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MONTREAL.—THE DRAWING ROOM. THE ARRIVAL AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.—By C. KENDRICK

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 113.—THE HON. OLIVER MOWAT,

PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

Mr. Mowat's record has already appeared in these pages. In October last it will be remembered that on the resignation of the Ontario Ministry, he was called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a new ministry, and accepted the charge, since which time he has remained at the head of the Provincial Government.

No. 114.—JUDGE MACQUEEN.

David Shank Macqueen was born in the City of Quebec on the 12th September, 1811. He is the son of Captain Alexander Macqueen of the Canadian Fencibles, then stationed at Quebec. Captain Macqueen was a native of Skye, and came out to Canada with the Queen's Rangers. He was the son of the Rev. William Macqueen, who was the fourth generation of the family following each other as ministers in Skye, and nephew of the Rev. and learned Dr. Donald Macqueen, who was so favourably mentioned by Boswell in Dr. Johnson's "Tour to the Hebrides." D. S. Macqueen's mother was Grace Fraser, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Fraser. Mr. Macqueen was educated at Cornwall Grammar School, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D. D. He studied law four years at Brockville, with the late D. B. O. Ford, then of the firm of Ford & Bogart, and one year at Toronto, with the late Hon. Henry Sherwood. He was admitted to the bar on the 13th August, 1839. After the rebellion broke out in Lower Canada he went, in January, 1835, with a detachment down the Rapids, from Brockville to Cornwall, in charge of arms for the Glengarry Militia. Upon his return he was appointed a Lieutenant in a Troop of Cavalry under Captain Harvey, and was sent in charge of a steamer to Dickenson's Landing, to bring up the headquarters of the Thirty-second and Eighty-third Regiments, under command of Captains Markham and Colquhoun. He was afterwards appointed a Captain in the Queen's Royal Borderers, a regiment raised under the authority of Sir John Colborne, then Commander of the Forces, and commanded by Colonel McMullan, of Perth. Having assisted in raising his company, he was gazetted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and served six months in the corps at Brockville. In November, 1838, he served as a volunteer marine on H. M. steamer "Experiment." In 1845 Mr. Macqueen was appointed Commissioner of Bankrupts for the District of Brock, and on the 26th May of the same year was appointed by the Draper administration—*tempore* Lord Metcalfe—Judge of the County Court of the District (now the County of Oxford), which office he still holds.

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's, Nfld., January 8, 1873.

FACTS ABOUT OUR COD FISHERY—DESTINATION OF THE COD.

We are now busy in shipping our grand staple, the cod, for foreign markets. How universal is the taste for this fine fish may be judged of from the extent and variety of our customers. We ship it in large quantities to Brazil; and there is hardly an inhabited corner in that vast empire where the Newfoundland cod is not to be found, being carried on the backs of mules from the sea coast into the most distant provinces of the interior. The negroes of the West Indies welcome it as a grateful addition to their vegetable diet. To all parts of the Mediterranean it finds its way; Italians, Greeks and Sicilians equally relishing the produce of our sea harvest. The Spaniards and Portuguese are our best customers, and all over the sunny peninsula, the "baccalao" has been a standing dish since the days of Cervantes, who makes special mention of our cod, in his "Don Quixote," under that name. In Britain, the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia we have thousands of customers. The inhabitants of the warmer regions of the globe, however, appear to have a special liking for our dried and salted cod, and to them it is almost an indispensable article of food. The more extensively Brazil, Spain and Italy are opened up by railways and other means of transit, the greater will be the demand for our cod, as the cost will be lessened to distant consumers, and the area of our customers extended. Roman Catholic countries are our best patrons, and we Newfoundlanders have no reason to wish for a reduction in the number of fast days appointed by the Catholic Church, as on these festivals flesh is prohibited. The advancing price of fresh meat of all kinds, in various countries, is also rapidly increasing the demand for cod, and has considerably enhanced its value. During the last few years the price at which codfish have been sold here has ranged from eighteen to twenty-one shillings per quintal, for the best merchantable variety. Ten years ago the average price was from twelve to fifteen shillings. When we take into account the rapid extension of the railway system in those countries to which the bulk of our cod is sent, the enhanced price of beef, mutton, &c., and the increasing taste for fish, as an article of food promotive of health, it is easy to see that the prospects of Newfoundland, as a fish-producing country, are very encouraging. There is no fear whatever of a falling off in the consumption of our great staple, and the price is likely to advance. An increase of profits will stimulate fishing enterprise here, and lead to improved appliances in the catching and curing of fish, and thus introduce greater comforts and progressive tendencies among our fishing population.

THE CURE OF CODFISH.

It is curious to note the history of a codfish, from the moment when, on the hook of the fisherman, it is dragged from its native element, till it disappears down the throat of a "human" on the banks of the Amazon, the Parana, the Tagus or the Po. After a few expiring wriggles (and it is a

sensible to pain) the cod is flung from the fisherman's boat upon the rough "stage," where it is seized by the "cut-throat" who cuts the fish open across the throat and down the belly, and then passes it to the "header." This operator proceeds to extract the liver, which is dropped into a vessel by his side, to be converted into cod-liver oil, the great specific for scrofulous diseases, especially consumption. He then tears out the entrails, and wrenches off the head, and throws these into another receptacle, to be preserved for the farmer, to mix with bog and earth, and form a most fertilizing manure, and thus ultimately to enter into the composition of beef, mutton and human nature. The tongue, however, is taken out, and also the "sounds" or air bladder; and these, fresh or pickled, are an excellent article of food. The fish is then passed to "the splitter," who by a dexterous movement cuts out the backbone nearly to the tail, and thus lays the fish entirely open, and capable of being laid flat on its back. This is the nicest part of the operation, and the splitter always commands higher wages than the other operators. The "salter" next takes the fish and washes it well from all particles of blood, salts it, and places it in piles to drain. After lying the proper length of time it is taken from the pile, washed and spread to dry on the "flake," which is formed of spruce boughs supported by a frame-work resting on upright poles. Here the cod are spread out individually, to bleach by exposure to sun and air, and during this process require constant attention. At night, or on the approach of rain, they are made up into little round heaps, with the skin outward, in which state they look very much like small haystacks. These heaps are technically called "steeples." When the "bloom" or whitish appearance, which after a time they assume, comes out on the dried fish, the process is finished, and they are then quite ready for storing. On being conveyed to the premises of the exporting merchant, they are first "culled" or assorted into four different kinds, known as Merchantable, Madaira, West India and Dun—or broken fish. The first is prime fish; the second nearly as good; the third is intended for the stomachs of negroes; and the fourth, which is incapable of keeping, is used at home. The cod sent to hot countries is packed, by screw-power, in small casks called "drums"; that which goes to the Mediterranean is usually exported in bulk.

GATHER UP THE FRAGMENTS.

We do not regard any portion of the cod as useless. The head is sometimes cooked and eaten, more frequently along with the intestines it is converted into manure. In France an excellent fish guano is made from the offal of cod and other fish. From the swimming-bladder isinglass is made, almost equal to that yielded by the sturgeon. The roe is exported from this country to France, and there used as a ground-bait in the sardine fishery. The Norwegians give the head, with marine plants, to their cows, for the purpose of producing a greater proportion of milk; while the Icelanders give the vertebrae, ribs and bones to their cattle. There is no other fish so useful to man as the cod.

EARNINGS OF THE FISHERMEN.

Though the cod fishery is very precarious on the whole, yet the chances of success are very tempting. In the height of the season, when fish are plentiful, a fisherman will frequently take, with hook and line, twenty dollars worth of fish in one day, and, at times, considerably more. To do this, he must catch upwards of two hundred fish, weighing, when "green," about three-quarters of a ton. This may seem wonderful, but it is often done. A family of five individuals may thus earn from \$250 to \$400 or even \$500 during the fishing season of four months. If able to procure a cod seine they may make much more than this amount. There are times when, from the top of the hill which overlooks St. John's harbour, the calm sea appears almost alive with fish; some sporting on the surface of the water, flitting their tails occasionally into the air, the water, as far as could be seen, rippled and broken by their movements. But, then, on the other hand, the capricious shoals often keep far away from the fishing-grounds, and the poor fisherman returns at night with an empty boat; or, it may happen that the fish are gluttoned with feeding on the immense masses of caplin which, in June and July, come into the shallow waters to spawn; and then the luckless fisherman cannot entice them to bite at all. The turn of the cod-seine men then comes, in the latter case. The cod, in following their prey, get into the shallower waters, where the seine can reach them, and are taken, at times, in enormous quantities. Though the returns are thus precarious, yet there is a wonderful charm and excitement in the thought, as the fisherman leaps into his boat each morning, that he may return twenty dollars richer in the evening, if his "luck" is good. The fact is, such is the excellence of our natural resources of all kinds that the industrious man here can hardly fail to attain comfort and independence. The great bane of the fisherman is taking supplies on credit, idleness during the winter, and improvidence. Were our people educated, and the credit system curtailed as far as possible, agriculture and other industries promoted, there would be, on this fine island, as happy and prosperous a race as any under the sun.

THE CONSUMERS OF COD.

The country which takes most of our cod is Brazil, to which we sent, last year, 255,708 quintals; and, in 1870, 249,425 quintals. Spain comes next on our list of customers, having taken 171,259 quintals in 1870, and 149,747 quintals in 1871. Portugal is little behind Spain as a cod-eating country, our export of cod to Portugal, in 1870, being 167,559, and last year, 191,545 quintals. To the United Kingdom we sent, in 1871, 58,276 quintals, and, in 1870, 92,862 quintals. The United States, owing to the high import duty, took but 8,735 quintals last year, and 16,998 quintals in 1870. Nova Scotia is a pretty good customer, but I fancy its merchants buy our cod for re-shipment to the West Indies. Last year Nova Scotia took 49,579 quintals, and 33,914 in 1870. To the British West Indies we exported 77,978 quintals in 1871, and 31,372 to the French West Indies. We find customers for our cod even in the sunny isles of Greece, though the consumption there is not great, being, in 1870, 5,606 quintals, and, in 1871, 1,790. The consumption of our cod is extending in Italy since the introduction of a more liberal tariff. The Italians took of our cod, in 1870, 62,146, and, in 1871, 65,511 quintals. The bulk of the cod oil is sent to the United Kingdom, the quantity exported thither last year being 3,067 tons. Canada took 133 tons of cod oil, and the United States 455 tons. Of our refined cod liver oil we sent 177 tons last year to Britain, and 92 tons to the United States. Of cod roes we

sent to France 1,004 barrels, where it is used as ground-bait in the sardine fishery. Nova Scotia took 488 barrels of cod roes, and Spain 273. Lastly, of tongues and sounds we sent 59 kegs to Britain; 106 to Nova Scotia; 89 to the B. West Indies, and 103 kegs to the United States. Connoisseurs consider well-cooked sounds and tongues as a great delicacy. All true Newfoundlanders are passionately fond of them; and, when expatriated, endeavour, if possible, to procure a keg annually. When the article arrives they call together their friends and neighbours to rejoice with them over a supper of sounds and tongues. Should a quintal of cod from dear, old codland come at the same time, their bliss is complete.

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

Mr. Frank Buckland, writing in *Land and Water*, gives, in his own peculiar and happy style, a most interesting description of a visit to the great Aquarium at Brighton. We reproduce it for the perusal of those of our readers who take an interest in Natural History:

"Up to this time," says Mr. Buckland, "we air-breathing people have had but little dealings with the fishes of the sea; the only occasions on which we have had the opportunity of 'interviewing' them have been either when struggling for their lives with a sharp barbed hook through their jaws, or else as netted fish, jumping about in wild confusion as the seine is hauled up on the shore, or the purse of the trawl-net is emptied out on to the deck of the vessel. How different do these wondrous fish look now that they are tamed and made pets of!"

"The first idea that struck me was that fish are lazy creatures; as long as they get their grub regularly, and have nothing particular to do but to lounge about, they are perfectly happy. I know several people that are very fish-like in this respect.

"These Aquarium fish have nothing whatever to do except to stare at the visitors, who stare at them, a bit of glass alone intervening between the two representatives of the 'Vertebrate kingdom,' as Peter Parley would have it. 'A cat may look at a king,'—by the same rule why may not a cod make eyes at a Brighton belle? And, gracious me! I wish pretty young ladies would not come to the Aquarium when I am inspecting it. They take off my attention, and I can't really inspect the fish. It's too bad. I doubt very much whether any Brighton lassie could find a prettier object to put in her hat than a live herring. Mr. Lord's herrings at the Brighton Aquarium are perfectly beautiful. As they swim about their lovely scales glisten and glitter with gold, silver, and ruby colours all intermixed. I think it would puzzle even Wolfe, with all his talent, to paint a live herring. These herrings, too, seem to me to have artful-looking faces. They always swim together, and it appears to me they have a leader, who shows them the road. They swim up to the glass, halt like cavalry, then 'threes about,' and away they go again. They are rather restless; they want to go somewhere. Where do you want to go, my dear fish? Far, far away, no doubt, into the deep ocean sea-weed forests, doubtless. But we have got you now, and we intend to make you tell us some of your family secrets.

"Then, again, there are the mackerel—the same old mackerel that have been there ever since the Aquarium opened. Mr. Lord says they have grown considerably in size. Why not? they have nothing to do but eat, grow, and sleep; and Lord says he is certain they do sleep. All day long they are going round and round their tanks, ever restless. When Lord comes noiselessly at night, and turns on the light of his bull's-eye upon them, he sees them poised in the water perfectly motionless, not a fin moving. He says they are asleep. I agree with him. This is discovery No. 1, made at the Brighton Aquarium.

"The barnacles are very pretty objects. A stick was thrown ashore covered with goose barnacles. It was secured for the Aquarium, and it is truly a wondrous sight to see the shells of the barnacles wide open and the curious fan-like feelers of the animal within, working away incessantly, grasping at the water. I suppose they catch something, or they would not work so hard.

"There is a bottle floating in the barnacle tank, and some barnacles are attached to it. This bottle might have once contained some 'message from the sea,' written in pencil by some poor fellow who found the ship sinking under him in the mid Atlantic. The message perished, but the barnacles clung on to the bottle, and very pretty objects they are. There were some whitening formerly in the barnacle tank, but the whitening came round the barnacles, and bit off their feelers one by one as they put them out, so the whitening were shifted, and the barnacles have an easy time of it.

"The cod in the big tank have given me a new idea. *Quarta manus ab illo*. How unlike—how very unlike—a live cod is to the flabby, big-headed creature one sees on the fishmonger's slab! The live cod is an intelligent-looking creature. Truly he has an immense mouth and great rolling eyes, but can't he swim! He goes as easily and as swiftly as an express train. A slight move of his tail and away he goes, darting like an arrow. There is a big cod in the tank—such a fine fellow. I never saw such a big cod alive in captivity before. It is worth going all the way to Brighton to have a look at him. The other cod, smaller fellows, follow this big cod about the tank. I suppose they imagine he must know where he is, and 'tall about it,' so they keep in his wake. I have seen the same thing on land, little fish following big fish because they are big fish. So we see that size and swagger goes down as much among the fish as it does among our noble selves.

"What are the poets about? Funny fellows, these poets, they never write about comprehensible things. I would sooner translate one of those fearful choruses in Sophocles than ten lines of Tennyson. I say translate, because poetry has to be put into English nine times out of ten. Young men and young women rave about Tennyson; why—I am sure I don't know; but I am sure they don't understand what he means. I suppose they go on the principle of *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*. Why does not a poet therefore, write poetry about the Brighton aquarium fishes? Where is a modern Homer, or Virgil? they were poets, and they could write—only they were terrible nuisances in my schoolboy days.

"What, for instance, can be more lovely than the Sapphirine Gurnards? These pretty, like cat-faced fish, sit in a happy party all together at the bottom of the tank; shrimps suddenly arrive from above (it's dinner-time), in an instant they are all 'alive

oh!" they spread out their lovely fins and hunt the shrimps. Each fin has a margin of the most resplendent colours. Reader, you can't imagine how resplendent the colours are till you see them, and as the fish in numbers are swimming about the appearance is that of many gorgeous butterflies dancing a merry dance in a noon-day tropical sun. Well might this fish be called a 'butterfly fish.' He is very like a butterfly, first because he sits almost motionless for hours together, like a butterfly on a flower, and when disturbed he spreads his lovely wings and soars away, not into mid-air, but into mid-water. Come, come, my Winchester friends, some of you, do give us a few pretty Latin verses, or some neatly turned Greek lambics about the butterfly fish.

"As the very opposite to the butterfly fish commend me to the turtle. Deep down under many feet of water the poor old turtle is taking a deep sleep. He has a ridiculous look about him. He is dreaming, I am sure he is, or why did he just open one eye slowly and give a kind of a yawn. Poor old turtle: 'Wake up, my boy, here's the Lord Mayor's cook coming with a sharp knife; the pot's a boiling, and I fancy I see the inscription on your shell—'soup-to-morrow.' The conger eels have taken advantage of your sleepiness, you lazy old turtle, for I see four or five of them under your shell. I tap the glass, 'Hi! hi! wake up, old man; here is Mr. Lord with a nice basket of sea grass for your dinner, and some bits of fish for your cousins, the hawk's bill turtles.' But the old turtle said to me, 'How the d—can I possibly keep awake in this cursed cold water; my toes are cold; bring me a blanket, a glass of hot grog, and a pipe.' 'Never mind, my shell-backed friend,' I said, 'Lord will bring a steam pipe into your tank in a day or so to warm you, and then you must wake up, and be a little more civil to the visitors, instead of lying there like a fat hog in a sty. If you don't wake up you will be made into soup for the directors' dinner; so you had better mind.'

"Sea-horses—*Hippocampus*. Funny little fellows in a pretty Aquarium all to themselves; curious horse-like heads and little fins which shake like horse's ears. They have also a long fin on their backs, not unlike a horse's mane, and they make it quiver every now and then so that the fin seems to vibrate. But why hold on so with your tails, my pretty little fellows? You can swim if you like, I know. See, there's one of you is eating a sandhopper, catching him with his trumpet-shaped mouth. Brave little sea-horse! you shall be first favourite for Neptune next Derby!

"Again, the Dog-fish. Pray, 'Mr. Piked Dog,' what is the use of the spine in your back fin? and why, 'Mr. Spotted Dog,' are you spotted, and why do you keep moving the valve over your nostril so quickly? If I were a merman I would get a pack of you 'Sea-Dogs' together. I would ride a Hippocampus, and we would have some fine sport hunting the herrings and the pilchards. What sport we would have!

"I could write more, but space forbids. I must conclude by congratulating the directors of the Brighton Aquarium upon the great advance they have already made, even in this short time. To our energetic friend Henry Lee they all (with myself and Mr. Bartlett of the Zoological Gardens) acknowledge that they owe very much. Lee so kindly came forward at a critical moment when Lord was ill, and worked hard and well for his friend, the company, and the public; and I am sure he must feel gratified at the present condition of the Aquarium.

Still much remains to be done to develop this great marine laboratory, which promises not only to be a place of amusement and instruction, but also to serve as a key which will in time unlock many of the secrets of fish life, of the utmost commercial and national importance, that now remain hidden in the vast abyss of the ocean. Rest assured that, as far as I can, I shall do all I possibly am able to assist the directors and our little band of 'Practical Natural History' friends to make the Brighton Aquarium what it fairly promises to be—one of the most important of British institutions—the inauguration of a new era of knowledge and commercial prosperity.

Home Items.

The small-pox is disappearing from Yarmouth, N. S. Endeavours are being made to induce Father Burke to visit Quebec.

Hon. T. J. McAlpine, a distinguished American engineer, has been associated with Samuel Keefer and C. S. Gizowski to report on the Welland Canal improvements.

Applications are to be made to Parliament to incorporate the Acadia S.S. Co., whose boats will run to and from Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and United States ports.

The Ottawa Citizen states that the Canadian Pacific Railway has reached a stage which ensures its commencement at an early day. The Board of Directors has been appointed, and names will be made public as soon as necessary preliminaries have been settled.

The *Montreal* learns that an arrangement has been entered into between the authorities of the Dominion and Major Shaw, lately Immigration Agent, for the settlement of a Scotch colony in the Province. One hundred families are to be settled upon free lots the first year, and two hundred the next year.

Last Saturday's *Gazette* contains the official notice of the appointment of the Hon. William Muirhead, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, to the Senate, in place of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, resigned; also of the Hon. Alexander Vidal, of Sarnia, in the place of the Hon. Roderick Matheson, deceased.

A meeting was held at Woodstock, Ont., on Friday last, by those interested in constructing a line of railway to connect St. Mary's with Woodstock and Toronto, via the Credit Valley road. It is claimed by the projectors of the road that if constructed it would throw the trade of a large section of the country into Toronto which now seeks the Hamilton market.

Judgment was rendered at Quebec on the 16th instant in the case of the City Bank vs. the Bank of Montreal by their Honours Justices Polette, Taschereau and Dunkin, confirming the judgment obtained by the City Bank against the Bank of Montreal in the Superior Court, to guarantee the City Bank against Sanderson's checks, cashed by the Banque Nationale to the amount of \$95,000. The court was unanimous in favour of the City Bank.

THEY EXCEL.—Doctor Joseph's Sarsaparilla or Vegetable Pills now superiorly sugar-coated cannot be excelled as a Family Medicine for general purposes.

The Pill contains the active properties of Mandrake and Dandelion, as well as compound Extract of Colocynthis and Extract of Hyoseyamus. Test them for your own satisfaction. One box contains about 25 Pills, and each Pill is a sufficient dose for an adult in ordinary cases. Try them. 7-1 d

Miscellaneous.

Pullman cars are to be introduced shortly on the Midland Railway of England.

The Shah of Persia is about to visit Europe in April, with a suite of some fifty persons.

It is said that the wife of Père Hyacinthe had all her fortune in the bank of Bowles Brothers, and that both are now penniless.

The project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been revived. It is said that M. de Lesseps will superintend the work.

A novel kind of exhibition will shortly be held in London, viz., of specimens of all kinds of tobacco pipes, tobacco grinders, &c., made before 1800.

The Irish University Bill has been drawn, and, according to the *Court Journal*, is of a most sweeping character, entirely destroying Trinity College.

A new species of game has made its appearance in Paris—no less than Marmots from Piedmont. The meat is said to be particularly good, and to promote sleep. Oh!

The Dublin grocers and vintners have subscribed a sum of £2,000, in lieu of the Christmas-boxes usually given to their customers, for the relief of the poor in the city.

The Roman Catholics of Munich have organized a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The party were to have set out on the 11th inst., and proposed remaining away for about six weeks.

Her Majesty the Queen has contributed £200, and the Prince of Wales 100 guineas, in aid of the Danish Inundation Fund. The Princess of Wales had previously contributed £100.

A Mr. Smith, a Mormon emissary, has been interviewing President Thiers, and expounding the tenets of his faith. The President was not converted, but was considerably amused.

The highest accounts are given of the Prince Imperial. He is said to be a lad of very great ability and promise, and the professors at Woolwich expect that he will do great things.

The English Old Testament revisers have just brought their fourteenth session to an end. The revision has been continued to the end of Deuteronomy, leaving chapters 32 and 33 for the next meeting.

The ladies of the congregation of a certain fashionable Ritualistic Church in London have formed themselves into a society called "The Phœbes," the members of which are pledged to do the church-cleaning themselves.

Sir Peter Tall, who is well known in this country for his kindness and attention to the Canadian representatives at Wimbledon, has been nominated for the representation of Orkney and Shetland. Mr. Laiding is his opponent.

If all Californian hams are as precious as one lately bought by a Swiss innkeeper there will be a rapid increase in the demand. On carving the ham the lucky Swiss found in it a gold nugget the size of a walnut, of the finest gold, and weighing over 100.

The Cavour family is in danger of becoming extinct. The young Marquis Alnardo, nephew of the great Italian Minister, son of Count Gustavo de Cavour, and the only remaining male branch of the family, is seriously attacked with slow consumption.

The Cobden Club are going to call a free trade congress for next summer. When the foreign delegates—many of whom will be literary men—are assembled in London, perhaps it may be possible to make a fresh move in the direction of international copyright.

Alexander Dumas is anxious for the honour of retrieving for France her lost territory. A Berlin theatrical agent recently offered him £200 for the right to represent the *Femine de Claude* at Berlin. The patriotic author wrote back, "The sum is insufficient. I require Alsace."

In right of his descent from heiresses the present Duke of Athole has a shield of more than a thousand quarterings. As a set-off against this accumulation of heiresses combined in the possessor of one Scotch dukedom, it is a curious circumstance that another Scotch duke, Montrose, is the representative of ancestors quite as illustrious—courtiers and cavaliers *par excellence*—not one of whom, from their first appearance in history, found favour with an heiress. Consequently the Graham shield has no quartering.

A Russian inventor has produced a new weapon, the kulomet or hand mitrailleuse. It is of simple construction, and may be used by the soldier on any ground, however hilly, just like a rifle. It is comparatively cheaper and simpler than the breech-loaders used by European armies, and a soldier armed with it can under all circumstances fire three as rapidly as with the needle-gun; in battle it will fire twenty-four shots a minute, while other breech-loaders only fire from twelve to thirteen a minute. Any rifle may be converted into a kulomet, and any cartridges may be used with them.

Mr. Gladstone has replied to a Fenian sympathiser. He is asked:—'Can you, as an Englishman, tell Irishmen, as such, that you have done to them and theirs in the same case that you and yours would be done by? Or can you, as a son of man, tell Him, the Son of Man, that you have dealt, and are still dealing with His, your own fellow man, as he commanded?' His reply, through his secretary, is as follows:—'10, Downing Street, November 30, 1872. Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 28th inst., and to inform you that he has no difficulty in answering the two questions, with which you conclude, by a clear affirmative. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. A. Golley.'

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Independence Belge* gives some information regarding the Russian expedition to Khiva. The troops commanded by Colonel Markosow have penetrated to the steppes of the Turkomans. One division, crossing the Gulf of Balakha to a place near Belek, gained the Tapiatan road, where it was joined by the second division. A numerous body of Turkomans having ventured an attack upon one of the detachments was repulsed with considerable losses, while on the side of the Russians there were only one man killed and two wounded. The army of the Khan is composed of some hundreds of badly armed slaves, and does not appear to counter-balance its numerical weakness by any military enthusiasm. Accordingly, the approach of the Russian troops, which it is felt impossible seriously to oppose, inspires a perfect panic in Khiva. The Prime Minister alone cherishes any illusions regarding the respective powers of the two armies and the results of an encounter. Information regarding the condition of the Russian prisoners at Khiva has reached St. Petersburg. They are said to be treated with sufficient gentleness by the Khan, a young man, twenty-four years of age, who is greatly beloved by his people.

Our Illustrations.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DRAWING-ROOM.

On Tuesday week, the 14th inst., H. E. the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin held their first Drawing-Room at the St. Lawrence Hall. The reception was very well attended, nearly eight hundred people having the honour to be presented to their Excellencies. Our artists contribute this week several sketches in connection with the affair—one page being entirely devoted to the illustration of humorous incidents, which were by no means wanting during the evening.

Biographies of the

HON. OLIVER MOWAT,

and of

JUDGE MACQUEEN

will be found on another page.

YALE, B. C.

The town of Yale occupies a pleasant position on the Fraser River, at the point where the stream becomes navigable to the ocean. The Fraser, as most of our readers already know, is one of the finest rivers in British Columbia, and is equally remarkable for the tortuous course it pursues, its extraordinary resources, and the beauty of the scenery through which it passes. It rises in the glacier region of the Rocky Mountains, and flows 150 miles toward the North-West. It then turns abruptly, and proceeds about 400 miles due south; then starts back, and, reflecting at a right angle, flows north-westwards once more to its terminus in the Straits of Georgia. From Yale down the valley of the river is extremely fertile, while its banks and those of its tributaries are rich in auriferous deposit.

OTTER ISLAND.

This island lies off Otter Head, on the North Shore of Lake Superior, N.N.W. of Michipicoten Island, about half-way between Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William. The scenery along this part of the coast is very beautiful, though of the wild, rugged character so often met with on Lake Superior.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO MONTMORENCI.

During his recent stay in Quebec, His Excellency accepted an invitation from the Stadacona Hunt and Driving Club to join an excursion to Montmorenci. Thursday, the 9th inst., was the day selected for the trip, and at noon the members of the club assembled with their tandems and teams on the Place d'Armes. At half-past twelve the "assembly" was sounded, the traps were got into line, Lord Dufferin with Major Montizambert leading. A large crowd had turned out to witness the procession, which numbered some sixty sleighs. After a cold drive of over two hours along the bleak Beauport Road, the party arrived at the seignorial residence of Geo. Benson Hall, Esq., who had made preparations for their reception and entertainment. Here luncheon was served, after which the host escorted his visitors over the quaint old manorial house. By this time the arrangements for a visit to the Cone were completed. A number of country wood-sleighs were in attendance, and in these the visitors made the descent of the "Corkscrew," the zigzag and tortuous road which leads down the face of the precipice to the foot of the Falls. Here a number of men and boys were drawn up with sleighs and toboggans for the use of those who chose to make the descent of the Cone. His Excellency first proceeded to the top with a guide and inaugurated the slide. The spray from the falls was falling heavily, and those who visited the top were speedily drenched. Accordingly the ladies contented themselves with merely witnessing the sport. After some time spent at the Cone, the ascent of the long hill was made, and on reaching the manor took leave of their host, re-entered their sleighs, and started for home. The city was reached at half-past five, and after taking leave of His Excellency the party dispersed to prepare for the ball at the Skating Rink that night.

The sketches by Mr. Wilkinson show the start from St. Denis Street, the party making their way down Corkscrew Hill.

An account of

THE SAND BLAST

is given on the same page as the illustration.

"OFF PORTLAND."

This illustration represents a portion of the island off Portland, (Eng.) with the Breakwater, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort in 1849. The estimated cost was £600,000, but probably this has been far exceeded by "extras." It encloses a roadstead of four miles in extent, embracing an area of 1,500 acres of deep water, sheltered from every wind, and with good holding ground for ships' anchors. Beyond the steep bluffs to the right of the picture—at the summit of which are the Verne Fortifications—is the convict establishment, situated in a part of the island called the Grove, and erected in 1849. The average number of convicts detained here is about 1,500, who are employed in quarrying the freestone with which the island abounds. The maintenance of each of these prisoners costs the rate-payers about thirty-five pounds per annum.

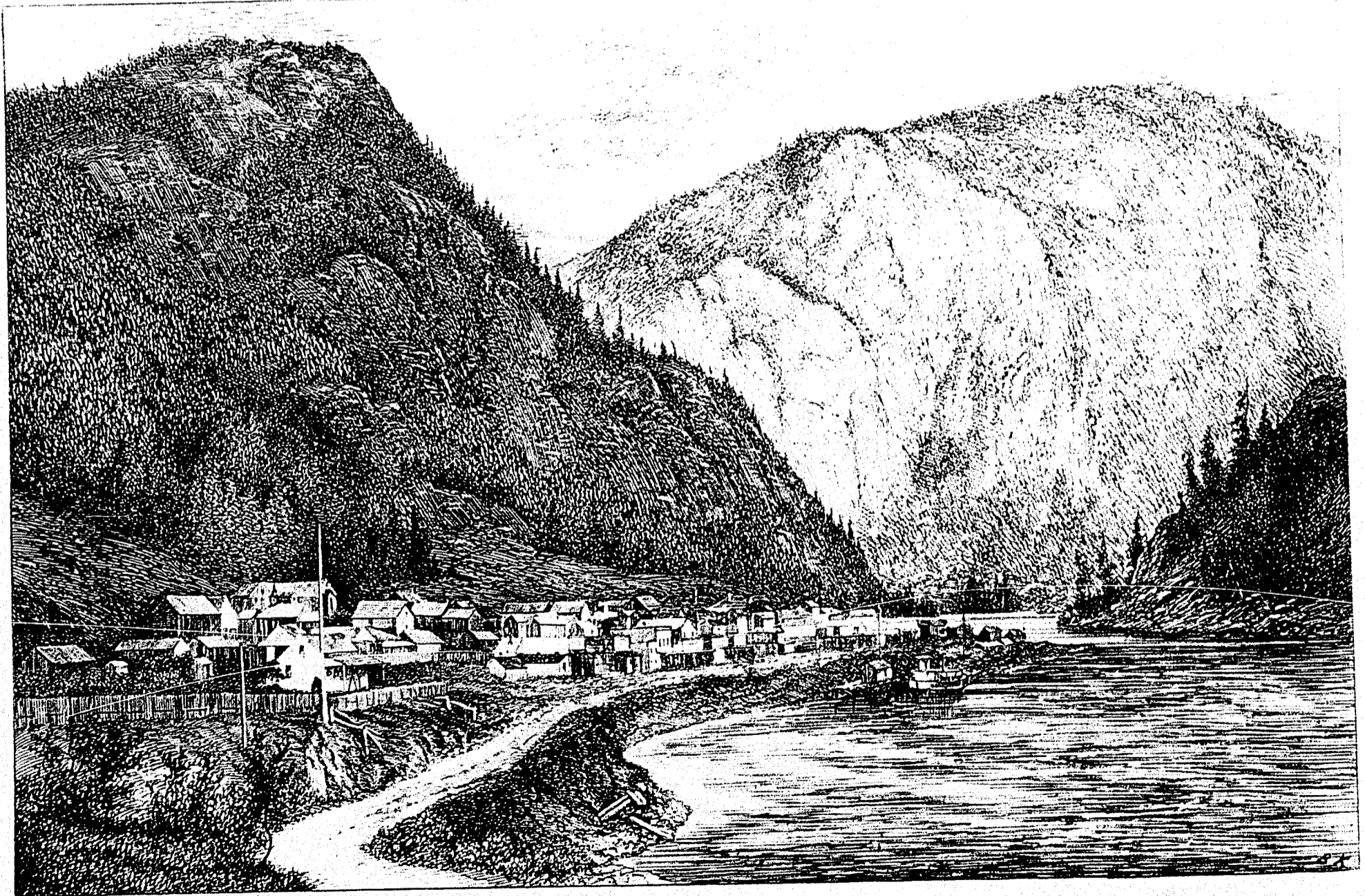
OUR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—The result of much scientific research and experiment has within the last few years enabled the medical profession to supply to the human system, where impaired or inactive, the power which assimilates our food. This is now known as "Morson's Pepsine," and is prescribed as wine, globules, and lozenges, with full directions. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. There are many imitations, but Morson and Son, the original manufacturers, are practical chemists, and the "Pepsine" prepared by them is warranted, and bears their labels and trade-mark. It is sold by all chemists in bottles 3s., and boxes from 2s. 6d., but purchasers should see the name

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T. MORSON & SON.



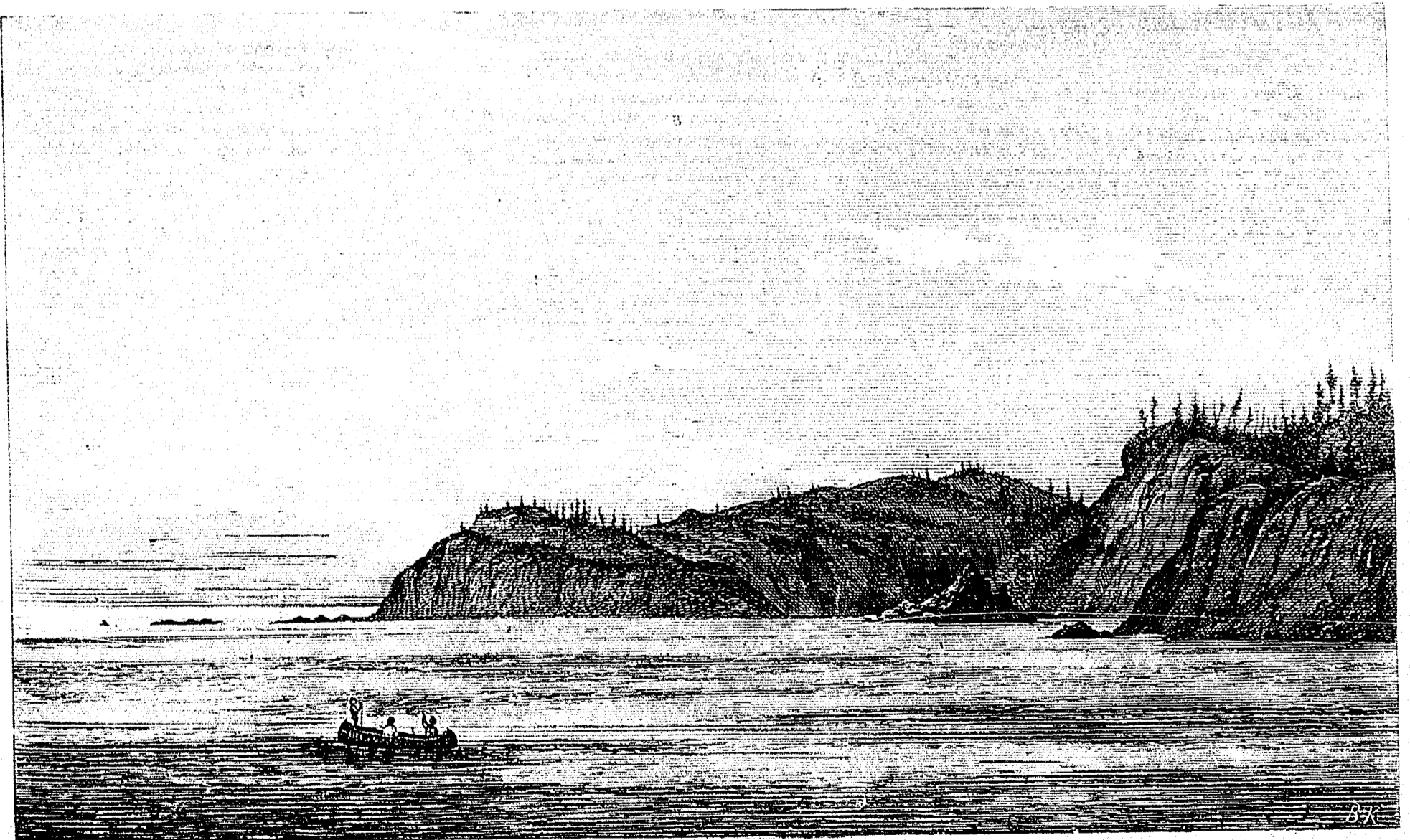
HON. OLIVER MOWAT, PREMIER OF ONTARIO
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN & FRASER



BRITISH COLUMBIA — VALE, THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE FRASER RIVER.



JUDGE MACQUEEN, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN & FRASER



OTTER ISLAND, NEAR OTTER HEAD, LAKE SUPERIOR.—FROM A SKETCH BY WM. ARMSTRONG.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

SUNDAY.	Jan. 26.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Bernadotte born. 1764. Dr. Jenner died. 1823. Francis Jeffery died. 1853. P. O. Money Order System introduced in Canada. 1855.
MONDAY.	" 27.—Mozart born. 1756. First Settlement of New South Wales. 1788. Independence of Greece proclaimed. 1821. Audubon died. 1851. Selection of Ottawa as Seat of Government announced. 1858.
TUESDAY.	" 28.—Sir Francis Drake died. 1595. Sir Thos. Bodley died. 1612. Peter the Great died. 1725. Prescott died. 1853. Capitulation of Paris signed. 1871.
WEDNESDAY.	" 29.—Swedenborg born. 1688. Thomas Paine born. 1737. Fichte died. 1814. George III. died. 1820. Aberdeen Ministry resigned. 1853. Victoria Cross instituted. 1856.
THURSDAY.	" 30.—Charles I. beheaded. 1649. Rollin born. 1661. Walter Savage Landor born. 1775.
FRIDAY.	" 31.—Ben Jonson born. 1574. Prince Charles Edward Stuart died. 1788. Earl of Elgin Governor-General. 1847.
SATURDAY.	" 1.—Coke born. 1551. Kemble born. 1757. Battle of Brienne. 1814. Parliament House, Quebec, burnt. 1854.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain several sketches illustrative of the proceedings in connection with

THE STAY OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN MONTREAL,

viz., of

THE SNOW-SHOE TRAMP BY TORCHLIGHT

and of

THE VISITS OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES TO
M'GILL COLLEGE,

and to

THE CONVENT OF THE NUNS OF THE
CONGREGATION AT VILLA MARIA.

There will also be a portrait of the late

SENATOR MATHESON,

with a biography by Mr. Fenning Taylor,

and a portrait of

PROFESSOR PEPPER.

accompanied by an autobiography. In a succeeding number will appear a paper, written for the News by Mr. Pepper, on

OPTICAL DELUSIONS.

OUR CHROMO.

Owing to the large number of copies of the Chromo now being printed the delivery to subscribers has been unavoidably delayed. We are printing in three tints more than we originally intended, and are thus necessarily somewhat behind. The work is being proceeded with with the utmost diligence, and our subscribers may expect the delivery at an early date.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND
MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.

Under the above title will be published, early in February, the first issue of a monthly publication, which will be the official exponent of the Government Patent Office at Ottawa, containing the short claim and specification of every patent issued by the Department, and a diagram, when practicable, of every article patented. To the official portion will be added an illustrated compendium of contemporary progress in science and mechanics. While invaluable to the inventor, mechanic, manufacturer, builder, trader, &c., this magazine will therefore also be a source of instructive and profitable reading to the public in general. The shape will be a large 8vo., half the size of the Canadian Illustrated News, and the issues are expected to vary from 32 to 64 pages or more each month. The price will be low for an illustrated periodical of its character, and at one dollar and a half per annum will be accessible to every mechanic throughout the Dominion. Further particulars will be given in our next issue. We may state that the publisher of this magazine will be Mr. George E. Desbarats, with whom the Government have made suitable arrangements to that effect.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—In answer to several communications respecting the Aneroid Barometer we beg to inform our readers that these instruments may be obtained from any respectable optician. Prices vary from \$6 to \$8. A gentleman in Montreal has two of the more delicate kind on hand—both new—which he especially imported for engineers, &c. The prices of the latter are \$15 and \$18.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS.—Owing to the publication from this office of the Canadian Patent Office Record and Mechanics' Magazine, announced in this column, we shall cease to make Science and Mechanics a distinctive feature of this paper. Articles on popular science will from time to time appear in our columns, and increased space will be given to the ladies' department.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

ANYONE who has followed the movements of His Excellency the Governor-General since his arrival in this country must have remarked that on the list of public institutions visited by him our educational establishments are largely represented. Nor is the prominence into which they are brought at all undue, and this Lord Dufferin fully comprehended. In all the cities he visited—in Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Quebec, and Montreal—he made a point of inspecting the principal schools, Catholic and Protestant alike, examining the systems in use, and remarking the results attained in each. Fully understanding the importance of education in any country, and especially in a new country such as this, His Excellency has manifested this marked interest in the cause of learning, and has availed himself of every occasion to impress upon the minds of the pupils at these institutions the great value of the training to which they are being subjected. His remarks on such occasions would form a very comprehensive essay on the question of education. They are invariably pregnant in meaning, and frequently convey a moral worthy of the very highest consideration. Such, among others, is a remark made by His Excellency during his visit to the Ottawa Ladies' College last month. After inquiring into the different subjects in which instruction is given at that establishment he asked whether cooking was one of the branches taught. And on being informed that it was intended to give that important study a place in the curriculum, he remarked: "It gives me great pleasure, in looking over the programme, to see that the science of cooking has not been overlooked. In a new country like this there can be no doubt but that the subject of domestic economy is one of very great importance. Particularly they should—the young ladies—study how to make their future husbands comfortable." It is not only in this very necessary branch that, it seems to us, the education of our young ladies is neglected. According to the present system too much time and attention is bestowed upon the study of foreign languages, to the neglect of the English language and literature. The majority of young ladies as they are now turned out at the high-class and expensive finishing-schools remind one of the Misses Norris, in Martin Chuzzlewit who "sang in all languages,—except their own,—German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swiss, but nothing native, nothing so low as native." Or, as the Boston Gazette complains of the young ladies of that city, they can quote Goethe and Schiller fluently, but cannot quote a single couplet of Pope, nor tell whether Washington Irving was an Englishman or an American. Only the case of our Canadian young ladies is worse than that of their American sisters. The time they spend on foreign languages is generally utterly lost. Sing they do in French and Italian, but how many of them have anything more than a very dim conception of the meaning of what they sing? As to quoting Goethe and Schiller, we fear the proportion of those who could even name the principal productions of these writers is lamentably small. The whole system of female education needs reforming. Greater attention should be given to really important branches and less stress laid on what are generally known as "accomplishments." The English language and literature should form one of the principal studies. The pupil having attained some proficiency in this department there is time enough to introduce her to the foreign tongues. French should by no means be neglected. Domestic economy should form a prominent feature in the course of instruction. And while the health of the mind is thus cared for, the health of the body should be maintained by the introduction of suitable gymnastic exercises.

MOVEMENTS OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin visited the St. Anne Street School, where an address was presented to Lord Dufferin. In the evening they had a dinner party, to which were invited the Bishop of Montreal and Mrs. Oxenden and Miss Bradshaw, the Mayor and Madame Cousol, the Hon. T. and Mrs. Ryan, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Starnes, Dr. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Mr. and Madame and M. de Covillier, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and the Rev. Mr. Norman. After dinner their Excellencies were present at Madame Papineau's ball in Sherbrooke Street.

On Wednesday Their Excellencies were present at the entertainment given by Mr. Alexander McGibbon to the snow-shoe clubs of the city.

On Thursday morning Their Excellencies inspected the Fire Brigade, and in the afternoon visited the Catholic Commercial Academy, where addresses were presented by the professors and the students. At the request of the Governor, two holidays were granted to the pupils. In the evening Their Excellencies had a dinner party at the St. Lawrence Hall, to which the following were invited: Sir Francis Hincks and Miss Hincks, and Mrs. Beresford, Mr. and Madame Deiker, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brydges, Hon. John and Mrs. Young, Hon. J. J. C. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hart, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Mackenzie and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. Worsley, Mlle. de Rocheblave, Mr. Russell Stephenson, Mr. Archer Clive, Mr. Armstrong.

On Friday afternoon H. E. the Governor-General, accompanied by Capt. Hamilton, A.D.C., drove out to the Montreal Curling Rink on Sherbrooke Street, where he enjoyed a quiet game with some members of the club.

On Saturday afternoon Their Excellencies visited the Ladies' Benevolent Institution on Berthelot Street, and were presented with an address. In the evening Their Excellencies had a dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, to which the following were invited: Sir Alexander and Lady Galt, Judge and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lorn Macdougall, Mr. and Mrs. Bellingham, Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. DeBellefeuille Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. John Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Dr. Hingston, Mr. Sherwood, Hon. Keith Tarmour, 60th Rifles.

On Sunday morning Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at the Cathedral, where a large and fashionable congregation was assembled. Service was conducted by His Lordship the Metropolitan.

On Monday the address of welcome to the Governor-General voted by the Dominion Board of Trade at its late annual meeting at Ottawa, was presented at the St. Lawrence Hall, the proceedings taking place in His Excellency's private apartments. The following delegates to the Board comprised the deputation: Henry Fry, President, Quebec; Hugh McLennan, John Kerry, Andrew Robertson, L. E. Morin, M. P. Ryan, M.P., W. W. Ogilvie, Robert Spratt and Thomas White, jr., Montreal; A. Fraser, Quebec; Hon. T. R. Jones and R. S. DeVeber, St. John, N.B.; John T. Wylie, Halifax, N.S.; Robert Wilkes, M.P., Toronto; and W. J. B. Patterson, Acting Secretary. After the presentation Their Excellencies visited the Protestant Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on the St. Antoine Road. Addresses were read on behalf of the Board of Governors, the Board of Managers, and the Teachers of the Institution in the one case, and on behalf of the pupils in the other. The party then drove to the House of Industry on Dorchester Street, where an address was presented. In the evening Their Excellencies had a dinner party, to which the following received invitations: La Comtesse de Beaujeu, Le Comte and Comtesse de Kersabiez, Mr. and Madame George Desbarats, Judge and Mrs. Monk, Judge and Mrs. Badgley, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mons. and Madame Papineau, Hon. Mr. Dorion, Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Scott, Mons. and Madame Ouimet, Monsieur Bourget, R. C. Bishop of Montreal, L'Aube Fabre, Mr. and Mrs. George Moffatt, and Mr. Alfred Brown.

On Tuesday afternoon Their Excellencies visited McGill College, where an address was read by the Chancellor of the University, to which the Governor-General made a lengthy reply. The members of Convocation were then presented to their Excellencies. After the ceremonial their Excellencies visited the Library, Museum and Laboratory, and other parts of the building. They then drove to the Normal School where the Countess, being somewhat fatigued, was entertained by a party of ladies, while an address was read to the Governor. In the evening their Excellencies, with a party of distinguished guests, were entertained at dinner at Souvenir by His Worship the Mayor and Madame Cousol.

On Wednesday afternoon their Excellencies visited the Church of the Gesù and St. Mary's College, on DeBleury Street, and the School of the Freres on Vitre Street.

THE MAGAZINES.

The third number of the Canadian Antiquarian has been received. This is a publication of very great merit which deserves to be extensively known and handsomely supported. We are sure there are many readers and students of Canadian History who are unaware that a periodical of this kind exists, and to such we take great pleasure in recommending the Antiquarian. They will find within its pages much matter of interest relating to the early history of the country, ancient manners and customs, and other information of a similar character. The current number contains a number of very readable articles on a variety of subjects. It opens with a paper on the Old Landmarks of the Richelieu, by Mr. John Desperance, who, as our readers are aware, is a valued contributor to the columns of the News. The writer goes over the old battle-fields and fortifications along the line of the river, including Isle-aux-Noix, St. Johns, Chambly, St. Charles, St. Denis, and Sorel. This is followed by an article on the paper money of the Provisional Government of Upper Canada in 1837, accompanying which is a fac-simile of one of the two-dollar notes issued by William Lyon Mackenzie on Navy Island. Mr. Miller gives an account of the mutiny of the 7th Fusiliers at Quebec in 1793, and an anonymous author contributes a description of a rare and extremely valuable Dutch edition of Vespuccius's famous letter to Lorenzo de Medici on his third American voyage. There are in this number several other original papers, as well as selections, of which our limited space forbids our giving a catalogue. The Antiquarian is published quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. The annual subscription is \$1.50, payable to Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Box 863 P. O. Montreal.

The Atlantic Monthly is the only American monthly that had been received at the time of going to press. It opens with an article by Mr. J. V. Blake on English Folk Songs, a subject in which the writer is evidently at home. Robert Dale Owen gives a second instalment of his autobiography, under the title, "Boy Life in a Scottish Country Seat." Mr. Parton contributes another paper on Jefferson, and W. D. Howells continues "A Chance Acquaintance," of which the aim and object appears to be to show the immense superiority of the citizens of the Republic to the vulgar English and the despised Canadians. Information of Goethe is always acceptable, and we welcome "A Curiosity of Literature" accordingly. The writer gives a most interesting account of Bettina's (Elizabeth Brentano) unfortunate effort to publish her English translation of "Goethe's Correspondence with a Child," from which several extracts are given. Another valuable paper is that on edible fungi, by Robert Morris Copeland. Prentice Mulford describes, in a pleasant, semi-humorous manner, a cruise in a revenue vessel along the Pacific coast. Among the poetical contributions "A Mystery," by Whittier, and Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's "Bride of Torrissdell," are especially deserving of mention.

OBITUARY.

SENATOR MATHESON.

The Hon. Roderick Matheson died at Perth on the morning of the 13th instant. A biographical sketch of the late Senator will appear in our next.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.

A despatch from London dated the 20th instant, announces the death, in his seventy-fourth year, of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriotheshley Noel, the celebrated English theologian and preacher. Mr. Noel was a younger son of Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart., and was born in 1799. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for some years occupied the pulpit of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. In 1848 he resigned this charge and severed his connection with the Church of England to enter the ministry among the Anabaptists. Mr. Noel was well known as a preacher and as a hard worker in connection with the City Mission and other similar societies. As an author he achieved a high reputation by his essays and letters, chiefly on religious subjects.

BARON LYTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, the great novelist, dramatist, and political and historical writer, died on the 13th inst. Lord Lytton was born in 1806, and was consequently in his sixty-eighth year. He was the third son of General William Earle Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Richard Warburton Lytton, of Knobworth, Herts. He was educated at Trinity College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he gave evidence of his literary talent by carrying off the Chancellor's Medal for the English poem on Sculpture. In 1826 he graduated B.A., and in 1835 M.A., and subsequently Oxford and Cambridge conferred on him the respective titles of D.C.L. and LL.D. In 1838 Mr. Lytton was created a baronet, on the occasion of Her Majesty's coronation, and in 1856, soon after the accession of power of Lord Derby's third administration, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton. In 1831 he represented St. Ives in the House of Commons; the following year he was returned for Lincoln, and in 1852 for Hertfordshire. He was Secretary for the Colonies in 1858-9. His lordship was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Lord Lytton's works are too well known to need recapitulation here.

Notes and Comments.

New Orleans does not appear to be exactly a paradise for emigrants. We read in the *Trepanne* that a gentleman advertising for garden labourers received no less than seventy applications—all from ex-patriated Alsations, who stated that there were over two hundred of their countrymen in the city asking employment and finding none.

While the newspapers in this country—or at least a very considerable number of them—are advocating an increase of pay for the Civil Service Officials, the Civil Servants in England are uniting their efforts in a similar direction. An organization has been formed with the object of obtaining an increase of salary in some extent proportionate to the increased cost of living. Delegates from the various departments of the service have had several meetings to determine upon the best way of placing their wants before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Government clerks, says the *Cour Journal*, do not, it need hardly be remarked, contemplate anything in the nature of a strike, but they will probably urge upon Mr. Lowe's attention the increased remuneration which the clerks in the Bank of England and other large establishments have recently received upon the very grounds put forth by the rank and file of Whitehall and Somerset House.

The clergy of a certain well-known Ritualist Church in the North-West of London, have set an example which their brethren of all creeds might follow with much benefit to their parishioners. On a certain evening in the week the girls' school is thrown open to the members of a religious association or guild connected with the church. Chess, draughts, and other amusements are supplied, as well as the leading daily and weekly papers. Women are invited to bring their work (but not their babies) with them. At a small charge they are able to get tea and bread and butter. The men are invited to bring their pipes, and are allowed to send out for beer. There is something practical about this arrangement which should recommend it at once to those who desire the welfare of the working-man. Total abstainers will of course object to the admission of malt liquors into the club, but without this we fear the scheme would not meet with much success. Of two evils, &c. Better that a man after a hard day's work should spend his evening in rational amusement with the concomitant of beer (taken under the watchful eye of his wife) than that he should fritter away his time in the tavern and the gambling-house.

Après of working men, Dean Stanley has been showing his appreciation of their worth in a manner which, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* very truly remarks, may not unreasonably make those jealous who rank a little above them in the social scale. Following the steps of a verger through the show places of a cathedral, and listening to his monotonous obituary of long-defunct knights and forgotten archbishops is, as most of us know, very dreary work indeed. If we ask questions, the guide is put out, and seldom answers them satisfactorily. Often he makes a stupid blunder, generally he mumbles some explanation which instructs nobody, and in a tone which forbids any further inquiry. So we pass on from chapel to chapel, visit crypt or chapter-house, and pay our shilling at last with the uneasy sense of having learned nothing by the inspection. The working-men, however, who were fortunate enough to be guided through Westminster Abbey by the Dean and by Lady Augusta Stanley must have learned more about that noble building than if they had walked through it a dozen times herded by a verger. A better kindness could not well be rendered by Dr. Stanley.

Notes and Queries.

All Communications intended for this Column must be addressed to the Editor, and endorsed "Notes and Queries."

"QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT."—Can any of your readers inform me where this phrase originally occurs?
J. L.

"THE HEAD OF BACON AND THE HEART OF L'HOPITAL."—To whom is this saying attributed, and to whom is it applied?
NESCIO QUIS.

[Malesherbes was the author of this saying, which he used in describing Turgot's character.—Ed.]

TOOTHPICKS MENTIONED BY A LATIN POET.—I remember having read, somewhere, that toothpicks are mentioned by one of the Latin poets—which one I do not remember. Can you give me any light on the subject?
NESCIO QUIS.

ST. FILLAN'S QUIGRICH.—In an account of St. Fillan, the hermit of Strathfillan, given in Chambers' "Book of Days," under date Jan. 9, the following passage occurs:

"The head of St. Fillan's crozier, called the *Quigrich*, of silver gilt, elegantly carved, and with a jewel in front, remained at Killin, in the possession of a peasant's family, by the representative of which it was conveyed some years ago to Canada, where it still exists."

Can any of your readers inform me of the whereabouts of this interesting relic?
F.

CANADA MENTIONED BY RABELAIS.—It may be interesting to some of the readers of the *News* to learn that Canada is mentioned by Rabelais. In the second chapter of the Fourth Book of Pantagruel he says:

"Au quatriesme (jour) descouvrirent une isle nommée Medamothi, belle à veill et plaisante, à cause du grand nombre des phares et hautes tours marbrines, desquelles tout le circuit estoit orné, qui n'estoit pas moins grand que de Canada."

The fourth book of Pantagruel was published in 1551, about the time of Roberval's second and unfortunate expedition to Canada.
K.

"AS MAD AS A HATTER."—The "hatter" of this proverb was originally "a nadder," the Old English for an adder, and the saying takes its signification from the fact that adders are easily enraged and terribly vicious when excited. Indeed, an infuriated adder has been known to chase a boy for upwards of a mile. "Nattered" is found in Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary with the signification of "ill-tempered;" and *natter* is the German word for adder.

"GETTING THE SACK"—Lola Montez ascribes the origin of this phrase to a comical contest which took place in the reign of Maximilian II. Two noblemen, one a German, the other a Spaniard, who had each rendered a great service to the Emperor, asked the hand of his daughter, Helena, in marriage. Maximilian replied that as he esteemed them both alike it was impossible for him to choose between them, and that, therefore, their own prowess must decide it; but not being willing to risk the loss of either of them by engaging in deadly combat, he ordered a large sack to be brought, and declared that he who should put his rival into it should have his fair Helena. The combat took place before the Imperial Court, and lasted one hour. The unhappy Spanish nobleman was first overcome, and the German baron succeeded in enveloping him in the sack, took him upon his back, and laid him at the feet of the Emperor.

WHO WAS MRS. PARTINGTON?—A writer in *Once a Week* gave, some time ago, the following account of the original of Mrs. Partington, whose maltreatment of the Queen's English is proverbial:

"The original Mrs. Partington was a respectable old lady, living near Sidmouth, in Devonshire. Her cottage was on the beach, and the incident on which her fame is based is best told in a passage from the speech of Sydney Smith at Taunton, in the year 1831, on the Lords' rejection of the Reform Bill: "The attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm at Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of that sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house, with mop and patterns, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up. But I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a stop or puddle; but she should not have meddled with a tempest." This speech is reprinted in the corrected edition of Sydney Smith's works, and this is, we believe, the first time of Mrs. Partington's name being mentioned. The immortality she has earned must be set down as due to Sydney Smith."

PITCH AND TOSS.—The following, respecting the antiquity of "pitch and toss," I found some time ago among the "Fugitive Notes" in *Once a Week*. It may interest some of the readers of this column.
K.

When was it that "pitch and toss" first began to be played? Turning over the pages of Macrobius's "Saturnalia" (circa A.D. 450) the other day, I found this reference to the games of the Roman street boys of the period: "Pueri, denarios in sublime jactantes, *Capita aut navis*. . . . exclamant." "The boys, throwing up coppers, cry 'heads or tails?'"

PRUNELLA.—The following are said to be the derivations of "Prunella" and "Prunello" in their various meanings:—"Prunella," a genus of plants, very astringent, a remedy for sore throats, is a corruption of the French word *brunelle*, which comes from the German *die brienne* (a sore throat), and *braune* (the quinsy). "Salt Prunella," or "Sel de Brunelle," is a mixture of nitre and soda for sore throats. "Prunello," a species of plum, from the French *prunelle*. "Prunello," a stuff used for making shoes and clerical gowns, is a corruption of *Brignolles*, where it was originally manufactured.

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—News from that country says that great progress is being made in the settlement of the various land questions; the Province is quite tranquil, and great hopefulness prevails.—The members of the Dominion Board of Trade were entertained on the 16th by the Ottawa Board of Trade at a grand banquet, given at the Russell House. The members of the Dominion Board returned home on Saturday. Those bound east had a narrow escape on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. About a mile from Prescott Junction the train went off the track, one of the cars falling over on its side. Fortunately the passengers escaped with a few bruises.

UNITED STATES.—The United States and Brazil mail steamship "Erie" has been burnt at sea. Boats were seen making for land, and probably the crew have made good their escape.—The report of the New England Shoe and Leather Association made at the annual meeting gives the total loss of the trade by the great fire at Boston as \$11,250,000.—Work has been commenced on the New York underground railway. It is expected that 1,000 men will be at work within a month. The road will be finished and in working order by the first of January, 1875.—A company of American capitalists have purchased Samana Bay and Peninsula from the Dominican Government. The company is granted almost all the rights of an independent government; will have its own flag, police and revenue officers, the right to construct railroads, charter vessels, &c. Any question arising between the company and the Dominican Government, it is stipulated, will be referred to some European power for arbitration. The capital of the company is twenty million dollars. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company intend to run a steamer between New York and Samana Bay next month. The company was formed with the following officers:—President, A. B. Stackwell; Vice-President, N. Spofford; Treasurer, Henry Clewes; Secretary, R. R. Hazard. Directors—Fred. Schuchardt, George Pullman, C. K. Garrison, Oliver Ames, Samuel G. Howe, Wm. G. Fargo, and S. L. M. Barlow.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The funeral of the ex-Emperor Napoleon took place on the 15th instant. At noon on the previous day the public were admitted to view the remains. Twenty-five thousand people came, including the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and Prince Teck. The funeral procession was headed by a deputation of Paris workmen, and was witnessed by thirty thousand people. Among the mourners were the Prince Imperial, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, Prince Jerome Napoleon, M. Rouher, and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, Paris priests and others. The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral.—A grand reception was given last week at Chislehurst by the ex-Empress Eugenie and her son to one thousand soldiers, statesmen and other distinguished Frenchmen. The Imperialists expect the speedy restoration of the Empire, with the Empress as Regent.—M. Schouvaloff, who visited England on a mission from Russia with the object of obtaining the co-operation of the British Government in the measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia, has been unsuccessful, and has returned to St. Petersburg.—The Turkish Government has brought a suit against the *London Times* for publishing communications alleged to have been signed by the Turkish Minister in London, containing untrue statements in reference to the finances of the Government of Turkey.—The Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, the well-known English author, died this afternoon. He was 67 years old.—Mr. Otway, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech, said England, in his opinion, was morally responsible for the damage caused by the privateer "Alabama," and he would cheerfully consent to the payment of the award made by the Geneva arbitration.—Mr. S. R. Graves, one of the Conservative M. P.'s for Liverpool, is dead.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a letter from the Duc de Gramont announcing an early refutation of Count Von Beust's statements as to Austria's policy towards France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after the declaration of war, promised France material support, saying that she only required time to arm herself and find a pretext for hostilities with Prussia. An opportunity was to have been furnished by the ultimatum to Prussia, demanding the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague. This would be refused, and Austria would then join France in alliance, offensive and defensive.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon has returned to Switzerland. He says he desires only to gain his lawsuit against the Government of France for his expulsion from that country; that he has no pretences to the throne, and does not favour a regency; and that he submits to the government which France approves.—The French Minister of War has issued to Marshal McMahon orders prohibiting the circulation of Bonapartist addresses among the troops, under severe penalties.—It is rumoured in the lobbies of the Assembly that a coalition has been effected between the Legitimists and supporters of the Prince of Orleans.—The Committee of Thirty has adopted the preamble of the constitutional project by a vote of twenty to thirty. This is regarded as a victory for the Right.

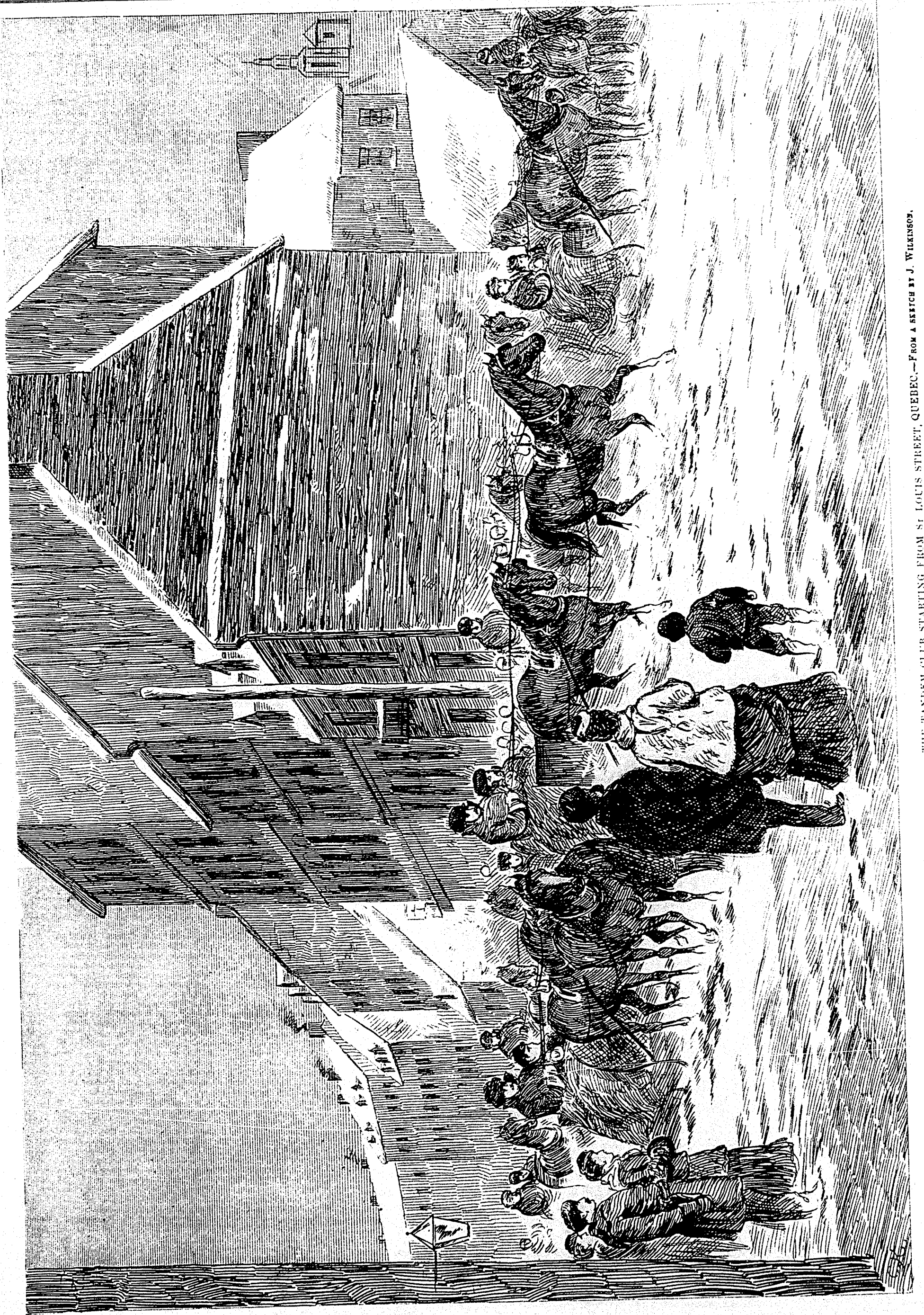
GERMANY.—Von Seichow, Minister of Agriculture in the Prussian Cabinet, has resigned, and Von Konigsmark has been appointed to succeed him.—A grand display, religious, military and civic, was made at Potsdam last week in the garrison church. Eighty-six flags, captured from the French during the late war, were hung from the walls with imposing ceremonies. The Emperor and Empress, the Princess and the Prince, and the chief generals of the army, were present. The Emperor thanked the army for its heroism, the results of which, he said, were eternally engraved on the tablets of history.

SPAIN.—Reports from the North represent that the Carlists are acting with terrible cruelty towards the inhabitants who refuse to join their ranks. Many cases of murder and mutilation are reported and hundreds of young men have been forced into the service of the insurgents.—It is said that Marshal Serrano has written a letter to Senor Sagasta, announcing his firm intention to retire to private life.—The Cortes has appointed a special commission on abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. All the members of the commission are avowed abolitionists.

ITALY.—The Senate has approved of the bill forbidding theological instruction in public schools.—Prince Humbert has warned his father that he will leave Rome, if the latter declares his marriage with the Countess Marfiori legal.—The Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Justice and other ecclesiastical officers have resigned.—Obsèques for the late Emperor of France were celebrated in Milan last week, and participated in by immense crowds of people. The Mayor, Prefect, and the troops stationed in the city also took part in the ceremonies.—It is stated that the Pope recently told some visitors that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Phillip and James were discovered on Wednesday week in the Church of the Apostles.

AFRICA.—Advices from Zanzibar to the 30th of November, state that letters received there from Unyanyembe announce that the expedition with supplies for Livingston, which was sent forward by Stanley, had reached him, and he again started for the interior on the 15th of August.

SOUTH AMERICA.—There have been bloody election riots in Brazil.



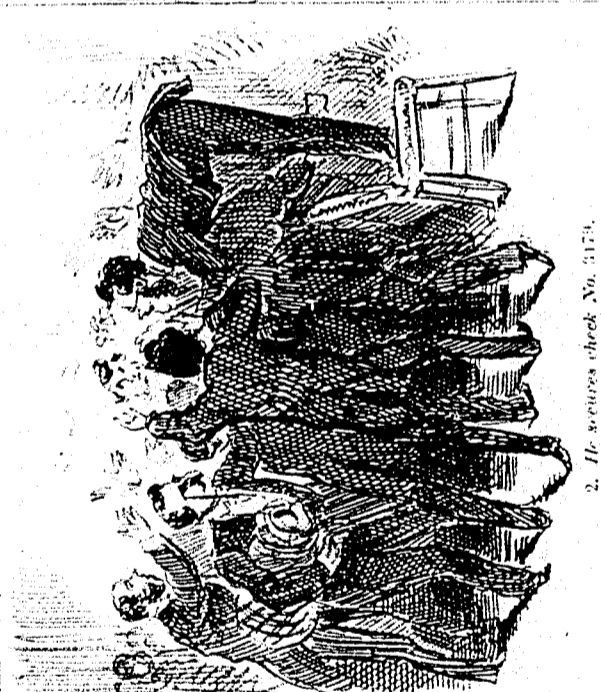
H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO MONTREAL. — THE TANDEM CLUB STARTING FROM ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC. — FROM A SKETCH BY J. WILKINSON.



1. He arrives at the St. Lawrence Hall.



2. He writes check No. 3173.



3. Departs his coat in a safe corner.



4. Brushes up.



5. Begins to feel nervous.



6. Also surprised.



7. The critical moment.



8. Comes forth triumphant.



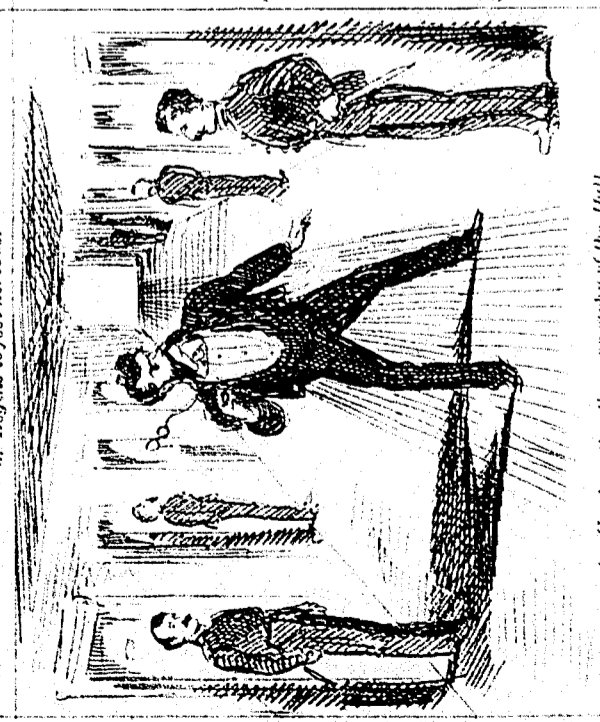
9. And after all his name was not published.



10. Where is No. 3173?



11. Makes a slight mistake.



12. Has forgotten the geography of the Hall.

JONES AT THE DRAWING-ROOM. — BY E. JUMP.

Continued from page 61.

gelatine, or drawn by hand in oil or gum, the bare surface of the material may be cut away to any desired depth. The lines left in relief will be well supported, their base being broader than their top, and there being no under cutting, as is apt to occur in etching on metal with acid. An electrotype from this matrix can be printed from in an ordinary press. The sand blast has been applied to cutting types and ornaments in wood, cleaning metals from sand, scale, &c., and to a variety of other purposes.

Various forms of apparatus may be used to execute the work. In our engravings, Fig. 1 shows a device for roughening sheet glass. The air blast is produced by the fan below, and the air rises through the curved tube, carrying the sand up with it, which is thrown into the air tube by an endless belt of scoops arranged in the lower part of the angular box. The sand is carried up by the air and brought over and down the front air tube, where it discharges with great force upon the surface of the glass, which is contained within the front box and is carried by a belt gradually forward under the sand blast. The sand falls from the glass into the lower part of the angular box, where it is scooped and thrown again into the air current.

Another form of apparatus for boring or engraving is shown in Fig. 2, and the sand is driven in this case by steam, on the principle of the Gilford injector. The sand descends through a tube from the hopper, and in its course the vertical sand pipe is joined by a lateral steam or air pipe, which gives a sudden impulse to the sand and drives it down upon the glass below with tremendous force. The sand tube is flexible, its extremity is carried on rollers, by which it may be moved back and forth to suit the requirements of the work.

Subsequent to the patent of Mr. Tilghman, which bears date October 11, 1870, George F. Morse, of New York, obtained a patent on a more simple contrivance for accomplishing similar results to the Tilghman process, which we also illustrate. The latter patent bears date Nov. 21, 1871.

The inventor provides a single box or hopper, A, from which depends a small tube, C, about 8 ft. long. No machinery whatever is used. A mixture of corundum and emery, in the form of powder, is placed in the hopper, and allowed to descend through the tube, the flow being regulated by the slide, B. The article to be engraved, which may be a silver cup, a watch case, a sheet of glass, a goblet, or other object, is held under the extremity of the tube, so that the engraving powder will fall upon it, and in a few minutes' time the most splendid ornamental designs are cut with marvellous exactitude and surprising beauty. We have seen engraved effects, produced by this process, upon glass and silver ware, that altogether surpass anything that has ever been attempted by the most skilled hand labour.

As fast as the supply of engraving powder runs down through the tube, it is replaced in the hopper; and girls may do all the work. That portion of the articles that is not to be engraved is protected by paper or other substance. The engraving, therefore, is done by cutting out the desired pattern in paper, which is then applied to the surface of the article. The powder only acts between the interstices of the pattern.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

VAPOURS.

"For what you are it is even a vapour, that appeareth but a little time, and then vanisheth away."

With a knowledge of the amount of vapour which saturates the air at different temperatures, and the amount existing in the air at the time of observation, we are enabled to determine the degree of the humidity of the air. In calculating the numbers, saturation may be assumed at 100 or as unity, and air, without moisture as zero.

Air is most humid at night; as the sun ascends the temperature increases more rapidly than water evaporates to keep the same degree of humidity; the atmosphere, therefore, becomes less and less humid. This is particularly the case in summer, when the temperature of the dew-point is for some hours nearly stationary, whilst the temperature of the air is increasing.

When evaporation commences in the morning with the increase of temperature, vapour accumulates near the surface of the soil, till the air becomes heated and the daily ascending current of the air sets in. It then ascends and spreads as long as the ascending current continues. Towards evening, when the temperature of the air is decreasing rapidly, the ascending current is checked, then ceases, and gives place to the descending current of night. Therefore there is a rapid increase of evaporation and decrease of humidity during the day, and a rapid increase of humidity during the evening and night hours.

The sun's rays pass through the atmosphere, exercising but little influence on its temperature till they reach the earth, accumulate there, and cause the earth to become much more heated than the air. Its amount is an important element in meteorology, and is determined by the excess of reading of a thermometer, placed near the surface of the earth, fully exposed to the direct rays of the sun, above that of the thermometer, placed to determine the temperature of the air in the shade.

The amount of terrestrial radiation is of equal importance with that of solar radiation. From the surface of the earth heat is constantly escaping, and on cloudless nights the earth throws off heat more rapidly than the surrounding air. Its amount is determined by the defect of the readings of a thermometer, with its bulb fully exposed to the sky, and placed on grass, or on a non-conductor of heat, as wool or flax, below those of the thermometer to determine the temperature of the air in the shade.

A thermometer thus placed, when the sky is covered with low dense clouds will read the same as that placed some feet above it; but on the clouds rising or the sky becoming less cloudy will read from 3° to 5° lower; and when the sky is cloudless and bright, and the air calm, the reading may be from 3° to 20° lower than the air.

The daily amount of terrestrial radiation is dependent on the amount of cloud. During any period when the nights are generally cloudy, there will be but little difference between the readings of the two thermometers.

The formation of dew depends solely on the temperature of the bodies on which it is deposited, and never appears till their temperature decreases below that of the dew-point of the locality.

The amount of water deposited in the shape of dew is the largest on those substances which radiate heat freely, and on which the reading of a thermometer is lowest.

The great difference in temperature of the surface of the earth between day and night affords an explanation of the current of air-nominated land and sea breezes. During the day the air in contact with the heated earth becomes heated, expands in bulk, and is specifically lighter, and rises in consequence, when the cooler air from the sea rushes in to supply its place, and thus causes the current called the sea breeze. During the night, on the contrary, the earth is cooled by radiation; the air in contact with it is cooled, becomes smaller in bulk, and specifically heavier than the air over the water, which parts with its heat much more slowly than the land, and a current from the land takes place.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF COAL FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

The Secretary of the Society of Arts announces that a sum of £500 having been placed at the disposal of the Society, by a gentleman who does not wish his name to be known, for promoting, by means of prizes or otherwise, economy in the use of coal for domestic purposes, the council have decided to offer the following prizes:—

1. For a new and improved system of grate-suitable to existing chimneys as generally constructed, which shall, with the least amount of coal, answer best for warming and ventilating a room. The society's gold medal and fifty pounds.

2. For a new and improved system of grate, suitable to existing chimneys as generally constructed, which shall, with the least amount of coal best answer for cooking food, combined with warming and ventilating the room. The society's gold medal and fifty pounds.

3. For the best new and improved system of apparatus which shall, by means of gas, most efficiently and economically warm and ventilate a room. The society's gold medal and fifty pounds.

4. For the best new and improved system of apparatus which shall, by means of gas, be best adapted for cooking, combined with warming and ventilating the room. The society's gold medal and fifty pounds.

5. For any new and improved system or arrangements, not included in the foregoing, which shall efficiently and economically meet domestic requirements. The society's gold medal and fifty pounds.

The council reserve to themselves the right of withholding all or any of the above prizes, as the judges appointed by them may determine.

The competing articles must be delivered not later than the 1st of December, 1873, with a view to their being tested, and subsequently shown in the London International Exhibition of 1874.

Further particulars will be published at an early date.

PHELPS, DODGE & Co.

Cliff Street, between John and Fulton, NEW YORK, 7th January, 1873.

BADDECK FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.

467 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN:—

On Sunday, 29th December, about 5 P. M., a fire occurred at MY house, corner Madison Avenue and 37th Street.

The carpet, curtains, woodwork about windows, part of floor, and most of the furniture in the room, were partially or entirely destroyed. The smoke was so dense that it was not possible to throw water from pails with best effect, and the fire would probably have communicated soon to other rooms, but for the timely arrival of a "Baddeck Fire Extinguisher," kindly sent from the residence of Mr. Donny, No. 9 E. 38th Street, and another brought by the Insurance Patrol. These two "Baddecks" almost immediately extinguished the flames, and prevented the necessity of using the steam fire engines, which would have damaged greatly the building by water.

As to my opinion of the reliability and efficiency of your machines, I will say that I have since the fire ordered ten (10) for myself and friends.

Yours, truly,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

Courier des Femmes.

FANCY DRESSES.

In view of the coming Fancy Dress Carnival to be given in this city on the 30th inst., at which H. E. the Governor-General is expected to be present, a few hints as to fancy costumes may be welcome to our lady readers. To those who may be unable to attend the carnival, these suggestions, together with others already made in this column, will be useful for future reference.

At a fancy ball given recently in Hampshire, of which an account appears in the Queen, the dresses were exceedingly pretty. The occasion of the ball was the marriage of the Lord Lieutenant of the County. The bride was dressed as a lady of the French Court, in a yellow satin over-dress picked out with blue, a square-cut low bodice, having a large plait at the back; her hair was powdered, and a little velvet hat was perched on the side of her head. Miss F. W., as Henrietta Maria, was also in yellow satin, with a trained skirt, and her hair dressed very like the portraits of Queen Anne—flat to the head, with curls on the forehead, and pearls intermingled with the hair at the back. Mrs. C. appeared as Un-line; her hair, very much frizzed, was powdered with gold dust, and hung about her shoulders, with forgotten-moss in it, and water lilies; her dress was white. Miss A. in a pouf dress, a black velvet skirt, and a yellow brocade body and tunic, cut square; red rose and black velvet in the hair. There was a great preponderance of pouf dresses; among the prettiest of these was a quitted satin petticoat and a blue upper skirt, and pink and blue roses in the hair. An old lady wore a becoming black Puritan dress, with a high Norman cap. Miss R. went as a Bohemian Fish girl, with a basket slung at her back, and a red cloak. Miss W. appeared as a Witch in yellow and black, with an owl on her shoulder, a sort of steeply-crowned hat on her head, and a scythe in her hand. Miss H. appeared in a costume of the time of Marie Thérèse, in a black silk dress trimmed with gold antique velvet, scarlet petticoat, and cocked hat. Miss J. F. as a Russian Peasant, in a blue skirt and crimson velvet bodice, chemisette and sleeves, and a white silk apron trimmed with crimson and gold, and high Koshnick headdress trimmed with coins and swansdown. Mrs. T., as Catherine of Aragon, in a trained skirt of white silk with lace, upper skirt of white satin with pearls, and a black velvet bodice and tunic of black moire trimmed with Houghton lace, pearl ornaments, and diamonds.

A Spanish lady is a most becoming and effective costume. A long black silk dress, much trimmed behind, open heart-shaped front, elbow sleeves with ruffles; large black fan; long black veil, gracefully fastened to the head by a very high comb; a rose in the hair and bosom of yellow, red, or pink, as most becoming to the wearer; black satin shoes and black silk stockings, open worked. A black dress is always striking and elegant amongst the mass of bright colours at a fancy ball, and is useful after. The more black lace on this the better. A large cross should be worn for ornament. Spring should wear a white tulle or tulle dress, trimmed with spring flowers, such as daisies, primroses, crocuses, and violets, and a long tulle veil falling over the shoulders. Sometimes a tunic of green gauze or satin is adopted, and then of course there must be some green about the bodice. It is rather pretty to arrange the flowers round the skirt in a kind of lattice work, and to edge the tunic with green grass caught up with flowers. A Gipsy may be dressed in many ways. If you take a modern Gipsy, the correct dress would be a dark print or flannel, a check cotton apron, and a bright coloured handkerchief over the head; but at fancy balls something more ornamental is usually preferred; for example, a flowered chintz tunic, looped with scarlet bows over a scarlet quilted satin petticoat, a scarlet fringed handkerchief for head-dress; or a short skirt of crimson, with an upper tunic and bodice of black velvet, worn over a pale cambric chemisette, a tambourine suspended on gold chains to gold armlets, and a bright-coloured scarf attached to the shoulders, and knotted together at the back, so as to fall on the dress. A Water Nymph would wear a white dress of plain or frosted tulle, trimmed with seaweed, which has to be represented by shiny grass mixed with shells and coral; a trimming of this should go round the bodice, and a few shells dotted about a long tulle veil floating at the back is an improvement.

Another pretty costume is a Russian peasant woman's gala dress. It consists of a short skirt, either of white muslin trimmed with black velvet or some bright-coloured material. A red skirt would look well, with bands of green velvet, headed by black and gold ribbon. The bodice of velvet cut square, having only shoulder straps, displaying a full white Garibaldi underment, with long sleeves to the wrist. Broad bands of trimmings are laid on across the body, and the waistband has gold braid on it. The headdress can either be a black velvet toque, with bright ribbon streamers, or the shape of a Scotch cap, with straight pieces of ribbon put down it, and a piece round the border. Scarlet or green stockings and high-heeled shoes, and red beads by way of ornaments. The following is a description of a Russian peasant's dress recently worn at a fancy ball in England: Blue silk skirt, crimson velvet bodice, white chemisette and sleeves, white silk apron trimmed with crimson and gold, high headdress (the Koshnick) with blue ribbons, and trimmed with coins and swansdown. The following is a tasteful Spanish dress: Short white satin skirt, with great velvet about it; low-bodiced sonorous jacket of grenat velvet, with long sleeves fitting the arm tightly, and ornamented with gold ball fringe; high Spanish comb, and voluminous black veil. Catherine of Aragon is another favourite char-

acter. The dress should be as follows: Long trained skirt of black velvet, front breadth of white satin, trimmed with pearls and black velvet; bodice low, square, with white satin stomacher; the hair slightly rolled back from the face, the headdress black velvet and pearls, rather of the Marie Stuart form; a black gauze veil floating at the back.

Here is a queer matrimonial advertisement taken from the Independence Belge:

"A young man, 30 years of age, possessing a fortune of 100,000 francs, and occupying an honourable position in a public office which brings him 5,000 francs, wishes to marry a young lady or a childless widow in a similar position to his own. He would prefer a lady who is slightly lame. The peculiarity of this advertisement will be explained on addressing, Poste Restante, Brussels."

The Warehousemen and Draper's Journal says: "Handkerchiefs have been subjected to all kinds of metamorphoses lately. There have been the unbleached lawn handkerchiefs for ladies trimmed with fern lace, the white cambric ones with wide coloured bands, both for ladies and gentlemen, and others for the latter only in linen, surrounded with stripes of two or more colours, mauve and yellow, elaret, pink, and yellow; also silk handkerchiefs, with white fern or light tinted centres, and bright-coloured bands in blue, scarlet, violet, or elaret; but the greatest novelty of all are the new autograph handkerchiefs; these are made all white or with tinted borders, and have embroidered in colours in one corner, the exact facsimile of the owner's signature. This charming innovation, which has only just made its appearance, bids fair to become quite the rage."

The Latest says: "It has often seemed to us hard that the medical profession should have exclusively to bear the brunt of invasion by ambitious ladies, who feel dissatisfied with the sphere of duty usually assigned to them by convention if not by nature. It is not therefore without some sense of gratification that we hear that the Bar is now about to be assailed. We are informed that a lady has applied, or is about to apply, to the Benchers of the Inns of Court, with the intention of keeping terms for the Bar, our own main objection to ladies entering the medical profession is that it is unprofitable to them. We shall leave others to say how far the Bar is likely to afford field for the exercise of female talents. We can imagine such fair counsel producing a mighty effect on judges in cases of breach of promise. And yet this is just the kind of case in which the lady barrister would feel bound to suppress the feminine side of her nature, and speak like a man. One thing is clear, however, that it is quite logical for enterprising ladies to pass from one claim to another. They cannot stop at the medical profession. The Bar and the Pulpit, and even the Bench of Bishops, must look out, and both Houses of Parliament may have to be contented with a view to more sitting accommodation."

The Hampshire Independent has the following under the heading of "A New Phase of Women's Rights": "At Godalming there has been established a 'Women's Free and Easy.' The local is the classic hostelry the Half Moon, where every Tuesday evening the front parlour is occupied exclusively from midday seven to eleven o'clock by the fair sex, both married and single. Each member—at present there are twenty-five—takes the chair in rotation, the principal duties of the chairwoman being, as we are informed, to keep the 'charmony going,' to 'rap down' the choruses, to call for the 'toasts,' and to maintain order, while the subscriptions—sent weekly—are received by the appointed secretary, a Mrs. Morris. During the progress of each song, each 'chord' calls for what refreshment she feels disposed to take, and the use of the 'fragrant wood' is not, we believe, disallowed. It is intended to devote the subscriptions once a quarter to a tea supper or 'meat tea' when the members will attend in full force. So popular has this 'free and easy' movement become for the men have one at the same place on Monday nights, and are thirty-five strong—that an enlargement of the premises of the Half Moon has been resolved upon.

A STATE RULED BY WOMEN.—Among the Holland possessions there is a remarkable little state, which in its constitution and the original customs of its inhabitants, surpasses the noblest dreams of American emancipation ladies. Upon the Island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Sourabaya, lies the Kingdom of Brabant. Although tributary to Holland, it is an independent state, politically without importance, yet happy, rich, and since time immemorial governed and defended by women. The sovereign is indeed a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The king is entirely dependent upon his state council, composed of three women. The highest authorities, all state officers, court functionaries, military commanders and soldiers, are, without exception, of the female sex. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The body-guard of the king is formed of the female elite. These amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp steel points instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The throne is inherited by the eldest son, and in case the king dies without issue, a hundred elected amazons assemble in order to choose a successor from among their own sons. The chosen one is then proclaimed lawful king. The capital city of this little state lies in one of the most picturesque parts of the island, in a fruitful plain, and is defended by two well-kept fortresses.

Jacob's Rheumatism Cure. A Number.

(From Punch's Pocket-book.)

"THE VERY LAST IDYLL."

THE FEAST.

When good King Arthur ruled this land, he ruled it like a King, He stole three pecks of barley meal to make a bag pudding:

Then, dinner ended, spake the blameless King Unto his knights, and unto Guinevere, Who sat as one had dined, yet discontent.

"Then in her shrewish way muttered the Queen: 'My fault, my fault, and evermore my fault! That dish is never grudged the Table Round."

"'Yes,' said the King, and that time said no more, But winked at Lancelot, as a man should say: Small triumph wins a husband when he chides."

"'Sweet are stolen waters, stolen kisses sweet (If that the blameless King permit the words), And why not stolen meat? Beyond you hedge A hermit dwells, an awful humping too."

"'Sweet are stolen waters, stolen kisses sweet (If that the blameless King permit the words), And why not stolen meat? Beyond you hedge A hermit dwells, an awful humping too."

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Art and Literature.

Thalberg's body has been embalmed for his widow.

Schiller's youngest daughter has just died in Germany.

Offenbach has taken the Paris Galté, and intends to make music and opera bouffe the principal features of his management.

The widow of the celebrated French writer and critic Proudhon, is said to make a precarious living as a washerwoman in Paris.

Courbet, the Communist painter, has just finished a picture of "The Arrest of Bergeret." The Gaulois asserts that the Antwerp Academy of Fine Arts has made him an honorary member.

A son of Paganini, Achille by name, has addressed from Parma, where he resides, a circular to the Italian music-sellers, offering to sell a certain number of the unpublished works of his father.

A new picture by Greuze has been discovered in the church of St. Laurent, Paris. It portrays the martyrdom of St. Laurence, and, though somewhat out of the painter's usual style, is of indisputable authenticity.

It is reported that Mme. Nilsson-Rouzeaud lost property valued at \$51,990 by the Boston fire. Mme. Rindersdorf has given a concert in aid of the fund for the relief of 25,000 sewing girls, thrown out of employment by the fire.

Mr. Reid, the present keeper of the prints and drawings at the British Museum, is about to publish "A History of the Print Room of the British Museum," with some account of its contents and biographical notices of its successive keepers.

A Marseilles bric-a-brac dealer has discovered two curious sets of tapestries formerly belonging to Madame de Sevigné's Château de Grignon. One represents the loves of Anthony and Cleopatra—two large compositions in the style of Paul Veronese, bordered with garlands and figures, while Eneas and Dido form the subject of the others.

A communication has been received by Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, the translator and transcriber of the records discovered on the Assyrian stones, from the proprietors of one of the morning papers, offering him carte blanche to proceed to the East for the purpose of prosecuting a search in those localities in which it is probable other stones containing ancient Assyrian records may be discovered. It is understood that the offer made to Mr. Smith will be laid before the trustees of the British Museum, as in the event of his acceptance of it he will have to obtain leave of absence for a long period from his duties at the Museum.

A very distinguished musician, Giovanni Tadolini, has just died at Bologna, aged seventy-nine. Tadolini has left no works of any importance; but his talent was so fully recognized by Rossini that when the great Italian composer was unable from illness to complete the "Stabat Mater," promised for a particular occasion, it was to Tadolini that he applied for no fewer than four pieces still wanting. Afterwards when, in the year 1812, the "Stabat Mater" was brought out in Paris, Tadolini's contributions to the work seem to have been omitted. It would, at least, be difficult now to point out any portion of the "Stabat" which does not bear the impress of Rossini's own genius. Tadolini's pieces are said to have been performed only once at Madrid; and whether they were composed on motives furnished by Rossini (in which case, retouched by the master, they may still be retained in the existing score) or were wholly the invention of Tadolini, it is certain that their composer never had the satisfaction of hearing them as they proceeded from his pen. The chief-sphere of Tadolini's activity was the Italian Opera of Paris, where he officiated as conductor during Rossini's brief period of management, and for many years afterwards as singing-master or répétiteur. Among the many distinguished artists to whom he taught their parts in every new work that was brought out may be mentioned Grist and Persiani, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache.—Pall Mall Gazette.

ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS—ONE YEAR'S STANDING CURED BY THE SYRUP.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Dear Sir: I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been for the last nine years a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

The least exposure to either damp or draught was sure to result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and have great reason to thank God for the result. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me. Were I to write upon the subject for hours, I could not say enough in praise of your invaluable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of benefiting other sufferers such as it has me. I remain yours respectfully,

Mrs. HIPWELL, Exmouth St.

(Written for the "Canadian Illustrated News.")

MARRIED FOR MONEY.

Through the windows many tinted crept the crimson evening light. Wreathing round the white-haired bridegroom, and the bride arrayed in white.

Standing still before the altar, while the priest, with reverent air Unto each proclaimed his "Wilt thou?" over both pronounced his prayer.

Faltered somewhat in the saying that low "Yes" that bound her life. Fettered fast to his beside her, chained her there, his wedded wife.

From the fair Cathedral windows 'ere the solemn rite was done, Faded all the royal beauty of the crimson setting sun,

As though only shade and darkness cared upon the scene to gaze. While the devil's work was doing in the courts of sacred praise.

Love? Why, once the maiden fancied one had loved her passing well; Love? This was old man, her husband, viewed it as a bagatelle.

He with all the world behind him, sated with its vices and sin— She, a novice on the threshold, angel kept from entering in—

She, with only sweet girl memories written on her lower-like face; He, with years of Mammon service searing every inner grace.

He, whose very dreams affrighted, shuddered at his youth's desert; She, whose lily hand, back reaching, clasped her childhood's deating skirt!

Marry these? Wed truth and falsehood? Bind the living and the dead? Tie the white dove to the vulture with a prayerable them said!

Where, O parents, was your tender love that entered no protest; While like some poor slave you sold her, sweetest, bidding in your nests.

How you'll listen for her singing when her voice of song is dead! How you'll miss her ringing laughter when her soul of mirth is dead.

She will be a stately lady—gains will seek that lily hand— Will she be a happy woman? Nay, not father spend—our grand.

Can shut out one thought of heart-break—can keep out one youthful face. Haunting with its loving memory every year and every place.

H. C. de Vries.

Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act of 1881.

THE NEW MAGDALEN.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

SECOND SCENE—Mablethorpe House.

CHAPTER XVI.

THEY MEET AGAIN.

Absorbed in herself, Mercy failed to notice the opening door or to hear the murmur of voices in the conservatory.

The one terrible necessity which had been present to her mind at intervals for a week past, was confronting her at that moment. She owed to Grace Roseberry the tardy justice of owning the truth. The longer her confession was delayed, the more cruelly she was injuring the woman whom she had robbed of her identity—the friendless woman who had neither witnesses nor papers to produce, who was powerless to right her own wrong. Keenly as she felt this, Mercy failed nevertheless to conquer the horror that shook her when she thought of the impending avowal. Day followed day, and still she shrank from the unendurable ordeal of confession—as she was shrinking from it now!

Was it fear for herself that closed her lips? She trembled—as any human being in her place must have trembled—at the bare idea of finding herself thrown back again on the world, which had no place in it and no hope in it for her. But she could have overcome that terror—she could have resigned herself to that doom.

No! it was not the fear of the confession itself, or the fear of the consequences which must follow it, that still held her silent. The horror that daunted her was the horror of owning to Horace and to Lady Janet that she had cheated them out of their love.

Every day, Lady Janet was kinder and kinder. Every day, Horace was fonder and fonder of her. How could she confess to Lady Janet? how could she own to Horace, that she had imposed upon him? "I can't do it. They are so good to me—I can't do it!" In that hopeless way it had ended during the seven days that had gone by. In that hopeless way it ended again now.

The murmur of the two voices at the further end of the conservatory ceased. The billiard-room door opened again slowly, by an inch at a time.

Mercy still kept her place, unconscious of the events that were passing round her. Slung under the hard stress laid on it, her mind

had drifted little by little into a new train of thought. For the first time, she found the courage to question the future in a new way. Supposing her confession to have been made, or supposing the woman whom she had personated to have discovered the means of exposing the fraud, what advantage, she now asked herself, would Miss Roseberry derive from Mercy Merrick's disgrace?

Could Lady Janet transfer to the woman who was really her relative by marriage the affection which she had given to the woman who had pretended to be her relative? No! All the right in the world would not put the true Grace into the false Grace's vacant place. The qualities by which Mercy had won Lady Janet's love were the qualities which were Mercy's own. Lady Janet could do rigid justice—but hers was not the heart to give itself to a stranger (and to give itself unreservedly) a second time. Grace Roseberry would be formally acknowledged—and there it would end.

Was there a hope in this new view? Yes! There was the false hope of making the inevitable atonement by some other means than by the confession of the fraud.

What had Grace Roseberry actually lost by the wrong done to her? She had lost the salary of Lady Janet's "companion and reader." Say that she wanted money, Mercy had her savings from the generous allowance made to her by Lady Janet. Mercy could offer money. Or say that she wanted employment, Mercy's interest with Lady Janet could offer employment, could offer anything Grace might ask for, if she would only come to terms.

Invigorated by the new hope, Mercy rose excitedly, weary of inaction in the empty room. She, who but a few minutes since, had suffered at the thought of their meeting again, was now eager to devise a means of making her way privately to an interview with Grace. It should be done without loss of time—on that very day, if possible; by the next day at latest. She looked round her mechanically, pondering how to reach the end in view. Her eyes rested by chance on the door of the billiard-room.

Was it fancy? or did she really see the door first open a little—then suddenly and softly close again?

Was it fancy? or did she really hear, at the same moment, a sound behind her as of persons speaking in the conservatory?

She paused; and looking back in that direction, listened intently. The sound—if she had really heard it—was no longer audible. She advanced towards the billiard-room, to set her first doubt at rest. She stretched out her hand to open the door—when the voices (recognisable now as the voices of two men) caught her ear once more.

This time, she was able to distinguish the words that were spoken.

"Any further orders, sir?" inquired one of the men.

"Nothing more," replied the other.

Mercy started, and faintly flushed, as the second voice answered the first. She stood irresolute close to the billiard-room, hesitating what to do next.

After an interval, the second voice made itself heard again, advancing nearer to the dining-room. "Are you there, aunt?" it asked, cautiously. There was a moment's pause. Then the voice spoke for the third time, sounding louder and nearer. "Are you there?" it reiterated. "I have something to tell you." Mercy summoned her resolution, and answered, "Lady Janet is not here." She turned, as she spoke, towards the conservatory door, and contrived on the threshold Julian Gray.

They looked at one another without exchanging a word on either side. The situation—for widely different reasons—was equally embarrassing to both of them.

There—as Julian saw her—was the woman forbidden to him, the woman whom he loved. There—as Mercy saw him—was the man whom she detested; the man whose actions (as she interpreted them) proved that he despised her.

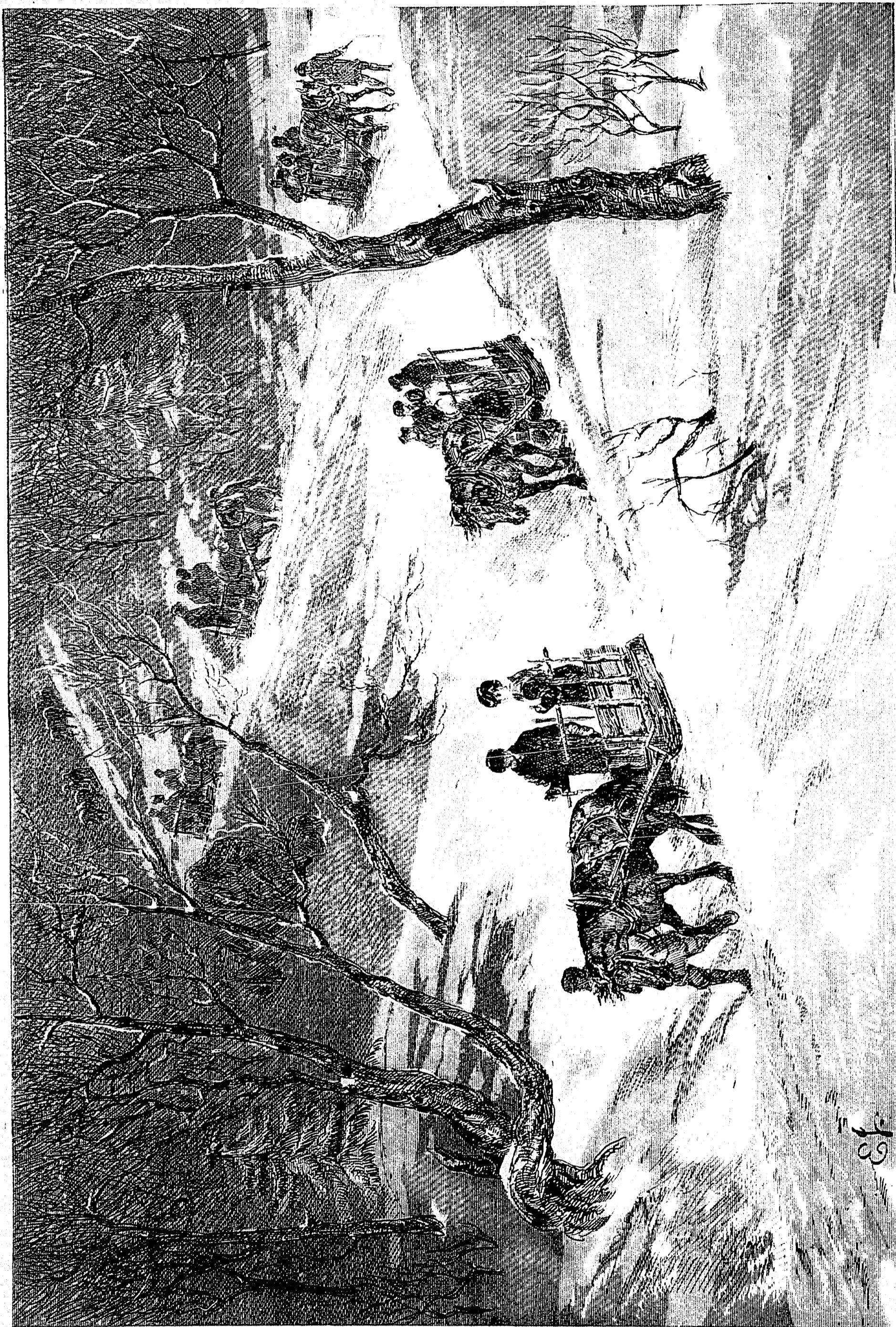
On the surface of it, the incidents which had marked their first meeting were now exactly repeated, with the one difference, that the impulse to withdraw, this time, appeared to be on the man's side, and not on the woman's. It was Mercy who spoke first.

"Did you expect to find Lady Janet here?" she asked, constrainedly. He answered, on his part, more constrainedly still.

"It doesn't matter," he said. "Another time will do."

He drew back as he made the reply. She advanced desperately, with the deliberate intention of detaching him by speaking again.

The attempt which he had made to withdraw, the constraint in his manner when he had answered, had instantly confirmed her in the false conviction that he, and he alone, had guessed the truth! If she was right—if he had secretly made discoveries abroad which placed her entirely at his mercy—the attempt to induce Grace to consent to a compromise with her, would be manifestly useless. Her first and foremost interest now, was to find out how she really stood in the estimation of Julian Gray. In a few moments, she turned her cold iron head to foot, she stopped



H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO MONTREAL — THE PARTY COMING DOWN CORSCREW HILL IN WOOD SLEIGHS — FROM A SKETCH BY J. WICKSON

W

Science and Mechanics.

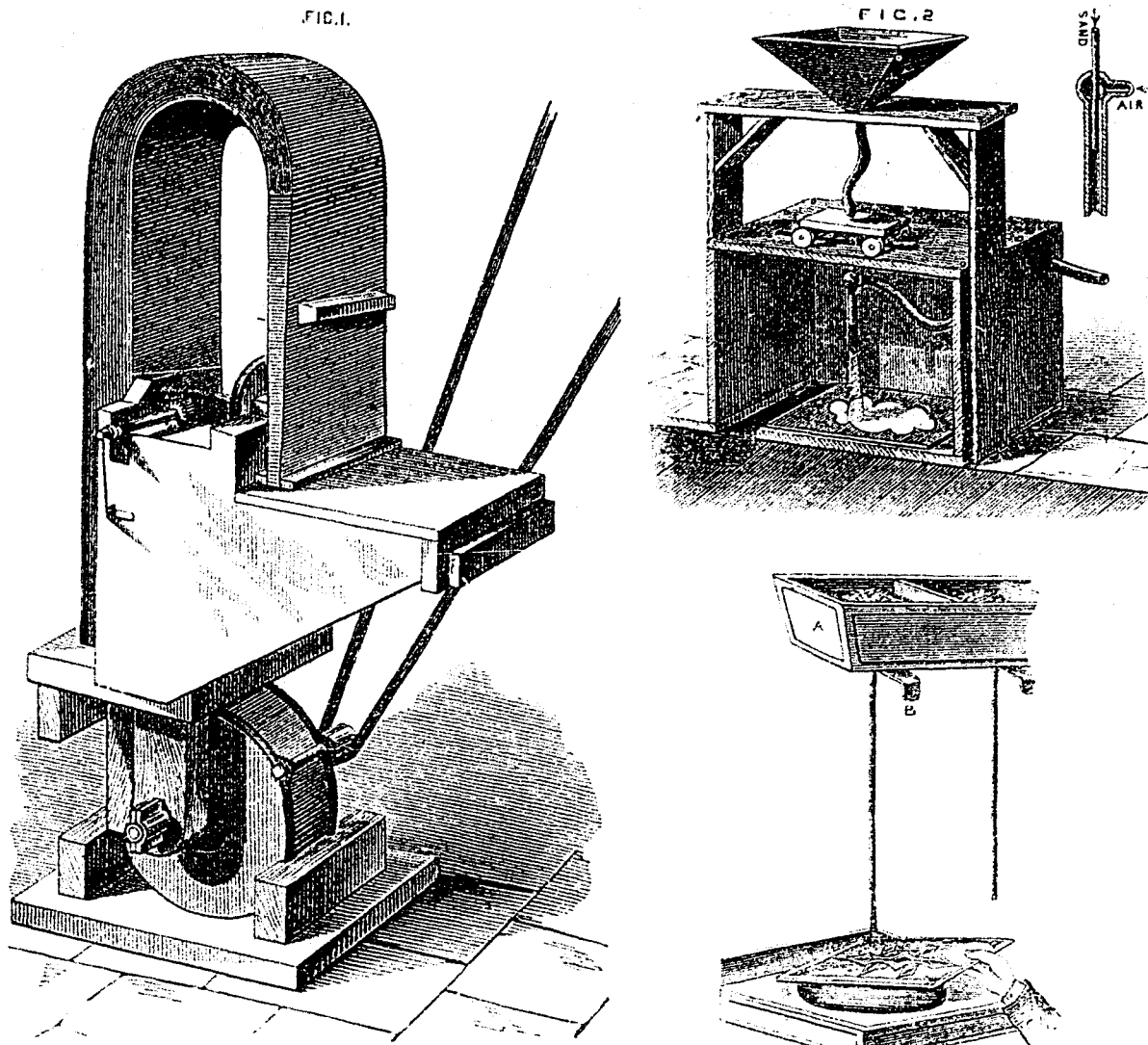
THE SAND BLAST.

In a former number we gave some description of the Tilghman Sand Blast, used for engraving on glass, which was exhibited, in practical operation, at the American Institute Fair of 1871.

We present herewith an engraving illustrative of the operation, copied from *The Science Record*. In this process, of which accounts have already appeared in this journal, a stream of sand is introduced into a rapid jet of steam or air so as to acquire a high velocity, and is then directed upon any hard or brittle substance, so as to cut or wear away its surface.

For ordinary rough work, such as cutting stone, where a considerable quantity of material is to be removed, a steam jet of from 60 to 120 lb. pressure has generally been used as the propelling agent. The sand is introduced by a central tube $\frac{1}{2}$ in. bore, and the steam issues from an annular passage surrounding the sand tube, on the principle of the Giffard injector. The impetus of the steam then drives the sand through a steel tube $\frac{1}{2}$ in. bore, and about 6 in. long, imparting velocity to it in the passage, and the sand finally strikes upon the stone, which is held about 1 in. distant when a deep narrow cut is desired, but may be 18 or 24 in. distant when a broad surface is to be operated on.

To produce ornaments or inscriptions on stone, either in relief or intaglio, a stencil of iron or caoutchouc is held or cemented to the stone, and the sand jet is moved with an even and steady motion over the whole surface, so that all the exposed parts may be cut to the same depth.



THE SAND BLAST

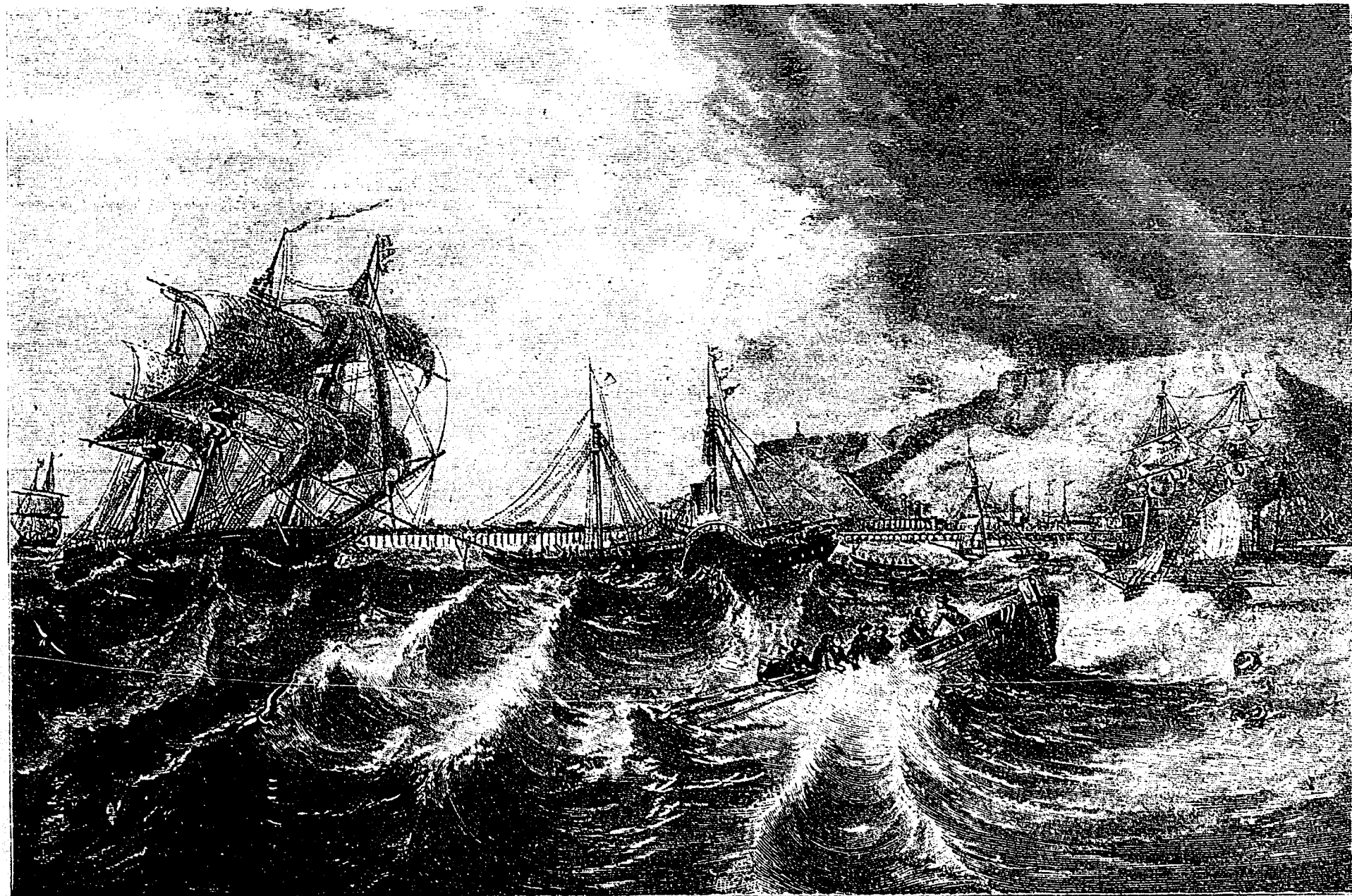
The skill and time of the artist may be devoted exclusively to making the stencil; this being prepared, the most elaborate and intricate designs can be cut as rapidly as the most simple.

The durability of caoutchouc, as compared with stone, under these circumstances, is remarkable. A stencil made of a sheet of vulcanised caoutchouc about 1-16 in. thick, exposed to sand driven by 50 lb. steam at 2 ft. distance, has lasted, with scarcely perceptible wear, while fifty cuts were made in marble, each cut being about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, or about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in all, or two hundred times the thickness of the caoutchouc. With a supply of steam equal to about $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power, at a pressure of about 100 lb, the cutting effect per minute was about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of granite, or 4 cubic inches of marble, or 10 cubic inches of rather soft sandstone.

Sand driven by an air blast of the pressure of 4 in. of water will completely grind or depolish the surface of glass in ten seconds. If the glass is covered by a stencil of paper or lace, or by a design drawn in any tough elastic substance, such as half dried oil, paint, or gum, a picture will be engraved on the surface.

Photographic copies in bichromated gelatine, from delicate line engravings, have been thus faithfully reproduced on glass. In photographic pictures in gelatine, taken from Nature, the lights and shadows produce films of gelatine of different degrees of thickness. A carefully regulated sand blast will act upon the glass beneath these films more or less powerfully in proportion to the thickness of the films, and the half tones or gradations of light and shade are thus produced on the glass.

If we apply the sand blast to a cake of brittle pitch or resin, on which a picture has been produced by photography in



VIEW OFF PORTLAND, ENGLAND.

Continued from page 59.

him on his way out, and spoke to him with the piteous counterfeit of a smile.

"Lady Janet is receiving some visitors," she said. "If you will wait here, she will be back directly."

The effort of hiding her agitation from him had brought a passing colour into her cheeks. Worn and wasted as she was, the spell of her beauty was strong enough to hold him against his own will. All he had to tell Lady Janet was that he had met one of the gardeners in the conservatory, and had cautioned him as well as the lodge-keeper. It would have been easy to write this, and to send the note to his aunt on quitting the house. For the sake of his own peace of mind, for the sake of his duty to Horace, he was doubly bound to make the first polite excuse that occurred to him, and to leave her as he had found her, alone in the room. He made the attempt, and hesitated. Despising himself for doing it, he allowed himself to look at her. Their eyes met. Julian stepped into the dining-room.

"If I am not in the way," he said, confusedly, "I will wait, as you kindly propose." She noticed his embarrassment; she saw that he was strongly restraining himself from looking at her again. Her own eyes dropped to the ground as she made the discovery. Her speech failed her; her heart throbbled faster and faster.

"If I look at him again" (was the thought in her mind) "I shall fall at his feet and tell him all that I have done!"

"If I look at her again" (was the thought in his mind) "I shall fall at her feet and own that I am in love with her!"

With downcast eyes he placed a chair for her. With downcast eyes she bowed to him and took it. A death-silence followed. Never was any human misunderstanding more intricately complete than the misunderstanding which had now established itself between those two.

Mercy's work-basket was near her. She took it, and gained time for composing herself by pretending to arrange the coloured wools. He stood behind her chair, looking at the graceful turn of her head, looking at the thick masses of her hair. He noticed hers as the weakest of men, as the first of friends, for still remaining near her—and yet he remained.

The silence continued. The billiard-room door opened again noiselessly. The face of the listening woman appeared stealthily behind it.

At the same moment Mercy rose and left and spoke: "Won't you sit down?" she said, softly; still not looking round at him, still busy with her back to wools.

He turned to get a chair—turned so quickly that he saw the billiard-room door move, as Grace Roseberry crossed it again.

"Is there any one in that room?" he asked, addressing Mercy.

"I don't know," she answered. "I thought I saw the door open and shut again a little while ago."

He advanced at once to look into the room. As he did so, Mercy dropped one of her balls of wool. He stopped to pick it up for her—then threw open the door and looked into the billiard-room. It was empty.

Had some person been listening, and had that person retreated in time to escape discovery? The open door of the smoking-room showed that room also to be empty. A third door was open—the door of the scullery, leading into the grounds. Julian lost it and looked at it, and returned to the dining-room.

"I can only suppose," he said to Mercy, "that the billiard-room door was not properly shut, and that the draught of air from the hall must have moved it."

She accepted the explanation in silence. He was, to all appearance, not quite satisfied with it himself. For a moment or two he looked about uneasily. Then the old fascination fastened its hold on him again. Once more he looked at the graceful turn of her head, at the rich masses of her hair. The courage to put the critical question to him, now that she had lured him into remaining in the room was still a courage that failed her. She remained as busy as ever with her work—too busy to look at him; too busy to speak to him. The silence became unendurable. He broke it by making a common-place inquiry after her health.

"I am well enough to be ashamed of the anxiety I have caused and the trouble I have given," she answered. "To-day I have got downstairs for the first time. I am trying to do a little work." She looked into the basket. The various specimens of wool in it were partly in balls and partly in loose skeins. The skeins were mixed and tangled. "Here is sad confusion!" she exclaimed, timidly, with a faint smile. "How am I to set it right again?"

"Let me help you," said Julian.

"You?"

"Why not?" he asked, with a momentary return of the quaint humour which she remembered so well. "You forget that I am a curate. Curates are privileged to make themselves useful to young ladies. Let me try."

He took a stool at her feet, and set himself to unravel one of the tangled skeins. In a minute the wool was stretched on his hands,

and the loose end was ready for Mercy to wind. There was something in the trivial action, and in the homely attention that it implied, which in some degree quieted her fear of him. She began to roll the wool off his hands into a ball. Thus occupied, she said the daring words which were to lead him little by little into betraying his suspicions, if he did indeed suspect the truth.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

"You were here when I fainted, were you not?" Mercy began. "You must think me a sad coward, even for a woman."

He shook his head. "I am far from thinking that," he replied. "No courage could have sustained the shock which fell on you. I don't wonder that you fainted. I don't wonder that you have been ill."

She paused in rolling up the ball of wool. What did those words of unexpected sympathy mean? Was he laying a trap for her? Under that serious doubt, she questioned him more boldly.

"Horace tells me you have been abroad," she said. "Did you enjoy your holiday?"

"It was no holiday. I went abroad because I thought it right to make certain inquiries."

He stopped there, unwilling to return to a subject that was painful to her.

Her voice sank, her fingers trembled round the ball of wool—but she managed to go on. "Did you arrive at any results?" she asked.

"At no results worth mentioning."

The caution of that reply renewed her worst suspicions of him. In sheer despair, she spoke out plainly.

"I want to know your opinion"—she began.

"Gently!" said Julian. "You are entangling the wool again."

"I want to know your opinion of the person who so terribly frightened me. Do you think her—"

"Do I think her—what?"

"Do you think her an adventuress?"

As she said those words the branches of a shrub in the conservatory were noiselessly parted by a hand in a black glove. The face of Grace Roseberry appeared dimly behind the leaves. Undiscovered, she had escaped from the billiard-room, and had stolen her way into the conservatory as the safer hiding place of the two. Behind the shrub she could see as well as listen. Behind the shrub she waited, as patiently as ever.)

"I take a more merciful view," Julian answered. "I believe she is acting under a delusion. I don't blame her; I pity her."

"You pity her?" As Mercy repeated the words, she tore off Julian's hands the last few lengths of wool left, and threw the imperfectly-wound skein back into the basket. "Does that mean," she resumed abruptly, "that you believe her?"

Julian rose from his seat, and looked at Mercy in astonishment.

"Good heavens, Miss Roseberry! what put such an idea as that into your head?"

"I am little better than a stranger to you," she rejoined, with an effort to assume a jesting tone. "You met that person before you met with me?"

"Suspect you?" he exclaimed. "You don't know how you distress, how you shock me. Suspect you! The bare idea of it never entered my mind. The man doesn't live who trusts you more implicitly, who believes in you more devotedly, than I do."

(To be continued.)

UNSERVICABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at Ottawa, up to the 31st instant, for the purchase of certain unserviceable and condemned stores now in the Militia Stores at Montreal. A list of these stores can be obtained on application to the Chief Post-receiver at the Militia Stores, Montreal, where the articles for sale can also be seen.

(Signed) THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Colonel, Director of Stores, &c. Department of Militia and Defence, Store Branch, Ottawa, January 18, 1878. 7-1-78

TAKE NOTICE.

WHAT AN APPLICATION will be made to Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate the "EMPIRE FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY." 7-1-78

PALAIS MUSICAL, CHAMP DE MARS.

NEW VARIETY THEATRE. OPEN EVERY NIGHT. The best Entertainment ever offered to the Citizens of Montreal. HARTLEY NEVILLE. 6-22th Sole Proprietor and Mgr.

BEST IN USE.



BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15H

Varieties.

A Chicago editor speaks of Paul Morphy as "the inventor of morphia and other medicines."

An Illinois paper consoles sportsmen for the light crop of prairie-chickens this year by remarking that it will make hunting better, for it will take longer to find them.

The boy who sits on the street corner and laments that he has lost the ten cents that his father gave him for medicine, has opened business for the season in Detroit.

Josh Billings, writing upon natural history, says, "The mule is half horse and half jackass, and then kums tew a full stop, natur diskovering her mistake." Josh's critic notices that "Josh Billings" is written with a full stop after it.

Texas law requires that all persons under fifteen shall attend school a certain portion of the time. A married lady in Houston, who has not yet reached the age that would entitle her to exemption, attends school regularly, and carries her baby with her.

At a school where words were "given out" for subjects in composition, a "mute inglorious Milton" produced at sight this sentence on the word "panegyric": "A few drops of panegyric, given on a large lump of sugar, is often best for an infant with the stomach-ache."

These are in the refreshing Western style of personals: "Mr. Waggoner found fault with the beef at a Memphis hotel the other morning, and the coroner made \$3 on him." "Peter Ink, an old citizen of Knox County, Ohio, was blotted out the other day, age 75."

A description of toy in great demand in London at Christmas time consisted of a wooden turkey or goose, and it appears that the fun to be chiefly got out of this weapon of amusement consisted in sending it to a friend in a hamper, and conferring on him the privilege of paying for the carriage.

A rusty-looking agriculturist entered a newspaper office recently, and after looking around earnestly enough to elicit an inquiry as to his business, said: "It wasn't nothin' much; but he had left a big cucumber here in the fall for a notice, and thought, as how he was in town, he might run in and get it, if he was through with it."

A GENTLE SON.—He is a very genteel and amiable young man, but he is now insane. He parts his hair in the middle. The other day, in combing his hair, he chanced to get two more hairs on one side than on the other. This destroyed the balance of his head and overturned his brain. He makes a very gentle innatic, however.

In reference to the marriage of William H. Good to Susan A. Wood, at Christian Hook, some one gets off the following:—

"Said William Good to Susan Wood, 'I really wish you would be good.' Said Susan Wood to William Good, 'I will, as you my heart have wo'ed.'"

There is a little railroad at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, that runs to Woodville on a very uncertain schedule. A stranger came in the other day and inquired how often the steam-car made trips to the country. The party interrogated said, "Tri-weekly." "What do you mean by tri-weekly?" The answer was, "It goes up one week and tries to come down the next."

A gentleman gave a letter of introduction to a student of music about to visit Leipzig, who wished to put himself under the instruction of Professor —, a famous teacher of music in the battery. Upon the student's return home, the gentleman asked, "How did you like Professor —?" "Oh, wonderfully! He gave me fine lessons; but he is a very singular man. He kept praying all the time he was teaching me." "Praying! Why, what do you mean?" "Well, while I was playing, he clasped his hands, lifted his eyes to the ceiling, and kept saying, 'Good Lord, what sin have I committed to deserve this punishment?'"

A Vigilant Son.—The man who tells pretty stories for the Savannah News sharpened his pencil the other day, dishevelled his hair, and wrote as follows:— "In the twilight of a beautiful day in the ides of October an Apling county man set his son and heir to watch a favourite corn patch. Returning a little later to see if the infant was at his post, the fond father happened to create a little commotion among the dry stalks. There was a flash and a report, and the astonished parent tore down two panels of fence in getting away. To his neighbours, who called to see him in his bedridden condition, he extols the vigilance of his son and his accuracy with a shot gun."

Some few years ago a gentleman who had been dining, "not wisely, but too well," in the course of the evening drew a cheque for a large amount, and, having signed it, poked it, by means of a stick, into a box placed at the gate of a charitable institution to receive the donations of passers-by. When he regained his sobriety the next morning he remembered with horror his liberality of the previous night, and addressed a moving appeal to the managers of the institution in question to restore to him the amount of the cheque, which he found had been cashed before he had time to dress himself and drink one bottle of soda-water. As it was found that the unfortunate man had absolutely left himself penniless, the managers, it is believed, kindly allowed him a small sum to carry him on until the next quarter, but the shock was too much for him, and after a few days of intense mental agony he fell into a state of total abstinence, from which he never rallied.

Chess.

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

Arrangements have been made by which we will be enabled to present this column more regularly in future, and to renew our invitation to chess-players to send along their games, problems, &c., every favour of the kind receiving, in its turn, our best attention. Solutions to problems duly acknowledged as usual, and the most successful solver during the year (beginning with this number) will receive from the Proprietor the Canadian Illustrated News and Favorite free for 1878. Correspondents will oblige by addressing communications for this department to the "Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News," and writing the word "Chess" on the outside of the envelope.

The London (Ont.) Advertiser notes the conclusion of the Hamilton Chess Club tourney; Mr. W. H. Judd coming off victorious, having won nine out of the ten games which he played.

We have received a couple of numbers of an interesting little monthly called the Amateur Chess Magazine, devoted exclusively to chess, draughts, enigmas, &c. It is published at the moderate rate of 6s. sterling per annum, by its editor, Mr. Jas. T. C. Chatto, 7 Granville Square, London, W. C., England. The agent for Canada is Mr. P. St. Clair McGregor, Brucefield, P.O. Huron, Ont.

A dashing skirmish played recently in the Montreal Chess Club.

DANISH GAMBIT.

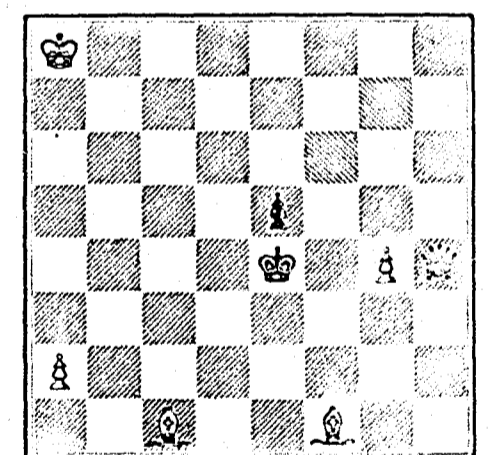
Table with chess moves: White. 1. P. to K. 4th, 2. P. to Q. 4th, 3. P. to Q. B. 3rd, 4. B. to Q. B. 4th, 5. B. takes Kt. P., 6. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd, 7. Kt. to K. 2nd, 8. B. to Q. 5th (a), 9. Castles, 10. Q. to Q. Kt. 3rd, 11. Q. R. to Q., 12. Q. takes B. (b), 13. B. to Kt. 3rd, 14. R. to Q. 4th, 15. B. to Q. B., 16. Kt. to Kt. 3rd, 17. R. to K., 18. B. to Kt. 2nd, 19. B. takes Q. P., 20. R. to Kt. 4th (d), 21. Kt. to R. 5th, 22. R. takes P. ch., 23. R. to Kt. 8th. ch., 24. Q. to R. 8th. mate. Black. P. to K. 4th, P. takes P., P. takes P., B. ch., Q. to K. 2nd, Q. takes K. P., Q. to R. 5th, K. Kt. to B. 3rd, Castles, B. takes Kt., P. to Q. B. 3rd (c), P. to Q. 4th, Q. to R. 3rd, Q. to K. 4th, Q. to K. 4th, Q. to B. 2nd, B. to K. 3rd, B. takes B., Kt. to K. 2nd, Kt. takes Kt. (e), K. to R., K. takes R.

(a) White is minus three pawns, but has a well opened game, and a fine attacking position; the defence requires great correctness. (b) Much better than taking with Kt. (c) Q. Kt. to B. 3rd seems stronger. (d) Preferable to it, takes B., which would have given to much time for the defence to develop. (e) Both attack and defence have been well played thus far; here, however, Black makes a slip; Q. to Q. 3rd instead would have prolonged it, or possibly have drawn the game even yet. Suppose:

Table with chess moves: White. 21. R. takes P. ch., 22. Kt. takes Kt., 23. Q. takes Kt., 24. B. takes Q., 25. R. takes B. P. dis. ch., 26. R. takes B. P. ch. Black. Q. to Q. 3rd, K. to R. (best), Kt. takes Kt. (best), Q. takes Q., K. R. to K., K. to Kt., K. to Kt.

And Black's game is yet defensible. ENIGMA No. 25. By I. R. M. B. Hamilton. White.—K. at K. 6th, Q. at K. R., R. at Q. B. 2nd, Black.—K. at Q. R., R. at Q. Kt. and Q. R. 2nd, P. at Q. B. 3rd and Q. B. 6th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 69. By Mr. A. W. Ensor, Montreal.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 68. White. 1. P. to Q. 8th (becomes Kt.), 2. Kt. mates accordingly. Black. Any move.

Here is a "patriotic" advertisement from a Colmar paper. "Notice to Abolition mothers. A young man aged 25, decorated for service, but un wounded, of one of the best families of Western France, and partner in one of the largest ironmongery houses, is anxious, through a feeling of patriotism, to marry an Abolition young lady." Here, however, comes the necessary qualification, "£1,200 to £1,600 hard cash, devotion, and discretion."

The incongruity in ladies' dresses is showing itself in the furnishing of their rooms. The strangest assortments of contrasts and odds and ends are considered correct to furnish a drawing room with now. Should any lady have a useless cashmere shawl by her she can turn it over to her upholsterer and have some chairs or a couch covered with it. Of course the cost of such a proceeding is immense, but the chairs look splendid, and imitations of them are cropping up elsewhere.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MANAGER,.....MR. GEO. HOLMAN.
Third and last representation of the most beautiful Play of modern times.
JOHN GARTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 24th. Benefit of ANNIE FIRMAN and JOHN H. JACK
On which occasion the very popular Play THE HIDDEN HAND! Will be given.
MONDAY, January 27th. HARRY AMLAR and SPENCER PRITCHARD. In a great Sensational Play, entitled: COUNTERFEIT.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Orchestra Chairs, 50c.; Dress Circle, 50c.; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 40c.; Gallery, 25c.; Private Boxes, \$1 and \$2, according to location. Seats secured at Prince's Music Store. Doors open at 7:30, to begin at 8 o'clock.



PROSPECTUS OF A NEW, GENERAL, AND DETAIL MAP OF THE WHOLE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO VANCOUVER ISLAND, WITH THE Northern and Western States.
BY J. JOHNSTON, C.E., MONTREAL.
TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE EARLY PART OF 1873 BY GEO. E. DESBARATS.

Size of Map, about 7 ft. x 5 ft. Extending (East and West) from Newfoundland to Manitoba and (North and South) from Hudson's Bay to latitude of New York, drawn on a scale of 25 miles to the inch, and compiled from the latest astronomical observations, Official Surveys, and Reports of the Departments of Crown Lands, as well as from County Maps, Local and Railway Surveys. From Manitoba to Vancouver Island will be delineated on a scale of 50 miles to the inch. This arrangement of the Map admits of the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being mapped on a scale large enough to show accurately all the boundary lines. The Great N.W. Territory and British Columbia—where comparatively little has been done in the way of actual survey—a smaller scale answers every purpose. The whole Map is thus kept within the dimensions best adapted for general office use.

The following are some of the most important details, which have been elicited with great care, from the latest Official Plans and Reports: Recent Explorations and Surveys in the "N.W. Territory;" New Boundary Lines; Electoral Districts and Divisions; New Townships and Mining Locations; all New Railways; Canals and Communication Roads; the "Free Grant Land;" and New Settlements; Elevations of the Island Waters and mountainous regions above the sea-level in feet and the correct delineation of all prominent topographical features. In connection with the General and Detail Map, there will be two SUPPLEMENTARY or COMMERCIAL MAPS exhibiting the relative geographical position of the Dominion and other countries, showing the great Routes of Travel both by Land and Water; short-cut lines of communication; Telegraph lines in operation and projected; Distances, Ac., Ac., with much other new and valuable information. The explored route for the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its connection East and West—with accompanying Profile, will be accurately laid down from data supplied by the Government Engineer; also, the Route of the Northern Pacific Railway (United States), of which a correct plan of the actual location specially prepared for this Map, has been sent to Mr. Johnston by the Chief Engineer.

ALL ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS WILL BE MADE TO DATE OF PUBLICATION.

Mr. Johnston has been engaged on the compilation and drawing, uninterruptedly, for a period of nearly four years. Neither labour nor expense has been economized in the endeavour to gain for this great Geographical and Topographical work the merit of being the STANDARD MAP OF CANADA for many years to come.

The manuscript has been submitted to the following eminent authorities, receiving their unqualified approval and recommendation: ASPEN W. HESSALL, Esq., Geographer to the Dominion Government.

LIEUT.-COL. DENNIS, Surveyor-General.

THOS. DRYDEN, Esq., F.R.G.S., Surveyor-in-Chief, Ontario.

SAMUEL FLEMING, Esq., Government Engineer-in-Chief.

The Map will be coloured in Counties, Districts, and Provinces, mounted on cloth, varnished, set on rollers, and furnished in the best style. Delivered to Agents and Subscribers complete in every particular, and ready to issue up.

Intending subscribers will please send in their names as early as possible. Parties at a distance will receive their Maps free of any charge beyond the price of subscription.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIBERS \$10 Per Copy.

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General Agents throughout the Provinces will find it to their advantage to make early application for the sale of this Map, either to GEORGE E. DESBARATS, Esq., Publisher, 319 St. Antoine Street, or to J. JOHNSTON, C.E., 30 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

6-14 ff

CITIZENS' BALL

TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN

WILL BE HELD IN THE QUEEN'S HALL, ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

TUESDAY, 28th day of Jan. inst.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS WILL PLEASE LEAVE THEIR NAMES AT THE

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE 171 ST. JAMES STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S TICKET.....\$7.

LADIES'.....3.

At this date, though the capacity of the Hall is large, the Committee are compelled to restrict the issue of tickets to Thursday the 28th inst.

H. ST. A. ORMOND, Secretary.

January 18, 1873.

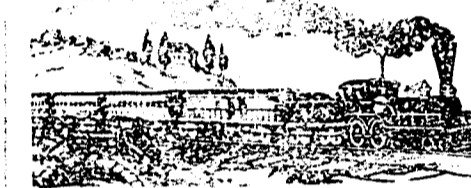
VICTORIA SKATING CLUB. SKATING TOURNAMENT.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin having signified their desire to offer four Champion Prizes for proficiency in skating, the Directors of the Club have much pleasure in giving this early notice that a Tournament will be held at the Rink on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 4th February, when the Prizes will be competed for in the following order: Lady's Governor-General's Champion Prize. Gentleman's, do. do. Girl's, under 15 years of age. Countess of Dufferin's Prize. Boy's, under 15 years of age. Countess of Dufferin's Prize.

Open only to amateurs, residents of the Dominion. Competitors must send their names to the undersigned on or before 1st February.

The Directors are further authorised to state that their Excellencies hope to be able to arrange for an annual competition of similar Champion Prizes during their residence in this country.

R. BEAUFIELD, Secretary, No. 111 St. James St.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1872-3. Winter Arrangement. 1872-3

On and after SATURDAY, 21st inst., a Passenger and Mail Train, will leave Halifax daily, at 7:40 a.m., and by 4:00 in St. John at 8:55 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 8:40 a.m., and be in Halifax at 9:30 p.m.

Trains will connect:

At Lunenburg with trains to and from Shediac and intermediate stations.

At St. John with trains to and from Pictou and intermediate stations.

At Westville Junction with the trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

At St. John with the consolidated European and North American Railway for Bangor, Digby, New Brunswick, Moncton, Quebec, Portland, Boston, etc., with the International Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent.

Railway Offices, Montreal, N.B., Dec. 1872.

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D. R. STODART, Broker.

4-12 ff

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed in a Tender for Carleton Canal, Down and Side, will be received at this office until NOON of MONDAY, the 2nd day of JANUARY next (1873), for the construction of a Dam, Trench Slide, and Canal with two Locks, in the Carleton Rapids.

Plans and Specification of the works can be seen at this office, and at the Engineer's Office, Point Fortune, on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January next, when printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 25th Dec., 1872.

The time for receiving Tenders for the above works has been extended to MONDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY next.

Department of Public Works, 14th January, 1873.

3-7-b

MARAVILLA COCOA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—Morning Post. "It may justly be called the PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."—British Medical Journal.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The GLOBE says: "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the parent elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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Circulars can be had at Mr. Prince's and Mr. DeZouche's Music Stores; also, at Messrs. Dawson and Hill's Book Stores. Address Box 739, Post Office.

SIG. J. HAZAZER'S Book of Etiquette and Dances for sale at Messrs. DeZouche's and Prince's Music Stores, and also at Mr. Hill's Book Store. 6-13 ff

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CIRCASSIAN.....3,000 Building.

SARMATIAN.....3,000 Capt. J. Wyhe.

SCANDINAVIAN.....3,000 Capt. A. Aird.

PRUSSIAN.....3,000 Lieut. Dutton, R.N.R.

AUSTRIAN.....2,500 Capt. Richardson.

NEO-PHIAN.....2,500 Capt. Ritchie.

MORAVIAN.....2,500 Capt. Graham.

PERUVIAN.....2,500 Lt. Smith, R.N.R.

GERMANY.....2,500 Capt. Cook.

CASPIAN.....2,500 Capt. Ritchie.

HIBERNIAN.....3,000 Capt. R. S. Watt.

NOVA SCOTIAN.....2,500 Capt. Richardson.

NORTH AMERICAN.....1,500 Capt. Milner.

CORINTHIAN.....2,500 Capt. J. Scott.

ST. DAVID.....1,500 Capt. Scott.

ST. ANDREW.....1,500 Capt. H. Wyhe.

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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight, or other particulars, apply to

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OTTAWA, 19th November, 1872.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

7-2-c

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5-26 z

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5-14 ff

THE NEW CANADIAN WEEKLY.

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"THE FAVORITE" CREATOR.—The elegant 16-page quarto form we have adopted, while more convenient for reading in sheets, is also better adapted for binding, and contains fifty per cent more reading matter than the unwieldy 8-page folio heretofore in vogue. At the year's end, each subscriber will have a volume of 522 PAGES, containing the equivalent of at least 32 English volumes, at a cost of

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Publisher of THE FAVORITE, the Canadian Illustrated News, L'Opinion Publique and L'Espeir National.

No. 1, Place d'Armes, 137, and 219 St. Antoine St.,

NOTICE

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 27th December, 1872

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency, the Governor-General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th instant, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz:—

Felt, Cotton and Woollen Netting, and Plush, used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mitts.

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

7-2-c

THE ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERY has become a great benefactor in the domestic arts. In no instance is its wonderful effect so manifest as in the process of **ELECTRO-PLATING**. By this process a heavy coating of pure silver can be deposited firmly on articles made from German silver or white metal, and when well made and honestly plated, the articles have all the utility of solid silver, without the expense. No goods made by this process can be relied on that are not plated heavily enough to stand the machine buff polisher, and to resist acids. All our manufactures are subjected to these tests. To prevent the purchase by the public of inferior goods, each article of our manufacture is marked R. W. & Co., without which we cannot guarantee them.

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BALSAMIC, SOOTHING, EXPECTORANT, ANTISPASMODIC AND TONIC.
(Delicious flavour.)
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Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.
6-10 MONTREAL.

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GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY MAY 20, 1872.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—
LEAVE BROCKVILLE.
EXPRESS at 8:00 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:00 P.M., and at Sand Point at 1:40 P.M.
MAIL TRAIN at 2:30 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M.
THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3:20 P.M., making a certain connection with Grand Trunk Day Express from the East and West, arriving at Ottawa at 7:30 P.M.
LEAVE OTTAWA.
THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going East and West.
BOAT EXPRESS at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 9:25 P.M., and at Sand Point at 5:10 P.M.
EXPRESS at 6:20 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M.
ARRIVE AT SAND POINT
at 1:40 P.M., 8:10 P.M., and 9:45 P.M.
LEAVE SAND POINT
at 5:00 A.M., 11:40 A.M., and 3:30 P.M.
Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on B. and O. Railway.
Connections made at Sand Point with Steamers to and from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.
Freight loaded with despatch, and NO TRANSHIPMENT WHEN IN CAR LOADS.
H. ABBOTT, Manager.
5-21 tf
Brockville, 16th May, 1872.

NEW YORK & BOSTON PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

432, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated HALLET DAVIS & Co.'s Piano-fortes, Boston, U. S.; W. H. JEWETT & Co.'s Piano-fortes, Boston, U. S.; GEO. WOOD & Co.'s Parlor and Vestry Organs, Boston, U. S.; WEBER & Co.'s well-known Piano-fortes, warranted for five years.
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SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOS & ORGANS.
Pianos for Hire. Organs for Hire.
Pianos exchanged. Repairs properly done.
Pianos sold on instalments.
Pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Remember the place—432, Notre Dame St. next door to the Recollet House.
CHEAPEST INSTRUMENTS IN MONTREAL.
5-16 xx



AN APPLICATION.

BARBARA.—(reads) "Every day of our lives is an anniversary, bearing its lesson, or its warning of a good action to be imitated, or of an error to be avoided." Jack, do you know what this is the anniversary of?"
JACK.—"No, love."
BARBARA.—"Of the day on which you gave me my duck of a sealskin overcoat."
JACK.—"That is an error to be avoided, Bab."
BARBARA.—"Not so, Johnny. It was one of your few good actions which you should repeat and improve. Make it ermine this time."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Acute.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menstritis, &c.
From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal: 17th December, 1868.
'Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.'
'Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.'—See Lancet, 1st December, 1864.
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PRACY AND IMITATIONS.
From Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FRENCH, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 13th July, 1864.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1ld., 2s., 3d., 4s., 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, E.C. 1.

CERTIFICATE FROM MR. ALFRED KNUCKLE, American House, St. Joseph Street.

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1872
DEAR SIR,—I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me so low that many persons supposed I could never recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my doctors and friends; but did not receive any benefit from anything until I commenced using your "HOARHOUD AND CHERRY BALSAM," which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I believe I am as well as I ever was in my life. I would gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a similar complaint. Almost anybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE.
MR. RICHMOND SPENCER, Chemist, corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK'S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.
THIS OIL has been in very general use in Ontario for the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading Houses in Ontario. It will not thicken in cold weather.
From the JOSEPH HALL WORKS, Oshawa: I consider Mr. Stock's Oil cheaper at \$1.00 per gallon than Olive Oil at 50 cents. Yours respectfully, F. W. GLEN, President.
Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at MESSRS. LYMAN'S, CLARE & CO., 32, 324, & 326, St. Paul Street, Montreal, where the testimonials of the principal consumers of Oil in Ontario can be seen. 5-8



NOTICE. Intercolonial Railway.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders at their Office, in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock Noon on Friday, the 31st of January, 1873, for 700 Tons of Railroad Spikes, according to sample, to be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, and the Offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton. Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered as follows: 200 Tons at Campbellton, 225 Tons at New Castle, 175 Tons at Moncton, N. B., in equal quantities in the months of June, July, August, September, and October next.
A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.
Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioner's Office,
Ottawa, Dec. 12, 1872. 7-1 d

POST OFFICE GAZETTEER, for the Dominion of Canada. Published by John Lovell, Montreal. Compiled by William White, Secretary of the General Post Office, Ottawa. For sale, or to be had direct from the Compiler, by all Booksellers. Price, \$1.00. 7-1 e

THE MARION WATCHES, Manufactured by THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, are unsurpassed as Reliable Timekeepers.

Read the following certificates from railroad men who have tested them:—
"UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1870.
"Watch No. 2617—bearing Trade Mark 'Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me twelve months; its total variation from mean time being fifteen seconds."
"I. VROOMAN,
"Engineer N. Y. C. & H. R. R."
"Watch No. 4026—bearing Trade Mark 'Edwin Rolto, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being three seconds."
"WILLARD DERRY,
"Conductor N. J. R. R."
"Watch No. 1064, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only one second per month."
"WILLARD DERRY,
"Of Dorby, Snow & Prentiss, Jersey City, N. J."
"Watch No. 2183—bearing Trade Mark 'Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being thirty seconds."
"W. M. DENNE,
"Baggage Express, Utica, N. Y."
"Watch No. 1231, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being only two seconds per month."
"F. A. HASKELL,
"Conductor Hudson River R. R."
"Watch No. 1143, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me eight months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month."
"JAMES B. RYER,
"Of Kelly & Co., 47 Broadway, N. Y. City."
"Watch No. 1117, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only an average of two-thirds of a second per day."
"B. F. PHELPS,
"Conductor N. J. Cen. R. R."
A large stock of the above Watches on hand, Stem Winders or Key Winders, in every style of Gold and Silver Cases, by
JOHN WOOD & SON,
25 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
The Trade supplied at Manufacturers' wholesale prices.
Fine Jewellery always in Stock. 5-24 tf

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT - THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids, and purges the system the vigor of life. For it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system. Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the Life Principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them. If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in retaining these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure, a cure is certain; for, when once this remedy commences its work of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known and remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, (Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white benighted deposit; and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Sold by all Druggists. 6-17 xx

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

And its Amendments.
CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal.
The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a report by his Creditors to his discharge, and on FRIDAY, the SEVENTENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, A. D. 1873, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
Montreal, 11th Dec., 1872.
PIERRE GRAVEL,
By CASIMYR & LACOSTE,
His Attorneys ad litem.
6-24 g

TO LET, A LARGE AND AIRY OFFICE ON PLACE D'ARMES HILL, with Gas Fixtures, Heating Apparatus, and Fire-proof Vaults complete, suitable for a Banking House or an Insurance.

For particulars, apply to No. 1, PLACE D'ARMES HILL. 6-12 tf

BEARINE FOR THE HAIR,

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