be anxious, if they could look forward, for they know not the hand that feeds them; but *you* can turn round, and recognise the source of all blessings. So doubly ought you to be guarded from care by the lesson of that free joyful Nature that lies round about you, and say, No fear of famine, nor of poverty, nor of want; for He feedeth the ravens when they cry. No reason for distrust! Shame on me if I am anxious! for every lily of the field blows its beauty, and every bird of the air carols its song without sorrowful foreboding, and yet there is no *Father* in the heaven to them!

And the last inferiority is this: "*To-day it is, and to-morrow it is cast into the oven.*" Their little life is thus blessed and brightened. Oh, how much greater will be the mercies that belong to them who have a longer life upon earth, and who never die! The lesson is not—these are the plebeians in God's universe, and you are the aristocracy, and you may trust Him; but it is,—They, by their inferior place, have lesser and lower wants, wants but for a brief span. They are blessed in the present, for the oven of to-morrow saddens not the blossoming to-day. You have nobler necessities and higher longings, wants that belong to a soul that never dies, to a nature which may glow with the consciousness that God is your Father, wants which "look before and after," therefore, you are "better than they"; and "shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

And now, in the second place, there is here another general line of considerations tending to dispel all anxious care—the thought that it is contrary to all the lessons of religion, or revelation, which show it to be heathenish. There are three clauses devoted to the illustration of this thought: "*After all these things do the Gentiles seek;*"—"your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things;"—"seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

The first contains the principle, that solicitude for the future is at bottom heathen worldly-mindedness. The heathen tendency in us all leads to an over-estimate of material good, and it is a question of circumstances whether that shall show itself in heaping up earthly treasures, or in anxious care. They are the same plant, only the one is growing in the tropics of sunny prosperity, and the other in the arctic zone of chill penury. The one is the sin of the worldly-minded poor man. The character is the same turned inside out! And therefore, the words "ye cannot serve God and Mammon," stand in this chapter and His warnings being full of cares for earth. He would show us thereby that these two apparently opposite states of mind in reality spring from that one root, and are equally, though differently, "serving Mammon." We do not sufficiently reflect upon that. We say, perhaps, this intense solicitude of ours is a matter of temperament, or of circumstances. So it may be: but the Gospel was sent to help us to cure worldly temperaments, and to master circumstances. But *the* reason why we are troubled and careful about the things of this life, lies here, that our hearts have got an earthly direction, that we are at bottom heathenish in our lives, and in our desires. It is the very characteristic of the Gentile (that is to say, of the heathen) that earth should bound his horizon. It is the very characteristic of the worldly man that all his anxieties on the one hand, and all his joys on the other, should be "cribbed, cabined, and confined" within the narrow sphere of the Visible. When a Christian is living in the foreboding of some earthly sorrow to come down upon him, and is feeling as if there would be nothing left if some earthly treasure were swept away, is it not, in the very root of it, idolatry—worldly-mindedness? Is it not clean contrary to all our profession that for us "there is none upon earth that we desire besides Thee"? Anxious care rests upon a basis of heathen worldly-mindedness.

Anxious care rests upon a basis, too, of heathen misunderstanding of the character of God. "*Your heavenly Father knoweth that you have need of all these things.*" The heathen thought of God is that He is far removed from our perplexities, either ignorant of our struggles, or unsympathising with them. The Christian has the double armour against anxiety—the name of the Father, and the conviction that the Father's knowledge is co-extensive with the Father's love. He who calls us His children thoroughly understands what His children want. And so, anxiety is contrary to the very name by which we have learned to call God, and to the pledge of pitying care and perfect knowledge of our frame which lies in the words "our Father." Our Father is the name of God, and our Father intensely cares for us, and lovingly does all things for us.

And then, still further, Christ points out here, not only what is the real root of this solicitous care—something like very worldly-mindedness, heathen worldly-mindedness; but He points out what is the one counterpoise of it—*seek first the kingdom of God.* It is of no use only to tell men that they *ought* to trust, that the birds of the air might teach them to trust, that the flowers of the field might preach resignation and confidence to them. It is of no use to attempt to scold them into trust, by telling them that distrust is heathenish! You must fill the heart with a supreme and transcendent desire after the one supreme object; and then there will be no room and leisure left for the anxious care after the lesser. Have inwrought into your being, Christian man, the opposite of that heathen over-regard for earthly things. "Seek first the kingdom of God." Let all your spirit be stretching itself out towards that divine and blessed reality, longing to be a subject of that kingdom, and a possessor of that righteousness; and "the cares that infest the day" shall steal away from out of the sacred pavilion of your believing spirit. Fill your heart with desires after what is worthy of desire; and the greater having entered in, all lesser objects will rank themselves in the right place, and the "glory that excelleth" will outshine the seducing brightness of the paltry present. Oh! it is want of love, it is want of earnest desire, it is want of firm conviction that God, God only, God by Himself, is enough for me, that make me careful and troubled. And therefore, if I could only attain unto that sublime and calm height of perfect conviction, that He is sufficient for me, that He is with me for ever,—the satisfying object of my desires and the glorious reward of my searchings,—let life and death come as they may; let riches, poverty, health, sickness, all the antithesis of human circumstances storm down upon me in quick alternation, yet in them all I shall be content and peaceful. God is beside me!

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

and His presence brings in its train whatsoever things I need. You cannot cast out the sin of foreboding thoughts by any power short of the entrance of Christ and His love. The blessings of faith and felt communion leave no room nor leisure for anxiety.

Finally, Christ here tells us that thought for the morrow is contrary to all the scheme of Providence, which shows it to be vain. "*The morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.*"

I interpret these two clauses as meaning this: To-morrow has anxieties enough of its own, after and in spite of all the anxieties about it to-day by which you try to free it from care when it comes. *Every day*—will have its evil, have it to the end. And every day will have evil enough for all the strength that a man has to cope with it. So that it just comes to this: Anxiety.—it is all vain. After all your careful watching for the corner of the heaven where the cloud is to come from, there *will* be a cloud, and it will rise somewhere, but you never know in what quarter. The morrow shall have its own anxieties. After all your fortifying of the castle of your life, there will be some little postern left unguarded, some little weak place in the wall left uncommanded by a battery; and there, where you never looked for him, the inevitable invader will come in! After all the plunging of the hero in the fabled waters that made invulnerable, there was the little spot on the heel, and the arrow found its way *there!* There is nothing certain to happen, says the proverb, but the unforeseen. To-morrow *will* have its cares, spite of anything that anxiety and foreboding can do. It is God's law of Providence that a man shall be disciplined by sorrow; and to try to escape from that law by any forecasting prudence, is utterly hopeless, and madness.

And what does your anxiety do? It does not empty to-morrow, brother, of its sorrows; but, ah! it empties to-day of its strength. It does not make you escape the evil, it makes you unfit to cope with it when it comes. It does not bless to-morrow, and it robs to-day. For every day has its own burden. Sufficient for each day is the evil which properly belongs to it. Do not add to-morrow's to to-day's. Do not drag the future into the present. The present has enough to do with its own proper concerns. We have always strength to bear the evil when it comes. We have not strength to bear the foreboding of it. As thy day, thy strength shall be. In strict proportion to the existing exigencies will be the God-given power; but if you cram and condense to-day's sorrows by experience, and to-morrow's by anticipation, into the narrow round of the one four-and-twenty hours, there is no promise that as *that* day thy strength shall be! God gives us (His name be praised!)—God gives us power to bear all the sorrows of His making; but He does not give us power to bear the sorrows of our own making, which *the anticipation* of sorrow most assuredly is.

Then: contrary to the lessons of nature, contrary to the teachings of religion, contrary to the scheme of Providence; weakening your strength, distracting your mind, sucking the sunshine out of every landscape, and casting a shadow over all the beauty—the curse of our lives is that heathenish, blind, useless, faithless, needless anxiety in which we *do* indulge. Look forward, my brother, for God has given you that royal and wonderful gift of dwelling in the future, and bringing all its glories around your present. Look forward! not for life, but for heaven; not for food and raiment, but for the righteousness after which it is blessed to hunger and thirst, and wherewith it is blessed to be clothed. Not for earth, but for heaven, let your forecasting gift of prophecy come into play. Fill the present with quiet faith, with patient waiting, with honest work, with wise reading of God's lessons of nature, of providence, and of grace, all of which say to us, Live in God's future, that the present may be bright: work in the present, that the future may be certain! *They* may well look around in expectation, sunny and unclouded, of a blessed time to come, whose hearts are already "fixed, trusting in the Lord." He to whom there is a present Christ, and a present Spirit, and a present Father, and a present forgiveness, and a present redemption, may well live expiating in all the glorious distance of the unknown to come, sending out (if I may use such a figure)—sending out from his placid heart over all the weltering waters of this lower world, the peaceful seeking dove, his meek Hope, that shall come back again from its flight with some palm-branch broken from the trees of Paradise between its bill. And he that has *no* such present, *has* a future, dark, chaotic, heaving with its destructive ocean; and over it there goes for ever—black-pinioned, and winging its solitary and hopeless flight, the raven of his anxious thoughts, and finds no place to rest, and comes back again to the desolate ark with its foreboding croak of evil in the present and evil in the future. Live in Christ, "the living croak of evil in the present and evil in the future." and *His* presence shall make all *your* past, present, and future—memory, enjoyment and hope—to be bright and beautiful, because all are centred in Him!

HILLSIDE GLEANINGS.

"I don't like apples, I thank you." The little girl's gesture was almost repellent as I offered her two rosy cheeked fameuse, and experienced a feeling of wonder at her want of good taste, but instantly realized that the pale complexion and lack lustre eyes were for want of this fruit which knows no substitute as a blood purifier and corrective. Yet seeing the thousands of barrels that are brought into our city, I am often led to wonder also at the increasing demand which far exceeds the increase of population. And when one sees them on their "native heath," how beautiful a creation they are, truly the noblest of fruit. In later May what sight can exceed an orchard in full bloom, the flowers delicious to scent and to sight, the ethereal perfume cannot be bought or sold, nor can the hum of the bees among the boughs, or the faint new odor of the many awakening shrubs and plants around. The wreathed trees with their clustering corymb of flowers, in pink and mauve and white, are like nothing else on earth. And once more, in October, when the branches bend drooping like many banyan trees, and the fruit has waxed ripe and ruddy with rain and sun, the aroma of a ripened apple is not to be forgotten. It is worthy of record that geologists tell us the order *Rosaceae* to which the apple belongs, made their appearance upon the earth a short time before man was created, and that among the traces of a primitive people found at the bottom of the Swiss lakes a shrivelled *crab apple* was discovered. Well has this fruit been celebrated by the ancients, fought for, watched by dragons, and gathered by

heroes. Ulysses saw apple trees bearing beautiful fruit in the garden of Alcinous, and from that time till the present, when Bryant sang the "Planting of the Apple Tree," it has had its full share of honor and renown.

In the present day pomology is making rapid strides and exciting interest and study in the minds of many intelligent people, and it now takes a large volume to mention the names and characteristics of the different varieties, although about the commencement of the Christian Era there were but twenty-nine kinds mentioned by Pliny, all of which have passed into oblivion to make room for new favorites. The Montreal Horticultural Society is doing a good work, and each year shows marked improvement in the worth of its labor, and variety of its report. And the day is not far distant when the value of a fruit diet will be better understood and appreciated, as will also the diligent work of the enthusiastic horticulturists, who endeavour to test and try, and give to the world the best methods of culture and the finest fruit.

ANNIE L. JACK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not by inserting letters convey any opinion favourable to their contents. We open our columns to all without leaning to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Canada.

No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous letters, nor can we undertake to return those that are rejected.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—I notice in your issue of the 16th ult., a criticism on Rev. Mr. Cook's lecture on "Certainties in Religion," delivered here recently. I was not present at this lecture, but was present at his lecture, delivered two nights previously, on "Does Death End Well?" The greater portion of this lecture was very entertaining, and all his deductions, with one important exception, were logical and convincing, I believe, to the greater portion of his audience. He showed conclusively that behind the mysterious workings of germinal matter or Bioplasm there is an unseen power which directs its movements in weaving all the tissues of our bodies and arranging with unerring accuracy each part in its proper place. The great question is what is this power. Mr. Cook says that this power is *Life*. Had the lecturer stopped just here there would not be so much objection to his theory, for we would then understand *Life* to be the source of all life, the Creator of all things. When we consider the perfection of the various parts of living organisms and their wonderful adaptation to their several functions, together with the fact that the corresponding points in each separate organism are built on the same pattern, and the evidence of design that everywhere prevails, the conviction comes home to us with overwhelming force that they all have a common source, and that this source is the seat of Supreme Intelligence—the Creator of all things. The lecturer did not view things in this light, but he individualized the life or soul of each living organism, and that as each soul builds its own body, it must have existed previous to that body, and why not after the death of the body? This proposition proves too much. If it proves the immortality of man, it also proves the immortality of all animals. It is but fair to state that the lecturer candidly anticipated this objection, and he meets it, not by giving us more light, but by an argument based on our ignorance, in stating that perhaps the higher forms of the lower animals might perhaps in some undefinable way have their existence extended beyond death.

This conclusion, it must be confessed, is very unsatisfactory, and is not supported by either reason or revelation. It is evident that there is a fallacy somewhere lurking in Mr. Cook's proposition that leads to such a conclusion; and I think that this fallacy will be found to be in his theory of ascribing the functions of the Creator to the creature, and of delegating to each individual soul or life that power and that intelligence which belong only to the Creator.

Toronto.

LEARNER.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—After a season of unusual excitement and display, there appears to me to be room for a few comments on men's manners generally. That loyalty has been in the ascendant none will be disposed to question, though it is possible that exception might be made in the case of the Mayor of Montreal. From the columns of one of your city contemporaries I read that, after having failed to secure a seat in the same carriage with the Governor-General or with his royal wife or both, he succeeded in supplying them with a team of horses of a character not above suspicion. It appears that mishaps must have occurred but for the interposition of the spectators, who readily and loyally did what the horses refused to do.

One of the reporting fraternity interviewed the Mayor on the subject, and thus over-reached his colleagues. The interviewed, like men of higher standing, submitted to be cross-questioned as if he had been placed in the felon's dock. Unlike the Orangemen on a previous occasion, he scrupled not to criminate himself. It is to be regretted that he did not avail himself of the opportunity of doing a service to that portion of the community in possession of responsible places, by keeping his mouth closed and showing the intruder the door. By so doing the Mayor would have consulted his own dignity, while he conveyed to the caterers of news for the "fourth estate" a salutary lesson. Some effort is urgently needed to abate this relentless habit of inter-viewing. Immediate good would result by the rescue from annoyance of men too highly elevated to be free from danger. Special trains, alleged confidential confabs with high dignitaries, spacious apartments in the "Windsor" are invariably ascribed to them. Their arrival is gazetted under the heading "Personal," so is their departure.

The last of the fraternity to bid adieu to the scene of their achievements are Messrs. Mother and McEmre, the former the gossip gatherer of the *New York Tribune*, the latter of the *Quebec Mercury*. Was it not necessary in their case for one interviewer to interfere in order to ascertain the cause of their tardy movements?

HUGH NIVEN.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR STOCK, AND GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE TO BE AS REPRESENTED. REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

## MUSICAL.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL SINGING.

Considerable attention is being given to this subject in England. Sir George Bowyer has written letters to the *Times* complaining that under the present system of instruction the Government grant of £100,000 per annum is not only wasted, but is a source of positive injury to the art. It seems that, under existing arrangements, vocal music is to be taught indiscriminately in the public schools, whether the children have or have not voice or ear; and, as the teacher is paid a shilling per head, of course it is his interest to pretend to teach all the scholars, or at least as many as can possibly be made to emit vocal utterances that resemble in any way musical sounds. Thus the few children who are gifted with fine musical organizations have them materially injured at the outset of their career from association with those who are not so favoured by nature; and what might be a delightful recreation in the midst of severe studies, and a means of cultivating one of nature's greatest gifts, becomes instead a monotonous task for the scholar, a mere struggle for "shillings" with the teacher, and a sinful waste of public money into the bargain. The *Musical Times*, commenting on the letters of Sir George Bowyer, remarks:—"It is in periods of transition, when neither we nor our legislators are quite certain what we are about, that the most fatal mistakes are made; and naturally, under these circumstances, our mistakes assume the shape of tentative measures, commonly called 'half-measures' or 'shams.' If Sir George Bowyer means to say that our present system of elementary musical education is in that category, he only confirms what all sensible people have acknowledged."

This is pretty strong language, and coming as it does from one of the leading authorities in the Empire, causes us to enquire: How is it with us here in Canada? Are we, who are at our wits' end to make ends meet, wasting thousands of dollars annually to the injury of good natural voices and the cause of music at large? We are sorry to be forced to join with Sir George Bowyer and the many outspoken people like him, and affirm that in our opinion the cause of art would be greatly benefitted if that money, instead of being expended as it now is, were simply thrown into the St. Lawrence.

In the first place all children cannot be taught to sing, and those who are not gifted with a correct musical ear should be separated from those who are. Then, the teachers should be all qualified *vocal musicians* who are able to exemplify everything that they require their pupils to do, and not, as in most cases, instrumentalists only. There is another thing that must not be overlooked, and which is one of the saddest evils of the present system. The voices of children are usually of a very limited compass, being equally limited as to power and volume; as they grow older they gain these qualities in a greater degree till they arrive at their full state of development. Is it not, then, a foolish proceeding to give them exercises and songs to sing which are written for voices of mature age, and which are necessarily beyond the capabilities of children? It is just like putting a colt to do the work of a full-grown horse by way of improving his organisation! He breaks down entirely under the severe strain, and when it is too late we are apprised of our folly. We had occasion a few weeks ago to pass one of our public schools while the children were singing (?). Some had coarse heavy voices, and could be heard at a considerable distance; as we approached nearer, the weaker voices were heard straining to their utmost to keep pace with those of greater calibre, and all yelling with might and main. Surely this is not what we pay for!

We visited the Normal School in connection with McGill University, and were courteously permitted to be present while the scholars received instruction in vocal music. A book was produced (we are ashamed to say it bore the stamp of a distinguished board of education, being edited by a Mr. Sefton, teacher of the public schools in Ontario) full of grammatical errors, music arranged for three voices, with the lowest voice frequently above both the others, and some popular songs so badly arranged that it would be *absolutely impossible* for anyone with an ear to sing them. The teacher distributed the books, took a violin and played an air through, and the majority of the scholars sang it correctly, though coarsely, the rest keeping up an inharmonious buzz throughout. In justice to the children we may say that when they came across any rhythmical error in the book it did not receive any recognition at their hands, and the teacher also *played* the tune in its correct form, never seeming to notice any discrepancy between what was written and what was performed. Now, these children were no more instructed in *music* than infants who prattle nursery rhymes can be said to be versed in *literature*; and if, as the book announces, Mr. Sefton is entrusted with the musical education of the children in Ontario, and this is the text-book used, we protest against our money being wasted in any such manner.

In many of the public schools "Wilhelm's vocal method" is used exclusively. Now we do not advocate Mr. Curwen's or any one else's notation, nor do we care whether a fixed or a movable "do" be recognized by the Commissioners; but we are thoroughly acquainted with "Wilhelm's method," and believe that scholars who are taught solely from that work will *never be able to sing anything else* except it is taught to them by rote. Mr. Hullah is strong in his objections to children singing by rote, but is this method any better? They learn the *names* of the notes certainly, but that is all the difference; the tune is learnt by rote after all.

How few people are there who can read the simplest psalm-tune or part-song at sight! Many ladies and gentlemen manage to get through a song fairly enough after hearing it played over several times on a piano, but ask them to take part in a glee or part-song. You might as well ask them to decipher the hieroglyphics on Cleopatra's Needle!

This ought not to be; we would not think of asking a man whom we knew to have received a public school education if he could read a newspaper before handing it to him for perusal; why then do we not ask our friends to take part in a glee or part-song without first enquiring—Do you read music? Both are supposed to be taught in our schools, and we are taxed to pay for them. Where are the results as regards music? It may be urged that things are not so bad in all the schools, and that some good is done under the system. We

think we can safely assert that in no one school in Montreal is vocal music properly taught, and that in Canada, as in England, the matter should be properly investigated and no more public money squandered.

## ZION CHURCH ORGAN RECITALS.

The unfavourable weather has prevented many from attending the first two of these entertainments, but those who did brave the unfriendly elements must have been gratified at the manner in which the various pieces were performed. Mr. MacLagan has improved greatly since last winter, and is rapidly making his way to a front rank amongst our organists. The programme, too, was well selected, and we were glad to find that the names of Mozart, Mendelssohn, Handel and Haydn predominated; indeed we were surprised to find that not a single piece by either Batiste or Wely was on the list.

The Boccherini Minuet was tastefully played, and seemed to please the audience very much. The Andante from Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, however, was not only the best piece but the best performed piece on the programme, and we hope to see it down again on some subsequent occasion. The Fugue in A Minor from the "well-tempered clavichord" was correctly played, but it was only an acrobatic performance, and failed to impress us very much. In the Fantasia by Herse one of the pedals commenced to sypher, and the repeated kicks from the organist, though they doubtless rectified the sypher, did not enhance the performance of the piece. With this exception the entire programme was well played, and reflected credit on the performer. Miss Scott sang "Let the Bright Seraphim" remarkably well, and "With Verdure Clad" still better. Her phrasing is excellent, and when she learns to overcome the nervousness to which all young vocalists are liable, she will be entitled to a high place amongst our local amateurs. Mr. Haeusgen was unable to sing, owing to indisposition, but we hope to hear him some other time during the course.

Herr Heinrich Bohrer gave a pianoforte recital on Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the New York Piano Company, which was a pleasing musical entertainment, in regard both to the interest it called forth and the execution of the programme, which, being for the purpose of displaying to the musical public the capacity of the Weber instruments, was arranged to comprise a great variety of movements. Beethoven's Sonata Pathetique was given with much grandeur in the opening movement, and the following Allegro with energy, while the melodious power of the upright piano was well tested in the Adagio Cantabile. Evers's Octaven Etude was next played by way of contrast to the severely classical. Schumann's Slumber Song and a Mazurka composed by the performer followed on the square piano; Chopin's Polonaise, the Marche Funebre and the Symphonique so well known to Herr Bohrer's listeners, played on the boudoir grand, ended the *repertoire* for the day. The New York Piano Company and Herr Bohrer gave the audience, which was a large and an appreciative one, an undeniable treat, and we are glad to hear that these recitals are to be continued every Saturday afternoon.

We regret that we are unable to give an account of Mr. Deseve's concert this week. He is an artist of no mean ability, and deserves the hearty encouragement of all music-loving citizens, no matter what language they may speak. Miss Louisa Morrison-Fiset comes highly recommended from New York, and will doubtless prove an acquisition to the city. She has a high soprano voice, and has acted in the capacity of solo soprano at the concerts of the New York Philharmonic Society.

The congregation of Christ Church in this city are endeavouring to raise two thousand dollars by subscription in order to procure pneumatic action for the organ. It is to be hoped that with the new action will come a change in the musical service, which at present seems much more disjointed than the organ.

A new opera of M. Gounod, "Polyeucte," has been produced in Paris, and created a great sensation. It is said to surpass in grandeur anything either he or any one else has ever written for the stage.

Madame Trebelli-Bettini took the part of "Carmen" very successfully in London last season, having declined to accompany Mr. Mapleson to New York.

A writer in an English musical paper says, speaking of the curriculum of the London University: "None of the great composers could have taken degrees under it; the end of music is poetic expression, and in that no one can be examined; success or non-success can be estimated only by the emotion of the listeners, and that which is to produce emotion must be the product of *emotion*." We do not want mere mathematicians to pile note on note, chord on chord, with the precision of a bricklayer or a stonemason; what we require are "tone-poets" to follow in the footsteps of Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn, speaking to us through the poetic beauty rather than the angular precision of their compositions.

"Flores perennes carpinus" has been rendered by a classical juvenile: "Flowers grow on the Pyrenees."—*Argosy*.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

For Indigestion nothing is better than Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, without implanting an appetite for strong drinks.

THE CANADIAN SPECTATOR is published weekly by the Canadian Spectator Co., at No. 162 St. James Street, Montreal. Annual subscription \$2, payable in advance.

**WILLIAM DOW & CO.,**  
Brewers and Maltsters.

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

**FAMILIES SUPPLIED.**

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use  
our labels, viz.:-  
Thos. J. Howard - - - 173 St. Peter street.  
Jas. Virtue - - - - 19 Aylmer street.  
Thos. Ferguson - - - 289 St. Constant street.  
James Rowan - - - - 152 St. Urbain street.  
Wm. Bishop - - - - 697 1/2 St. Catherine street.  
Thos. Kinsella - - - 144 Ottawa street.  
C. Maisonneuve - - - 588 St. Dominique street.

**WILLIAM E. SHAW,**  
GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

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

**John Date,**

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

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

**DIVING APPARATUS.**

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

**COPPER AND BRASS WORK,**

Of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest  
notice.

655 and 657 Craig Street.

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

MANUFACTURER OF

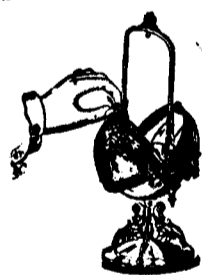
**FIRE PROOF SAFES,**

49 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

**HAMILTON & CO.,**

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,  
105 ST. JOSEPH STREET,  
(Opposite Dupre Lane)  
MONTREAL.



**Electro-Plate.**

A very large assortment  
of the finest quality SILVER  
PLATEDWARE, COMMUNION  
SERVICES, COLLECTION  
PLATES, &c., and a genera-  
lity of the best class of  
ware suitable for presenta-  
tion.

**Wedding Presents, &c.**

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

Prices low. Inspection invited.

SHOW-ROOM, 370 ST. PAUL STREET.

**JOHN WATSON, Jr.**

**GOVERNMENT SECURITY**  
FURNISHED BY THE  
**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

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

**NOW ANNOUNCES**

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

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

Office—Opposite Post-Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL DISTRICT BRANCH,

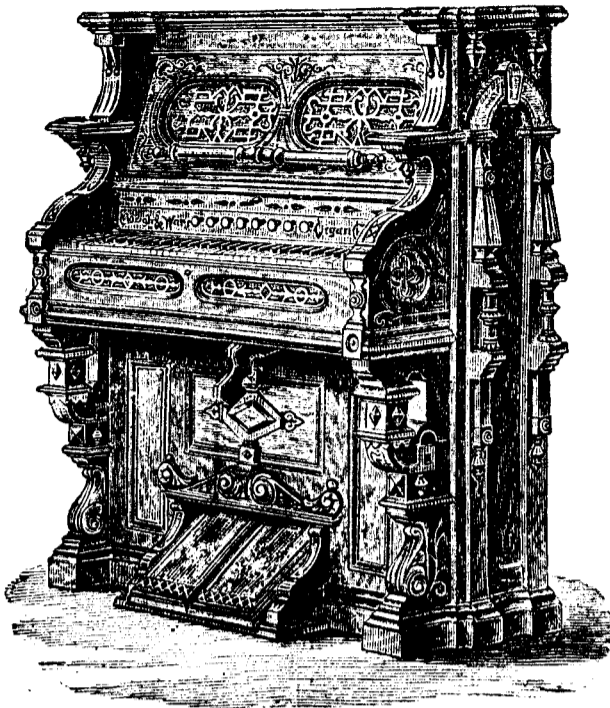
J. R. ALEXANDER, M.D., Manager.

EASTERN CANADA BRANCH,

ORR & CHRISTMAS, Managers.

**CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS**

CAPTIVATE THE WORLD.



EVERY INSTRUMENT  
FULLY WARRANTED

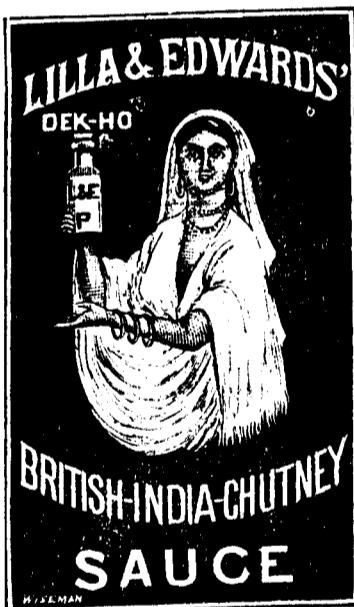
PURITY OF TONE  
PRE-EMINENT FOR

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

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

ADDRESS:

**CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN CO.,**  
DETROIT, MICH.



**NOW IS THE TIME!**

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

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

**THOS. BRADY'S,**  
400 ST. JOSEPH ST. 400.

**T. SUTTON,**

HAIR DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

Gentlemen favouring the above establishment will  
have their Haircutting, Shaving, &c., properly done  
by experienced operators.

A nice stock of Toilet requisites from the best  
makers to select from at reasonable prices.

114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

Old Post Office Building.



ESTABLISHED 1850.

**J. H. WALKER,**

WOOD ENGRAVER,

11 Place d'Armes Hill,

Near Craig street.

Having dispensed with  
all assistance, I beg to in-  
timate that I will now devote  
my entire attention to the  
artistic production of the  
better class of work.

Orders for which are respectfully solicited.

**R. C. WILSON,**

236 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL,

**MERCHANT TAILOR**

AND

**GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER.**

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

L. W. SMITH, 665 CRAIG STREET, corner Bleury,

AGENT FOR

**HUNT, BARNES & CO.,**

CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

**ROBERTSON & CO.,**

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 47 Bleury Street.

Office Desks and Jobbing a Specialty.

**THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN**  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Anti-  
quarian Society, Montreal.

Subscription, \$1.50 per annum.

Editor's address: Box 1176 P.O.

Remittances to GEORGE A. HOLMES, Box 1310 P.O.

**Canada Paper Co.,**

374 TO 378 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Writing, Book, News and Colored  
Papers; Manila, Brown and Grey Wrappings; Felt  
and Match Paper. Importers of all Goods required by  
Stationers and Printers.

Dominion Agents for the Celebrated Gray's Ferr  
Printing and Lithographic Inks and Varnishes.

**ALLAN LINE.**

Under contract with the Government of Canada  
for the conveyance of

CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS

1878-9. Winter Arrangements. 1878-9.

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

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Sardinian	4300	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R.
Circassian	4300	Capt. James Wylie.
Polynesian	4300	Capt. Brown.
Sarmatian	3000	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Hibernian	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Troels.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Richardson.
Prussian	3000	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Austrian	2700	Capt. H. Wylie.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. Barclay.
Moravian	2650	Capt. Graham.
Peruvian	2600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Manitoba	2700	Capt. McDougall.
Nova Scotian	3200	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Canadian	2600	Capt. Niel McLean.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Menzies.
Acadian	1350	Capt. Cabell.
Waldensian	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phoenician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylius.

**THE STEAMERS OF THE**

**LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,**

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

**FROM HALIFAX:**

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

**Rates of Passage from Montreal:**

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

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

Caspian	Dec. 10
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24
Hibernian	Jan. 7

**Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:**

Cabin	\$20.00
Steerage	6.00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.  
Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool and at  
Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the  
Western States.

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

H. & A. ALLAN,

Cor. Youville and Common Sts., Montreal.

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

**W. DANGERFIELD,**

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

**GEORGE PAYNE,**  
GUN MAKER,

Dealer in Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Requisites.  
Repairs promptly attended to.

111 St. Antoine St., Corner Cathedral St.,

MONTREAL.

**JAMES GOULDEN,**

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

175 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

MONTREAL.

**GALBRAITH & CO.,**

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 378 Notre Dame Street, (Corner of St. John St.)

MONTREAL.

JOHN GALBRAITH, Manager.

**MOVING! MOVING!!**

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR MOVING

AT

380 DORCHESTER STREET,

**SIMPSON'S EXPRESS.**

**FOR SALE.**

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

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

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

## Insolvent Act of 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

HEDWIDGE B. LANGEVIN, wife separated as to property from Eugene Fenion, Veterinary Surgeon, both of the Parish of La Nativité de la Sainte Vierge d'Hochelaga, District of Montreal, and by the latter duly authorized, Trader,  
An Insolvent.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at the office of Lajoie, Perrault & Seath, Nos. 64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, A.D., 1878, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon,

to receive statements of affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

C. O. PERRAULT,  
Official Assignee.

Office of  
LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,  
Montreal, Dec. 3, 1878.



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**  
OF CANADA.

STEAMSHIP "TEXAS,"

Of the Dominion Line, will sail from PORTLAND, Me.,

TO GLASGOW DIRECT,

ABOUT THE END OF JANUARY NEXT.

For rates of Freight on grain, flour, oatmeal, apples, butter and cheese, apply to JOHN PORTEOUS, General Freight Agent, Montreal.  
Other Steamers for Glasgow will be despatched during the winter, of which due notice will be given.

JOSEPH HICKSON,  
General Manager.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED UP TO THE 31st inst., for the supply of Timber and Lumber required for the construction and repair of Rolling Stock for the ensuing year.

Specifications may be obtained on application to Mr. HUBERT WALLIS, the Company's Mechanical Superintendent at Montreal.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JOSEPH HICKSON,  
General Manager.

Montreal, December 6th, 1878.

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R. R. LINE.

Leave Montreal: 4 p.m. for New York, and 9 a.m., 4:10 p.m. for Boston.  
New York Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy; also, between St. Albans and Boston via Fitchburg, and Paris Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

9 a.m., Day Express for Boston via Lowell.  
4 p.m., Mail for Waterbury.  
4 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, also for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving in Boston 7 a.m., and New York 7:15 a.m. next morning.  
6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m., via Fitchburg 7:30 a.m., Troy at 7:40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 6:45 p.m.  
Night Express leaves Boston at 5:35 p.m., via Lowell, via Fitchburg 6 p.m., and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m.  
Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 8:30 p.m., arriving in Montreal 11 a.m., excepting Saturday nights when it will leave New York at 4 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. Sunday morning.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 156 St. James street, Boston Office, 322 Washington street.

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

S. W. CUMMINGS,  
Genl. Passenger Agent.  
Montreal, 10th June, 1878.

(First manufactured 1838.)

## ROWNTREE'S PRIZE MEDAL ROCK COCOA.

Contains No Starch, Farina or other Adulterant.

Thousands are unable to take Cocoa because the varieties commonly sold are mixed with Starch, Farina or other farinaceous compound under the plea of rendering them soluble, while in reality making them *thick, heavy and indigestible*, consumers of which are actually imbibing the seeds of

### DYSPEPSIA IN THE BREAKFAST CUP.

DETECTION OF ADULTERATION. } Fortunately this adulteration may easily be detected, for if *Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of Starch, Farina, or some other compound.*

Rowntree's Prize Medal Rock Cocoa contains only Cocoa and Sugar, and retains all the original richness of the Cocoa Nib, and is not weakened by admixture with Farina. It is therefore strongly recommended to all who require a

NOURISHING, STRENGTHENING AND GENUINE BEVERAGE.

Made only by HENRY J. ROWNTREE & CO., YORK, ENGLAND, and supplied to the trade by

WM. JOHNSON, 28 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., SOLE AGENT.

## JOHN MOIR & SON,

London, Aberdeen and Seville (Spain),

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

### MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES,

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

### MOIR'S ORANGE MARMALADE,

### MOIR'S MIXED PICKLES, CHUTNEYS, SOUPS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

### DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.

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

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH THESE GOODS BY

WM. JOHNSON, 28 St. Francois Xavier Street. SOLE AGENCY.

### GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

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

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

Until further notice, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA Depot as follows:—

Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.  
Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.  
Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. and 4.10 p.m.  
Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.40 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.  
Train for St. Jerome at 5.00 p.m.  
Train from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.  
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.  
For Tickets and other information, apply at the General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

C. A. SCOTT,  
General Superintendent.

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

ELOCUTION.  
MR. NEIL WARNER is prepared to give LESSONS in ELOCUTION at No. 58 Victoria street. Gentlemen's Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Private Lessons if preferred. Instructions given at Academies and Schools on moderate terms.



OLDEST SEWING-MACHINE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

J. D. LAWLOR,  
MANUFACTURER OF

LAWLOR'S SINGER AND HOWE SEWING-MACHINES.

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

A call before purchasing elsewhere respectfully solicited.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

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

GALLERY,

ON THE

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

A trial respectfully solicited.

G. C. ARLESS

## VICTORIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, Hamilton, Ontario.

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

WATER WORKS BRANCH

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

GENERAL BRANCH:

On Farm or other non-hazardous property only.

RATES—Exceptionally low, and prompt payment of losses.

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

## Competent

## Testimony.

FROM CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

CLAREHURST, COLD SPRING, June 22, 1874.

DEAR MR. WEBER:

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

Very truly yours,  
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

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

# WEBER PIANOS

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

### A COMPLETE STOCK

including all styles of these superb instruments, IN RICH ROSEWOOD CASES,

will be found in our Warerooms,

183 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY,

183 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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