

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 40.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

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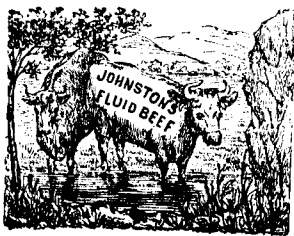
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, } DAME JESSIE STEW-
No. 885. } ART, wife of Henry Blake
Wright of the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District
of Montreal Notary Public, duly authorized à ester
en justice in this cause, Plaintiff, vs the said HENRY
BLAKE WRIGHT, Defendant. An action en sépara-
tion de biens has been instituted in this cause by
said Plaintiff. PHILIPPE VANDAL, Attorney for
Plaintiff. Montreal, 24th September, 1879.

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The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 40.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

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CONTENTS:

THE TIMES.
BANK MANAGEMENT.
GREECE AND TURKEY.
MODERN PROGRESS AND THE TRADE
QUESTION.
VENTILATION OF SEWERS.
THE INTERNATIONAL PARK AT NIAGARA
FALLS.

OUR APPLE CULTURE.
THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.
THINGS IN GENERAL.
POETRY.
CORRESPONDENCE.
PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.
CHESS.
MUSICAL.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Several complaints as to irregularity in the delivery of THE SPECTATOR have reached us. Some of them, we must say in self-defence, have arisen from the return of friends from the holidays, without notice having been sent to the office. We beg that our subscribers will notify us of any change of address, or irregularity of delivery, and we will endeavour to adjust it, and every effort will be made that the paper may be in the hands of our city subscribers not later than Saturday noon.

THE TIMES.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

The muddle-headed Councillors of Quebec have met, palavered a little, just to show that they had learned nothing during their inglorious holiday, and have gone to their homes again—from the simple obscurity of which they never should have been called. M. de Boucherville showed plainly the game they are playing when he asked about the vacancy in the Cabinet, and when it is to be filled. An adroit politician would hardly have put such a question, for it was a complete *exposé* of the situation. But M. de Boucherville and his friends are anything but adroit—they are playing a clumsy game in a most clumsy manner. M. Joly is gaining strength every day, and by this fresh adjournment and prolongation of the dead-lock they are simply destroying themselves. Had the Councillors an idea that M. Chapleau had contrived to rake a majority together by this time they would have proceeded to pass the Supplies, but as Dr. Ross remarked "the situation is unchanged"—that is to say, M. Joly retains a majority—so they have said to M. Chapleau: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

BETTER APPEAL.

Since it has become evident that the majority in the Legislative Council will do nothing to terminate the deadlock, of which they themselves are the authors, but do insist that those who are not responsible shall bear the burden, the best thing M. Joly can do is to demand a dissolution and an appeal to the people, so that the popular vote may decide between him and the handful of obscure and illogical men who now block the way. The Lieutenant-Governor is winning his way to the deepened confidence of his friends, and to the respect of even his opponents by the manifest fairness of his attitude and actions. It may be confidently relied upon that he will grant the dissolution when it is demanded by M. Joly, and the sooner that demand is made the better. The situation has become painfully ludicrous. We are being laughed at.

In saying that Mr. Ross was about to follow the example of M. Chauveau in deserting the Joly Cabinet, I did that gentlemen a wrong which I hasten to acknowledge. Mr. Ross remains firm to his party and his convictions, trouble notwithstanding, and his opponents will give him more real respect than M. Chauveau will get from his friends. For M. Chauveau's move was an utter failure. He ostentatiously claimed to represent the young members of the Assembly on the Joly side of the House, whereupon those young members put out a

disclaimer, declaring that M. Chauveau did in no way, and at no time, represent them. I am sorry to have coupled the name of Mr. Ross with the name of M. Chauveau.

THE SILENT "MINERVE."

The *Minerve* of Oct 1st copied M. Chapleau's letter to me last week, in which he gave the nine motions he had presented; but the *Minerve* did not give my criticism along with it. How is that? The answer should have appeared at the same time, so that readers of the *Minerve* might have the opportunity of judging between us. In truth it begins to appear as if the *Minerve* is not over ready to debate political questions. The reading given in this journal of the French Canadian's notions of Constitutional Government as interpreted in history is left unanswered, even uncriticised, by the *Minerve*. That is a pity, as a great many people are now convinced that the French do not understand Constitutional Government. Does the *Minerve* allow judgment to go by default?

LEGISLATIVE UNION.

The agitation for a Legislative Union has begun in good earnest in the Province of Quebec. The French have proved that they cannot govern constitutionally, and we cannot look favourably upon the prospect of despotism by a majority, or a series of dead-locks. We have piled up an enormous debt, which is still increasing, and Legislative Union is the only way out of our trouble. Very many of the French-Canadians themselves are desirous of this end—it is not only probable but likely that the majority of them would vote for it, for they are all in a state of discontent on one ground or another, and will welcome any change that may be offered in the way of better government.

Of course Ontario would offer opposition to Legislative union—for it is better governed in every way than Quebec, and is not anxious to give us a helping hand in the matter of paying off debts and supporting possible railway rings—but there are phases of the question which the people of Ontario might be brought to consider favourably. The general cheapening and simplifying of Government—with all involved by that—would count for something, and if the other Provinces were to agree in the matter, the desirability of being in the Union would probably decide it.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLE.

As yet there is no sign of a solution of the new difficulty which has arisen in Afghanistan. British troops are marching on Cabul, and may be trusted to take full revenge for the massacre of Cavagnari and his body-guard, but the fighting to be done is the easiest part of it. The war will probably be neither difficult nor long. But what shape will the peace take? Who will the English Ministers make terms with? By the time the question is ripe for discussion Yakoob Khan will possibly be out of the way, and any agreement with his successor must necessarily be as uncertain as was that with Yakoob. So that nothing is left but the chance of a series of such disasters as that we are now deploring and taking steps to revenge, or a thorough and outright conquest of the country.

But the conquest of Afghan must involve a good many serious questions with which other people besides the British will meddle. Russia will actively interfere, but what shape that interference will take it is impossible to foresee. Evidently the British Ministers are at a loss to understand the situation, and can only wait for further

developments of Russia's policy. This waiting game is by no means dignified, and the public are beginning to feel the shame of it. It is seen now that the "spirited foreign policy" was not so spirited after all, insomuch as that timid statesmanship first brought about the war, then snatched at a peace for the sake of a popular triumph, and now has to renew the war under circumstances peculiarly disadvantageous and humiliating. The Ministers guilty of that blundering may well dread the verdict of the coming elections.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

As I stated last week, the Great Western directors and officials are not loyal when they enter into council to discuss terms of arrangement. They wish to have "two strings to their bow," and it now turns out that they have been making a bargain for some of the South Western business with American Companies, while apparently entertaining propositions for a fusion with the Grand Trunk Company. It was ever thus with them, but their duplicity may bring them out at the wrong end of the horn at the termination, when the American Companies have done using them, and the Grand Trunk no longer troubles itself about them. Honesty and fair dealing will have been on the side of the Grand Trunk in these negotiations, and I always hope to see it successful in either private life or public business, and the directors and officers of the Grand Trunk Railway are to be commended for the open and manly course they have pursued, and they have won, as they deserved to do, and have beaten Vanderbilt and wrested from him that which he had and which they wanted, while the Great Western are laying themselves at his feet—as we said last week—to be like Lazarus the beggar at the rich man's gate, and take the crumbs which were swept from his table. When Mr. Vanderbilt was not in England, one of his officials was there, and the officials of the Great Western were in New York negotiating, and the Great Western President in England was carrying on correspondence and bamboozling his proprietors and playing a double game generally. If the directors of the two lines will stand aloof and let the spontaneous statement of the proprietors of the two Companies develop itself, as it appears to be doing at Manchester—and Manchester has before now given a greater policy than that affecting the Colonial Railways—there is no reason to doubt that right and common sense will prevail even in Railway matters, and the fusion may be accomplished at an early day.

It is refreshing to see that an effort is being made by some English journals to bring the popular mind back to a state of healthiness in regard to the men who simply and bravely do their duty as British soldiers. The *Pall Mall Budget* well and opportunely says:

"It was not to be hoped that the gallant death of the British Envoy and his comrades at Cabul would be allowed to pass with only such decent and dignified tributes of national regard as all soldiers deserve who are placed by their country in a post of danger and who die defending it. We have outlived, or some of our party newspapers believe us to have outlived, the period when English self-respect would have revolted from extravagant and boastful exultations over Englishmen who perish in the simple discharge of military duty. To-day the ministerial prints are, as might be expected, full of absurd and puerile vapourings about British valour, Afghan cowardice and treachery, and all the rest of it. Those who declaim in this strain appear to be unconscious of the presence of any other audience than that foolish and vulgar section of their countrymen to whom alone such coarse flattery of the national vanity can be supposed to give pleasure. These boastful effusions, however read abroad, and read there, as every sensible man knows, with a contempt which it is humiliating even to think of. What purpose they can serve at home beyond that of tickling the ears of the groundlings we cannot guess, unless indeed a more serious purpose than this is to be inferred from the fact that the more sober of the two "official" journals affects to share this morning in the flatulent enthusiasm of its habitually gushing colleague. Possibly the object may be to distract the minds of the public—the sensible portion as well as the vain and thoughtless—and to withdraw their thoughts from the serious business upon which the whole attention of the country now needs to be concentrated."

Reformed Episcopacy seems to have some lack in the matter in saints. In Montreal we have had a division among the Reformers, on the question of jurisdiction—some claiming that of the United States and some that of England. The division is not hard to understand, as that is a science well understood by members of churches; but in this case each party persists in holding to the Saint Bartholomew.

When asked the other day, by a stranger, to shew the way to the "Reformed Episcopal Church" I had to ask "which?" and when the answer came, "St. Bartholomew's," I had again to say "which?" for there are two of that name. Will our friends be good enough to tell us how we are to distinguish between them?

The following specimen of cool effrontery is from the *New York Tribune* :—

"There was a frank witness before the Rail-road Committee in Buffalo yesterday. He was an elevator owner, and admitted that he was in the pool which divides up the earnings of the elevators in that city. Said he, with coarse satisfaction, 'I am to have a slice whether I elevate or not; the New-York Central Road gets the plum, and I get the little mustard seed.' He owned that the combination was not legitimate, but said it was a question with him of 'mustard seed or nothing.' Not all the recipients of mustard seeds, or of plums, have been equally candid."

FEET VS. BRAINS.

Brains used to be somewhat thought of, but evidently the time has gone by. Our delight is in the other extreme of the *homo*. At evening parties what an opening into world of general favour for the young man who can dance well! He is a bright particular star, shedding light abroad, and happy are all the young ladies who can catch a ray now and then; and miserable are the unfortunates who have to be merely "patterns on the wall." There are few things to be found on the surface of life more saddening than the face of a "pattern," and when I think that the young man with ten intelligent toes could chase all the shadow away and cause the face to shine for joy, I am inclined to envy the happy possessor of well taught lower extremities—for I like to make people happy.

But the dancer is not to be counted with the pedestrian in these days. To what a pitch civilization has come! A few men start, or are started, on a walking match at New York; round and round the "laps" they go, like horses set to grind at a mill—one gets a stitch in his side, but walks on until his life is in danger, and that is called courage—another walks until his feet are beaten to a jelly—another, the final winner, becomes a maniac for several hours; and thousands upon thousands witness the brutal show, shouting, throwing bouquets of flowers, betting and doing all other things a mad mob can be guilty of. How long will this heathenism last? Just so long as it pays, and no longer. If respectable people would discountenance such vulgar exhibitions—if we could in some way put down this betting mania; that is to say, if we could only educate ourselves and the general public in morality and religion, an end would come to these sickening scenes.

SAILORS AND CONCERTS.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—An article in your issue of Sept. 27th, under the head "Musical," commenting on certain entertainments which have been given by our men, contains such flagrant misrepresentations, that, in justice to my shipmates, I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. While professing to hold "a high opinion of the defenders of our land," the writer goes on to charge them with "exhibiting themselves for a consideration," and concludes a most unjustifiable attack upon the men of H. M. S. "Tourmaline" in the following words: "If they are sailors, let them attend to their profession, singing for themselves and their friends. Montreal is shunned now by most professional troupes, as all the people's money goes into the pockets of those who are paid by them for a very different purpose."

Did the writer know that the whole proceeds of the entertainment given on Sept. 13th were devoted to the Building Fund of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in this city, as was duly announced in most of the daily newspapers, and clearly set forth on programmes and handbills?

The second entertainment, on Sept. 26th, was given by our men in conjunction with their friends of the 6th Fusiliers, in return for the kindness which they have received at the hands of the latter, and was solely for the benefit of the Band Fund of the regiment.

Not a single cent of the proceeds of either entertainment ever found its way into the pockets of the blue jackets and marines.

So much for the charge of "*exhibiting themselves for a consideration.*"

With regard to the concluding paragraph of the article, I should like to ask the writer in what sense the "people" of Montreal can be said to *pay* the men of the Royal Navy, and how much he has contributed to that object?

I must trust to your sense of justice to remove the erroneous impression

which the article in question is calculated to occasion, by inserting this letter in your next issue.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. Blunn,
Chaplain and Naval Instructor Royal Navy.

Montreal, Sept. 29th, 1879.

The Rev. Chaplain's letter, to which I have given all possible prominence, should have been handed to the Musical Editor of this journal, who is alone responsible for the remarks under the heading "Musical," and I dare say he will deal with this matter next week, giving the reason he had for uttering such strictures upon the sailor singers. Mr. Blunn's letter makes it perfectly clear that his shipmates have only been singing in Montreal from pure good-heartedness, but he must be prepared to make some allowance for the very natural pique professionals feel when they see that the effort to get up first-concerts rarely commands anything that approximates to success, while third-rate singing draws a crowd.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Lex" perhaps ought to be informed that the Toronto school-teacher who committed the assault on a girl to which he refers was fined \$3.50 by the Police Magistrate. The School Board, however, after a good deal of discussion for and against, retained him in his situation. It would, probably, therefore be justifiable for "Lex" to conclude that a male teacher cannot flog a girl without becoming amenable to law; and also that public opinion here has not yet developed gentleness and purity enough to so reverence women that it cannot still condone insult and authoritative abuse of power in teacher or parent. It is a luxury to observe that in the older countries a higher tone prevails, as evidenced in the proofs which "Lex" supplies. These seem to indicate that the rights of children, as well as the rights of women, are beginning to be recognized. Will he accept the thanks of

Toronto, 29th Sept., 1879.

An Old Boy?

The Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank have been released from confinement, a mitigation of their sentence having been procured through the intervention of influential friends. The news of their release had obtained publicity, and in consequence a crowd had gathered in front of the prison, and on the appearance of the released prisoners they were received with expressions of disgust from the populace. It was with difficulty they were saved from personal violence. The release of these men cannot but be regarded as a gross failure of justice; the flagrant violation of the trust reposed in them, and the widespread loss and misery attendant upon their misdeeds rendered it imperative that an example should be made of them, and a very universal feeling of disappointment will arise at their escape from a longer term of punishment.

In the letters of Mr. Cobden to Mme. Salis-Schwabe, just published, Mr. Cobden writes:—"You know the story goes that the young Prince Frederick of Prussia is going to marry the Princess Royal. I dined alone a few days ago with Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, who himself had dined the evening before at the Queen's table, where he was placed next the Princess Royal. He is enchanted with her; he finds her the most charming young girl he has ever seen, animated and witty, full of gaiety, 'with a good head and a heart as big as a mountain.' These are his own words. Colonel Fitzmayer also dined at the Palace last week, and in describing the party he tells me that the Princess when she smiled seemed to light up the whole assembly with her smile. I find then that this Prince of Prussia is in luck, and I hope that he will turn out to be a good husband; otherwise, though I am a man of peace, I will make a *casus belli* of it."

EDITOR.

BANK MANAGEMENT.

Judging from the recent comments of the Press, a very wide difference of opinion prevails as to the responsibility of directors for the practical management of banking institutions. The question is one of great importance and interest, and it would be well if some competent authority would tell us what are the accepted doctrines on the subject. The one who shall set himself to find these out will have a considerable amount of work upon his hands, for all the doctors disagree.

The *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, a paper which ought to have influence when discussing such matters, has been very severe in its censure of the late President of the Consolidated Bank for his gross

neglect and want of a proper sense of the responsibility of his position. But it is evident that, rightly or wrongly, the President did not consider it his duty to supervise the General Manager, on whom the responsibility mainly devolved. A great deal of wrath has been expended upon the unfortunate head of Sir Francis Hincks for this sin of omission, but it is worth remembering, as a significant fact, that in two recent instances when heavy losses were sustained by the shareholders of banks strong condemnation was meted out to the presidents for interfering too much with the management. We have recently had the most fearful calamity that ever occurred to shareholders in the history of banking in the case of the Glasgow Bank, and the direct cause of that enormous failure in honesty was due to the fact that the directors used the funds of the Bank for their own purposes. They managed the Manager and the affairs of the Bank.

Experience does not justify the conclusion that the fact of Managers being shareholders is sufficient to ensure a prudent conduct of the business. Even in the case of private banks in England, where the entire capital has been owned by a few partners, there has been no security against mismanagement, although the losses, as a rule, have fallen on the creditors of the bank, instead of on the partners. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the general stability of Canadian banks, with rare exceptions, has led investors to overlook the fact that they are trading corporations, and like all other trading companies, are liable to loss from misfortune or mismanagement. It is certain, however, that the temptation of high interest for money has led a great number of ordinarily prudent persons to invest in bank stocks who would have shrunk from the responsibility of investing their money in railroad, telegraph, or steamboat stock, or in the different manufacturing concerns of which we have too many. In all joint stock companies there must be a General Manager, who must of necessity have great power and responsibility. The question is, what is the most effectual check to mismanagement? Of course there are various kinds of mismanagement and various degrees of crime in that direction. Let it be assumed, for instance, that with regard to the recent heavy losses sustained by the Consolidated Bank, the President and Directors had been fully consulted by the Manager, and had consented to all his loans; in such a case, although the Manager would still be highly culpable, the President and Directors would be still more guilty, although the loss would have fallen equally on the shareholders. Nothing can be more improbable than that any board of directors would lend itself to such a reckless policy as that under consideration.

The question is, What is the best possible check on the General Manager? The most trustworthy authorities in the matter give it as their opinion that a bank ought not to be managed by the President or the Directors, or by both working together; for they are an Advisory Board from whom no business of importance should be concealed. The check which has been found most efficient by all our leading banks has been that of Inspection by a competent officer subordinate to the General Manager. The difficulty with the Consolidated arose partly, if not mainly, from the fact that there was no local manager for the Montreal office, and that it was not subject to Inspection like all the other offices. Had such an arrangement been adopted—as is the case at the Bank of Montreal—such a disaster as that which happened to the Consolidated Bank would hardly have been possible, because systematic concealment would have been impossible.

But even in the case of Inspection it is as well to remember that there were strong complaints made by a Bank Inspector not long ago that he could not get access to the Board of Directors, but was placed absolutely under the General Manager to carry out his policy and do his will without question. There has been talk of Inspectors or Auditors appointed by the shareholders and responsible immediately to them; and talk of Government Inspectors; but on the whole case it is evident that it is impossible to devise any system of check which will be sufficient to guard against the errors or crimes of those who are placed in situations of great trust. By prudent watchfulness and the erection of all possible safeguards we may minimise the inevitable risk attending investment in bank stock; but after all, we shall have to fall back upon and trust to the old idea of individual honesty. We cannot legislate so as to make absolute provision against the incapable or the dishonest.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

There is another frontier-rectification looming in the future which is not unlikely to give the "Powers" fresh trouble, and of course England, through that unhappy "peace with honour" Berlin Treaty is again mixed up in it. The news from Constantinople is threatening enough, the Greek Frontier Commission having met, and the Ottoman delegate having presented a counter-declaration in which, after pointing out that the Berlin Treaty merely made a recommendation, the Sultan's Government expresses its willingness to adopt the 13th Protocol as the basis of negotiations, without however, accepting the suggested line as obligatory.

This may be considered as placing the question precisely where it was at the time of previous unsuccessful negotiations, for the acceptance of the Protocol is practically nullified by the reserve that the new frontier recommended by the Congress cannot be accepted by the Sultan's Government. One of the Greek delegates seems disposed to regard this reserve as tantamount to a refusal of the Greek demands, and to propose that the negotiations should be at once broken off; but his colleague thought it advisable before taking such a step to demand fresh instructions from Athens.

If the Greeks maintain their present attitude by refusing to accept any compromise and insisting on the line of frontier proposed being taken as the basis of all future negotiations, the Powers will be called upon to offer their mediation, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. As the Powers are not yet fully agreed among themselves as to the amount of territory which should be ceded, there are evidently grave difficulties in the way of successful mediation; and even if these difficulties should be removed, the Porte may still fall back on the device of demanding from the Powers an effective guarantee that there shall be no disturbances in Albania in consequence of the friendly advice of the Powers being carried out. No such guarantee can be given, for it would necessarily entail a foreign military occupation, which, probably, none of the Powers would undertake, and to which some of them would certainly object. It is evident, therefore, that unless a compromise be accepted by Greece the question may long remain unsolved, for the Powers are not likely to use anything stronger than gentle moral pressure, and the Turks are not at all disposed to cede voluntarily what the Greeks desire.

Meanwhile from Turkey there is no news but the daily recurring reports of disorders and difficulties in the different provinces. The condition of Eastern Roumelia continues highly unsatisfactory. A report of a settlement of the Turkish debt by the Comptoir D'Escompte has been afloat again, probably with as little foundation as all the former ones. In the face of the miserable state of politics and finance in Turkey, the claims of Lord Beaconsfield as the reformer of Turkey, and the claims of the bondholders as her creditors must be quoted at about the same value.

As far back as July of last year it was pointed out in the SPECTATOR how Turkey had broken all her promises made at the Peace Conference in 1856, and that misgovernment and tyranny and corruption prevailed as heretofore, and how soon may the same be written with regard to the more recent Berlin Treaty. The SPECTATOR showed how much trouble had arisen of old from the fact of England having always been ready to guarantee Turkey against something or another, and who can say how much fresh complication is in store for Europe, springing from the same source.

It may not be without profit to speculate at times, how different results would have sprung from a different course of action, with nations as with individuals; the writer of these lines remembers the prophetic utterances of Louis Kossuth in 1849, and it is scarcely too much to assert that if England had given moral support to the Hungarian struggle at that time, the Europe of today might have presented a much more peaceful face; a free Hungary, with her seaport on the Adriatic and an open Danube, would have gone far, as Kossuth predicted, "to have given peace to Europe."

The war in South Africa is, perhaps, at an end, but a host of minor troubles are menaced in various parts of the world, and none can tell how soon fresh strife on a gigantic scale may convulse Europe. Besides the struggle in Afghanistan, Russia is engaged in a grapple with the Turcomans, and the War Minister of the Porte is hurrying men and provisions to the Greek frontier in a way that points to but one eventuality in the future. If hostilities break out, Austria would probably take a hand in them by a prompt occupation of Macedonia, and we are told that an alliance between Turkey and Russia is actually in process of negotiation, which, if carried into effect, may easily bring all the great powers of Europe into collision.

These wars and rumours of wars are sadly at odds with the hope of better things that is so often revived only to be disappointed. So far does the world seem from reaching an epoch of universal peace, that the outlook is as dark and forbidding as ever. It appears that so long as some Powers are strong and others weak, and so long as they are collectively disinclined to submit themselves to a universal tribunal of international adjudication, these encounters will continue; the sole remedy would apparently lie in an honourable system of international arbitration, which should provide the certainty of peace, by the expedient of ensuring equal protection for the rights and interests of all.

MODERN PROGRESS AND THE TRADE QUESTION.

A CRITICISM.

In view of the importance of the subject, perhaps you will allow me, very shortly, to criticise some of the leading points in the essay which appeared in your issue of the 30th August, under the above heading. In the first place, I have to charge "Argus" with misunderstanding, or at least completely misstating the position of Free Traders on this question, which, in a discussion of this kind, is a fault of the gravest character. He asserts that Free Traders argue there should be among nations as great a specialization of labour as among individuals, taking as an illustration that "England should manufacture cotton and iron for all peoples, France should devote herself to the production of silk and wines, while the United States should drop manufacturing altogether, and be content to remain the granary and provision store for Europe." Now, the economists argue nothing of the kind. What, then, is their position? This I shall endeavour to explain to your readers and to "Argus" as shortly as possible. We argue that it is for the best interests of the world that society shall be allowed, without let or hindrance, to obtain those commodities which it needs or desires at the least possible sacrifice of its substance; or, in simpler words, shall be allowed to buy its goods in the cheapest markets. As, however, no one society offers within itself the cheapest market for all the commodities which its members desire, international commerce arises, when we add the corollary, that freedom of commercial intercourse should be no more restricted between the individuals of different political societies than between those of the same nation. For instance, it is contended that complete freedom of intercourse between New York and Pennsylvania is mutually beneficial, and the existence of a political line is no reason why the same freedom between New York and Ontario or Quebec should not be equally beneficial. At this point, I would most respectfully ask "Argus," or any Protectionist, what proof they have that free intercourse between New York and Ontario would not be as mutually beneficial as between New York and Pennsylvania? But let me put the question still more broadly: Is the complete freedom of commercial intercourse between the forty or fifty millions of citizens of the United States to their advantage or not as a nation? If it is, upon what principle can it be shown that the same freedom would be injurious between the same number of people inhabiting an area with the same, or as great a variety of resources, in Europe or elsewhere, though living under different political systems? Or, to put the question in a still different shape, if Canada were part of the U. S. A., would free trade with the rest of the States be beneficial, and if so, why not now? To answer these questions by saying that all this is allowed, but that the U. S. A. will not grant us that freedom, is to give up the whole theory of Protection and substitute that of retaliation. "Argus," however, cannot so answer, because he evidently is a pure Protectionist, who thinks we should be protected from Great Britain, which admits us to free intercourse, as much as from the U. S. A., which shuts us out.

The second point in "Argus'" essay, under review, which I wish to criticise, is the very common delusion, that the existence of manufactures, in a very special and limited sense of the word, in a community, is essential to the civilization of that community. "Argus" tells us that some writers have classified human progress under the heads of—the savage, the pastoral, the agricultural, the commercial, and the manufacturing. He further seems to suppose that the world passes through these stages in the sense of dropping or growing out of the lower and earlier, as it reaches the later and higher stage, though a dim consciousness of the absurdity of this supposition seems to strike him; for he is good enough to inform us that "commerce, though certainly an advance upon agriculture, may not safely supersede the latter, or attempt to stand apart or on its own bottom." May we ask "Argus" if his idol (manufactures), which he next tells us is "certainly an advance on commerce," may safely supersede agriculture or commerce?

But is it true that the world has advanced through the stages quoted by "Argus," and are they higher or lower in the order of their quotation? By no means. If "Argus" was a little better acquainted with the history of human progress he would know, that since the formation of the earliest communities, agriculture, or the production of food—manufactures, or the production of implements and clothing—commerce, or the interchange of the products of the two former—have always been co-existent, though some communities have been more remarkable for their progress in the one, some in the other direction. If, however, one of these is later than the others, it is not manufactures, but commerce; for it is obvious that there could be no agriculture and very little hunting without implements, which are, however rude, the product of manufacturing. This brings me to a very common, perhaps the most common delusion of the present day, which is, that it is only the products of highly specialized work—carried on, on a large scale, by means of the newest machinery—which are worthy the name of manufactures, and further, that the production of commodities in this way is a necessary preliminary to any community's reaching the highest stage of civilization—all of which is absolutely false, and the offspring of ignorance, as I shall now show. Is it pretended, for an instant, that the rude tomahawk of the hunter is not as truly a manufactured article as the axe of a back-woodsman, or the homespun dress of the farmer's wife as the product

of the mill? Further, does "Argus," or any man of the world, mean to tell us that the manufacturer of the tomahawk or the homespun is necessarily less civilized than the man who tends a machine? If it is true, then, that the hunter or the housewife may be as civilized as the factory operative, how, it may be asked, are our great factories essential factors in our civilization? Just in the same way as modern agriculture, commerce, banking, &c., are the necessary outcomes of civilization, without which it could not be maintained, but to which we do not owe its existence. And further, all these and many more of the products of our civilization are so inter-dependent that no one could exist without at least some of the others. For instance, modern agriculture would be impossible without modern science and manufactures. The same may be said of commerce and manufactures; or, more correctly, the conditions of modern manufactures could not exist without science, commerce and finance having reached their present stage. Nor could any of them have attained their present stage unless tolerable security to life and freedom for thought had not been previously gained.

Let me furnish "Argus" with one or two illustrations to show this. The Egyptians and Hindoos now refine sugar and manufacture cotton with the latest machinery, and there is no reason why they should not at any moment build locomotives. Are they then a highly civilized people, or even much more civilized than they were before they acquired these arts? If they are not, which is, I believe, the case, then it is a proof that the establishment of modern factories is not even evidence of the existence, much less is it the cause, of a high order of civilization. "Argus" may reply, however, that, though the Hindoos and Egyptians may use modern factories, they did not, and could not originate them, but merely borrowed them from civilized people. Have we, then, originated, or can we prove that we could have originated those methods of manufacturing which we wish to establish? No, we did not, nor could we have originated them, therefore there is no necessary inference that our possession of them will either be the evidence of, or cause of an advance in civilization. If it were so, then the great seats of modern manufactures would be the points where we should go to seek the highest civilization. For instance, Birmingham and Paisley should be more highly civilized than London and Edinburgh, Pittsburg and Lowell than New York and Boston, and so on. If, however, the modern conditions of manufacture are not the sources of higher civilization and progress, in what way are they essential to our condition? Simply in cheapening the necessaries and luxuries of life. For instance, a pair of boots, made by hand, will, probably, be at least as well made as those turned out by machinery, and the old fashioned boot-maker is notoriously much more likely to be a civilized member of society than the operative in a boot and shoe factory. Therefore it is not the superiority of the object made or of the maker which constitutes boot and shoe factories an advance upon the old methods, but, the greater cheapness of the boots and shoes which are thus produced. The cheapness, however, of boots or any other articles made by the latest machinery, does not depend on the factory being situated within the boundaries of every society which uses them, but on the contrary, is only fully reached, when the particular article desired is made in the place, which, owing to circumstances, possesses *naturally* the greatest facilities for its production. Protection, however, here steps in and asserts that people should not buy their goods from the place where they are most cheaply produced, unless that happens to be within their own limits, and therefore strikes a blow at progress, in the only sense in which it can be said that material commodities are essential to civilization. I have thus dwelt at some length in showing that factories are not themselves either a proof of the civilization of the community in which they exist, nor are they themselves necessarily conducive to the civilization, either of that community as a whole, or in that portion of it engaged in operating them; because, as I before said, the idea that such is the case, is one of the commonest and most pernicious delusions.

Hence it is not sufficient for "Argus" to contend, that because France, Germany and the United States, continue to adopt protection, it is therefore beneficial to those countries, for we have no reason to suppose that the great mass of the people of these countries know what is for the advantage of their country as a whole, or of themselves individually. Do, however, the majority of those who, in those countries, are at once educated and disinterested, advocate Free Trade or Protection? I think I can safely assert that the vast majority of the economists, in all countries, are in favour of Free Trade, and I must respectfully urge that no one who has not thoroughly studied political economy, has any more right to hold an opinion on the question than has the ordinary layman, on an abstruse point of law. Nor would most people have pretended to an opinion, if it were not that protection requires legislative action for its ally, and therefore the subject has come within the circle of politics, and consequently every man who has a vote, jumps to the natural, but very erroneous conclusion that he is competent to decide the question. I have now endeavoured to explain to "Argus" and others the real position of Free Traders, and also to show that the present condition of manufactures is an outcome, not necessarily the latest or the highest, and by no means the cause of our civilization. I am, however, afraid that for the present I must not trespass upon your space at greater length. With your permission I shall, at a future date, try and

explain, why ambitious peoples, like the Americans and some of the English colonists, are in favour of Protection. In conclusion, I would say, that "Argus'" assertion that the modern forces, such as the steam-engine, are on the side of Protection, hardly deserves discussion, for it is not supported by argument or illustration. In point of fact, though all progress indirectly tends to ultimate freedom of all kinds, its factors are just as much at the service of its enemies as its friends. In other words, those who would curb the free interchange of commodities are perfectly willing, and even eager to use the forces which are the outcome of the freedom they condemn. *Roswell Fisher.*

VENTILATION OF SEWERS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

(Read before the Special Committee on Ventilation of Sewers.)

The subject of ventilation has been both written and experimented upon so exhaustively, that it is proposed to consider the subject principally with reference to our climate and the existing and future state of the sewers of this city.

To define the composition of sewer-air and its effects upon animal life are the province of the chemist and physician, and on both these questions, the leading authorities being mutually agreed, it is proposed to accept as a fact that the composition of sewer-gas is as described by Doctors Letheby and Russell, who made an extensive analysis of the air in the London sewers. The difference of opinion as to its specific gravity arises from the fact that the proportions of the gases which compose it vary at different times and places. As an example of this: in June, 1877, complaints were received by the City Surveyor of the foul state of St. Catherine Street sewer, between McGill College Avenue and Metcalfe Street. On removing the man-hole cover from the sewer the smell of coal-gas (carburetted hydrogen) was so strong that the sewer was left open some two or three hours before it was deemed safe to enter it with a light; it was then found clean, and that the smell proceeded from a leak in an adjoining gas-pipe, which admitted the gas into the sewer.

Accidents of this nature, and the ebb of the sewage, appear to demonstrate, that independent of any natural tendency of the gas in the sewer to rise, mechanical actions are at work which render ventilation absolutely necessary.

Ventilation of sewers may be divided into two kinds,—*artificial* and *natural*; the former to comprise those modes which cause a current of air to move in the sewer by means of special appliances, such as furnaces, pneumatic pumps, fans, lamp-posts, and chemical agents. All of these methods have been more or less experimented with, and are now universally condemned.—(See Henry Austin's Report of 1849 to the Commissioners of Sewers, London; Baldwin Latham's Sanitary Engineering, 1873; and the still later Report on the Sewerage Systems of European Cities, by Gustavus Warwiese.)

Natural ventilation of sewers may be defined as drawing the sewer-gas into the atmospheric air, unaided by special heat or mechanical appliances. This is the system now universally recommended both by Chemists and Engineers, so that we have to consider the best means of permitting the escape of sewer-gas and the free admission of air into sewers.

Although your committee are doubtless aware of the means usually recommended for this purpose, a brief description of them is necessary—and their respective merits and the objections against them alluded to—before considering their application to our sewers.

1st. Ventilation by special pipes up the exterior walls of buildings, and connected with the house-drains or by tile-pipes into the crown of the sewer. These pipes, generally 4 or 6 inches in diameter, and of galvanized iron, have been much recommended and successfully applied. Those connected with the crown of the sewer are preferable, as they would permit the escape of the sewer-air more readily, and their junction with the sewer would never be obstructed by the ebb of the sewage; but a great saving of cost would result from connecting them with the house-drains, which as a rule connect above the ebb line of the sewers in this city.

Some few of these ventilators are in use in this city, and have proved very successful. The objections generally urged against them are: That the warm aqueous vapour from the sewers ascending through a long metallic tube might congeal during the winter months of a severe climate. This would probably be the case if they were extensively used in this city.

2nd. Ventilation by rain-water pipes, connected with the sewer in the same manner as No. 1. This has been extensively recommended and tried by eminent sanitary engineers. As early as 1849, Henry Austin, in his report before alluded to, strongly recommended them, and as late as 1860 the Town Council of Croydon passed by-laws to this effect; but the system is now universally condemned.

3rd. Ventilation by soil-pipe. Although the carrying up of the soil-pipe through the roof is now admitted to be necessary to ventilate the house-drains, its merits as a mode of ventilating the sewers has been little discussed. Baldwin Latham, in his "Sanitary Engineering," 1873, and Waring, in his "Sanitary Drainage," 1876, both allude to its use for this purpose. Latham states:

"Sewers cannot be ventilated efficiently through house-drains," &c. With all due deference to such a high authority, he appears not to clearly demonstrate this fact; his objections are, the outlet of the house-drains into the sewers would be sealed when the sewers were gorged with water. It is fair to suppose that he alluded in this case to a system of small-pipe sewers, with the inverts of their tributaries on the same level as the sewers into which they discharged, as this is the system which he recommended in his Sanitary Engineering.

Very few cities are sewerred on the small pipe system, and experience makes its supposed advantages very questionable. In this city eighty-six per cent. of the sewers are of brick, and the junctions of the house drains are mostly at the springing of the arch, and above the ebb of the sewage. Waring is strongly in favour of the soil-pipe as a means of ventilating the sewer; he states, "with a free ventilation through the soil-pipe at every house, there is an immense preponderance of area in favour of the vertical escapes, and these are so placed that they become sufficiently heated to create a strong upward draught." He further states, speaking of house drains, "If the drain has no ingress for air at its lower end, the ventilation of the soil-pipe itself will be much less complete; the pent-up gases from the decomposition of the contained organic matter may escape, but there will be little of the needed circulation of air in the pipe." It is also advocated in the Report of the Brooklyn Board of Health for 1875-6.

4th. Ventilation by perforated man-hole covers. This is now advocated by all Sanitary Engineers, and is extensively used. The use of them in this city was first sanctioned by Alderman Stephens about eight years ago when he became Chairman of the Road Committee; they are used upon all the new sewers and are of great benefit during the summer months. It would appear that we are in advance of Chicago in this matter, as in their Report of the Public Works, 1878, under the head of Sewer Ventilation, they state, "Steps were taken early in the year to secure ventilation of sewers through grated man-hole covers, and a small appropriation was made for this purpose by the City Council." The objections against these covers are, that when the roadway is not in good order the perforations become closed with mud.

5th. Untrapped street gullies. These were for many years the only means of ventilating the sewers of this city during the winter months. An increasing number of them are trapped each year, which renders those that remain open still more offensive, as they have to do double duty; the trapping of street gullies should only succeed systematic ventilation of sewers. Mr. Macquisten, the late City Surveyor, strongly objected to the trapping of the street gullies until other means of ventilating the sewers was provided. In the previously alluded to Report of Chicago, 1878, a return to ventilation through the street gullies is proposed.

6th. Ventilation by short columns connected with the crown of the sewer; these have been used of considerable diameter and fitted with charcoal filters; they have been extensively tried in London, Liverpool and Croydon, but considerable difficulty was found in keeping them dry and free from dirt; this, in addition to the obstruction offered to free ventilation, has caused these filters to be almost generally abandoned in the columns, man-holes, gullies and ventilating pipes.

Tall shafts for ventilating have been erected in Antwerp, Paris, London, and other cities, but it is universally admitted that the benefit derived from such structures is not in proportion to their cost. "All shafts or chimneys of every description when used for the ventilation of sewers, must be looked upon as having little or no power in themselves to produce ventilation, but must be considered as simple extensions of the sewer for facilitating the discharge of noxious matter at some convenient point where it will be harmless."

7th. Ventilation by tile-pipes, built in the interior walls, adjoining smoke flues, and connected with the sewer.

This is the place specially recommended by the Berlin Sewerage Committee, who have lately made exhaustive experiments on the subject of sewer ventilation; they repeated the old experiments of fans, furnaces, lamp-posts, &c.

Having briefly reviewed the most approved forms of ventilation, it now remains to decide which are best adapted to our requirements and means, for although cost is only a question of detail in a matter of this kind, it assumes proportions which materially affect the decision on the subject.

The choice appears to be between perforated man-hole covers, soil-pipes, and the pipes to be built in the interior walls of the building.

The perforated man-hole covers are very beneficial during the summer months, but during the winter they are unavoidably covered with ice or snow, and can only in this city perform in part the duty required from them, but if used in conjunction with the soil-pipe the sewers would be found to be effectually ventilated at a trifling cost.

In conclusion, I may state the subject of ventilation of sewers has been thoroughly discussed by the Conference on the Health and Sewage of Towns, held on May 9 and 10, 1876, at London; see the Society of Arts Report, in which the Council heard the evidence of all the Sanitarians, Engineers and Doctors, who unanimously decided that ventilation was essential; and in order to enforce it they petitioned Parliament for an Act.

Montreal, 23rd Sept., 1879.

Alfred Brittain, C.E.

THE INTERNATIONAL PARK AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara! the most appropriate of names—euphonious to the ear in English, still more so in Indian—Ne-ah-gah-rah (the spirit of the water)—whence came it? The guide-books tell us of one Father Hennepin as the first recorded visitor; but he could not have been godfather, or the world would have been afflicted, perchance, with some saintly attachment, such as St. Jean Baptiste or St. Cunegonde. Much more probable was it that the old Chief Hiawatha, returning from the war-path with his lovely bride Minne-ha-ha (laughing water), first saw the grand sight and became its sponsors. Surely there must have been Poets amongst the Red men in those days. What a contrast with the white man's common-place nomenclature,—Horse Shoe, Goat Island, Table Rock, Devil's Hole, &c.! Enough to make even Longfellow's long hair stand on end.

But even here, the truism of the inevitable proximity of the sublime and ridiculous appears,—man spoiling by defacing what God has made so beautiful; and the enraptured tourist no sooner gets his first glimpse of the gorgeous scene than the discordant twang of a runner dispels the charm by inviting him to a square meal for 25 cents; or to buy Table Rock ornaments from Derbyshire, and Indian curiosities fresh from Celtic hands. Ah me!—is there no spot left in this utilitarian grasping age, for a few moments quiet contemplation of what Providence has so beneficently intended should be contemplated? To what higher, better purpose can such a glorious heritage be put than a resting place, amidst the world's bustle, where one can revel in Nature's grandest and most sublime picture, and forget the tinsel of life's struggle?

The name of Niagara is probably more widely known than any spot on earth. The Pyramids are the wondrous results of man's objectless and decaying perseverance, and cost years of cruelty to erect. Niagara, a mere atom of God's creating fiat; He spake, and it was done, and will continue till all things are destroyed by the breath of the Coming One.

Is it seemly or right that such a gift, held jointly by the two most favoured nations of the world, should not find suitable appreciation, and be preserved, in some measure, as an oasis from man's selfish greed?

The appropriation of the Yosemite Valley Park was a happy conception, and worthy of the nation which so promptly adopted it; and now the same spirit is rife for a like graceful act at Niagara, which will rebuke its desecration, and make it the world's property.

The idea came from Lord Dufferin, after witnessing the vandalism so long rampant, as to make a visit to the Falls one rather of effort than of pleasure. How to remedy the evil has long been the question, and the object of the writer will be accomplished if the genius of our kindred peoples can be aroused to the importance of the matter, and to remove the difficulties which each year's delay aggravates.

Immediately on the suggestion of Lord Dufferin being made public, the Legislature of the State of New York responded, and appointed three Commissioners to examine the subject and report. They have had several meetings, and have called to their aid Mr. Olmsted, the highest authority in such matters. The Cabinet of Ontario were invited to meet the N. Y. Commissioners in June last, but were unable to attend. A further conference is to be held in a few days, and no doubt suitable measures will be adopted to bring the subject before the respective Legislatures at their fall sessions.

The general opinion prevailing at the Falls is to appropriate, on the American side—Goat Island, Prospect Park, with the intervening river front, and possibly the present Suspension Bridge, to remove the unsightly buildings, and throw the whole open to the public at a merely nominal charge, to prevent abuses, and to provide for the comfort of visitors.

On the Canada side, it is proposed to take the land under the hill from opposite the Clifton House to Table Rock, embracing about 30 acres, capable of easy drainage and embellishment, remove the present buildings, with the exception of the Museum and Table Rock House—which will be required for public uses—and wipe out the nauseating toll-gate, which has so persistently braved public execration, and done violence to every sense of propriety, in adding the pittance of *seven* days of the week, to the hoard of the wealthiest Prelate in America. Probably as the necessity of the movement develops itself, the Clark Hill islands—which have lately, through the enterprise of Mr. Macklem, been bridged, thus opening to the public a most attractive drive along the rapids—will be included in the boundaries, and complete the most perfect park that the world can produce,—a park with *the* Niagara Falls in its centre.

I claim favour for the movement on several grounds.

1st. On national grounds, because the Falls in themselves cannot, and ought not to be utilised, but kept for the admiration of the world at large, under the ægis of governmental control.

2nd. On remedial grounds, because of great and growing abuses, which are yearly becoming more firmly riveted and difficult to deal with.

3rd. On economic grounds, without which the others would too likely fail, and on this point I propose to enlarge.

During a late protracted visit to the Falls, I was led to examine the subject and eliminate every phase of opinion bearing on it.

Mr. A. C. Hill, the efficient Stipendary Magistrate at Clifton, gave me important data, from which I make the following deductions.

Statement of the present expenditure of the ordinary moderate class of tourists, visiting the Falls for the first time, say a visitor with his wife, and making the round of sights :—

Goat Island	.50	each = \$1.00
Cave of the Winds	1.00	" = 2.00
Prospect Park	.50	" = 1.00
Shadow of the Rock	1.00	" = 2.00
Upper Suspension Bridge	.50	" = 1.00
Museum	.50	" = 1.00
Table Rock	1.00	" = 2.00

making \$10 of an outlay of two people for seeing the sights, (without including carriage hire,) for those points which will probably be included in the *proposed Park*. Out of this the driver gets \$4.50 for himself for roping them in, and 25 per cent. additional on all purchases of goods made while he is driving. With the Park established, the same round will cost at the utmost \$2.50, thus effecting a saving of \$7.50 for two people, or \$3.75 each.

Now I have by careful enquiry at the various points satisfied myself that the number of visitors to the Falls this year, including excursionists (now in such favour with the railway companies), will amount to fully 200,000 people. Say 10 per cent. of these, or 20,000, come under the class referred to above, and who would if the Park existed spend \$1.25 for what now costs \$5; this would effect a saving of \$75,000. Of the balance say 100,000 people who spend now \$2.50 will with the Park spend \$1.25, equal to a saving of \$125,000. Then the balance of 80,000, or people who spend now \$1 each, will with the Park spend only 25 cents, saving 75 cents each or equal to \$60,000. Thus we get an aggregate of \$260,000 per annum which will be saved to the public by the Park arrangement.

Then as to revenue. It must be apparent that the construction of the Park, and consequent removal of present abuses will largely increase the number of visitors, and 250,000 would be a safe average for the first five years of Park life. Assume that they only spent \$1.25 each for the entire round of sights, we get a revenue of \$312,500 to meet expense of maintenance and interest.

With these hurried notes, though they contain incontrovertible facts, I must forego occupying further space, hoping that enough has been written to arouse public attention to the utility and wisdom of the movement, and that the best energies of both Governments will be given to its early accomplishment.

The presence of our distinguished Governor-General and his royal consort is most opportune, and it is hoped they will avail themselves of so unique an occasion to associate their names with an event of world-wide interest. Their doing so would be a graceful memento to Canada for her generous and loyal reception.

The only better arrangement that suggests itself, would be the presence of the Queen herself at the christening, thus impressing her illustrious name on Niagara's rock as indelibly as are her virtues in the hearts of the people.

OUR APPLE CULTURE.

"Comfort me with apples."—*Song of Solomon.*

Since my last communication on the culture of the Vine, and the probability of the Island of Montreal being in the no distant future well covered with fruitful vineyards, it has been suggested that I should write upon the Apple,—a fruit so successfully grown upon this island, and largely exported to England.

Without entering into the vexed question whether Canada is better adapted for agriculture or manufactures, and which of the two branches of industry are more deserving the attention of the people and their respective Governments, Provincial and Federal, there can be no doubt that amongst civilized nations in ancient times the greatest and wisest monarchs both studied and honoured the pursuits of Agriculture and Horticulture. That these professions are most ancient and most honourable we read in the beginning, or *Genesis*, that "The Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it,"—not to behold it only, but to turn and fertilize the barren mould. Of King Solomon, it is written, that "he made cedars to be as the sycamore trees that are in the vale, for abundance," and that he wrote a history of all the plants, from the Cedar of Libanus to the moss (*hyssop*) growing on the wall.

Among the ancient Persians, horticulture was most strictly cultivated, and Xenophon states that Cyrus the younger was accustomed to inform himself whether the private gardens of his subjects were well kept and yielded plenty of fruit; that he rewarded the Governors whose Provinces were the best cultivated, and punished those who did not labour and improve their grounds. Were the Queen of England to follow the example of the Persian Monarch I am afraid that there would be few of our French Canadian farmers who would "scape whipping."

History informs us that the Romans, when they had in some measure made themselves masters of Britain, began to clear the forests and encourage agriculture, and we learn that they were accustomed to convey to their native

country the productions of the conquered nations, and by careful cultivation to make them flourish as well as those indigenous to the climate. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth of England, most valuable fruits were introduced into our mother country, and many fruits, plants and vegetables, were brought thither from this continent; and it is authoritatively asserted that since the discoveries of Cabot, Columbus, and Cartier, 2,345 varieties of trees and plants from America have been successfully cultivated in England.

It would be a pleasing study to discover the names of the first introducers and cultivators of each particular fruit introduced into this country.

The late Mr. S. Jones Lyman, who was fond both of floriculture and horticulture, propounded a series of historical and archaeological questions in the *CANADIAN SPECTATOR*, which, I believe, have been very numerous answered; but I do not remember his having put these questions:—Who was the founder of our first Horticultural Society, and who was the first Minister of Agriculture in Canada? What practical benefit has resulted from their labours, and what new industries have been successfully developed by their patronage and support? Has the country been enriched by those who have devoted their talents and industry to the cultivation of fruit? What kind of apple-trees and vines are most congenial to the soil and situation of the island of Montreal? What particular spots are best adapted for particular plants? Who first introduced the apple-tree into Lower Canada? How many varieties of fruit, more particularly apples, are grown on the island of Montreal, and by what general names are they designated? What have our Horticultural Societies done to encourage the obtaining and cultivation of new kinds of apples? From what cause is to be attributed the abandonment of cider-making, as once conducted by Mr. John Penner in the Lower Lachine district?

These questions are not idly put, but with the sincere hope that they will be satisfactorily answered by some of the contributors to the *CANADIAN SPECTATOR*.

Those who visited the last Exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society, or have recently seen the apple-orchards, and the apple-trees in the gardens in the vicinity of Montreal, would be justified in calling the island the fair Isle of Avalon. The cultivation of the apple our most valuable fruit, has been observed with great care by Capt. R. T. Raynes, Cote St. Antoine, who has a great variety in his orchards, which at this time are well worthy a visit. To see these apple-trees under the fostering care of Capt. Raynes would make one doubt the testimony of Pliny, that good old naturalist, whose life was spent to the benefit of mankind, and whose death was caused by his perseverance in the research after truth in the wonderful works of Nature; he says: "Of all fruit-trees the apple is the tenderest, and least able to bear heat and cold." He mentions nine-and-twenty kinds of apples as being cultivated in Italy at about the commencement of the Christian era. The grafting of trees was carried to its greatest extent about this time, for Pliny records having seen near Thulixæ, in the country of the Tiburtines, a tree grafted and laden with all manner of fruits.

The English name of this "alluring" fruit (natural order, Pomaceæ) is evidently from the Saxon word *appel*; from which circumstance it may safely be concluded that the apple was cultivated in the old country under the Saxon government, if not previously by the Romans; but when introduced and wherefrom there is nothing certain. It has, doubtless, an Eastern origin. The prophet Joel, where he declares the destruction of the fruits of the earth by a long drought, mentions the fruits which were in estimation, and among them names the apple-tree. Solomon writes: "As the apple-tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons." The tree was probably in the Garden of Eden, but whether the apple (*Pyrus malus*) of our orchards was the same as "the fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death unto the world, and all our woe,"

I shall not stop to inquire.

The apple was well known to the ancients. Virgil says in his *Pastorals*:

"New cheese and chesnuts are our country fare,
With mellow apples for your welcome cheer."

When the apple-tree was introduced into Canada I have not been able to ascertain; but since its introduction, it may be affirmed that there ought not to be any difficulty in its growth. The apple may be considered our staple fruit, and in point of real value takes the place of all others, and affords a variety for all seasons of the year for dessert and culinary purposes, as well as a beverage.

In England, the western counties of Hereford, Somerset, and Devon are famous for their apples and their cider, which form an important industry. Cider is always a marketable commodity; it is a wholesome and refreshing beverage, and some of our English physicians state "that such as chiefly drink cider are more healthy and strong, and have better complexions than those who are accustomed to wine and ale. It costs no fuel to make cider, and when well made it brings as high a price as the Frenchman obtains for his wines from the vat; nevertheless, cider making is a neglected industry in Lower Canada.

Gerard, who wrote a "History of Plants" in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was a warm advocate for the cultivation of apples. "Gentlemen that have land and living," says he, "put forward in the name of God; graffe, set, plant, and nourish up trees in every corner of your grounds;

the labour is small, the cost is nothing, the commodity is great, yourselves shall have plenty, the poor shall have somewhat in time of want to relieve their necessities, and God shall reward your good minds and diligence."

Why may we not have apple-trees planted in our public squares, gardens and parks? The fruit may be given to the poor under proper restrictions, and the public may be taught to respect what is planted for their benefit! I commend the thought to our City Fathers. Let them imitate the liberality of Julius Cæsar, of whom Marcus Antonius said to his countrymen:—

"Moreover, he hath left you all his walks,
His private arbours, and new-planted orchards,
On this side Tiber; he hath left them you,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,
To walk abroad, and recreate yourselves.
Here was a Cæsar: when comes such another?"

The Aldermen have given to the citizens of Montreal, on both sides St. Lawrence, common pleasures to walk abroad and recreate themselves, and I cannot see why *new-planted orchards* may not be added as a boon. There is nothing Utopian in the idea, nothing impracticable; the apple-trees will grow outside the fenced garden of the Park Ranger as well as they will within. The virgin soil of Mount Royal is extremely fertile, and its quality can be estimated by the timber it produces, therefore I hope the experiment will be tried of planting young apple-trees instead of Maple, and Ash trees, the blossom of the apple will be a cheerful sight in the late spring, and the fruit will be not only grateful to every eye, but palatable to the poor who are not able to buy such a luxury for themselves and their children. When they eat the fruit so bestowed they may offer up this petition for the Park Committee:—"May God reward your good minds and diligence."

Thomas D. King.

THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.

BY ANOTHER LAYMAN.

In the issue of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, dated September 20th, will be found an article signed with the *nom-de-plume* of "Eusebius," and under the heading of "The Spirit of Life." In this article "Eusebius," with charitable intent, conveys or tries to convey the idea that we have reached a certain stage in the world's history, in which religion has entered more largely in every department of life than hitherto. He makes a great many assertions which, I am afraid, will not bear analysis, and has endeavoured to compress within two columns what would ordinarily be thought of sufficient value to occupy two volumes. He states that "Science is more in search of practical discoveries than ever before, and less aggressive towards fame and applause." This assertion needs to be substantiated by proofs, as the following names of scientific men will show that they were not solicitous of fame and applause, but rather of finding out great truths. Galileo, who died a prisoner of the Inquisition; Copernicus, who kept his work for thirty-six years, and died a few days after its publication in 1543; Bruno, who had to fly to foreign countries, and on his return to Rome was burnt at the stake. These names show that modern men of science are *not* more disinterested than their predecessors. "Eusebius" speaks of "oratory as replaced by something better, by the thrilling earnestness, zeal and honesty inherent in the man." Now, I have always been under the impression that these qualities were comprised under the term "oratory." As to the assertions that men are working to test the reality of their powers and the usefulness of their work, the majority of men are doing it, to say the least, unconsciously, and *are* endeavouring to make it a "personal matter of loss and gain," particularly without the loss. He states that "money has ceased to be a thing, and has become only labour, ability, character in compact, portable, calculable shape." I was unaware that money was ever otherwise than a symbol, although the ancient money consisted in cattle (*pecus*, whence we get pecuniary). The statement that "the Press has always been immaculate, and is so still," is, I suppose, intended as a piece of sarcasm. However, the statement that "the dawning of a new church is always seen in Progress, in Science and Art first, because *through these only can purer, truer doctrines be made known*," is one which, if it can be proved true, will deal the death-blow to *revelation, change of heart, and faith*, as it makes them dependent entirely upon reason or material knowledge,—a conclusion totally at variance with the opinions of so called orthodox persons, who, I understand, maintain that we can only get *faith*, &c., by prayer, and that reason exercises no influence whatever in reaching that state of faith. The fundamental point of religion is the existence of God, and I would ask "Eusebius" to prove it without the aid of revelation; those writers who have hitherto attempted it have failed deplorably. Who will venture to dispute the fact, that the early Christians were as religious as modern Christians? and in what way is material knowledge going to extend our religious feelings? What difference can it make in our appreciation of the Divine Love whether we know that Jehovah created one system of planets or a hundred systems? What effect will it produce upon our religious knowledge, when we know that sound can be transmitted by electricity? Of all the extraordinary arguments ever advanced, this one of "Eusebius," that inventions, &c., are beneficial towards increasing our knowledge of religion, is the most

remarkable. Of course, it may be said that as our knowledge of the wondrous powers of Nature increases, so will our knowledge of the attributes of God. This reasoning is fallacious, as all the attributes of God being of infinite quality, we cannot form any comparison whatever between the finite and infinite, Bunsen, in his "God in History," states that "in the general popular education of the masses the biblical element ought to predominate; that is to say, the world's history ought to be studied under the aspect which it presents to the immediate religious consciousness, with Christ for its centre-point. On the contrary, in the more scientific education, the classical element ought to be more prominent, while the biblical should be left to a greater extent dependent upon the requirements of the individual." Thus showing, that in his opinion the needful education for the generality of mankind consisted in being educated with the Bible as the text-book. And further, he says: "There can be no culture and no religion without a living sense of God's presence! No proper education except by means of languages, the Bible, and antiquity in their whole humane significance." Will "Eusebius" tell me what the telephone has to do with this? The tendency of the age is towards excessive civilization and over-strained consciousness; but it is ever to be remembered, that when we attempt to give a delineation of the age in which we live, we are apt to fail, as we are so much a part of it that we cannot view it from a sufficient distance. The thinking of an age is generally represented in its philosophy, and that of this age may be said to be critical. Publicity is the order of the day, and a philosopher in these modern times is nothing unless he is sensational. The New Church spoken of by "Eusebius" as having "really already forced its way into the world, not as a sect, but as a life," is probably a church of Materialism. I have yet to hear or read of any *new* theological fact being advanced or announced by any of these modern thinkers. "Eusebius" speaks of Canon Farrar and others being "*created* by this *logic of facts* in physical and mental science." What this means, I am at a loss to understand. Canon Farrar questions the possibility of eternal punishment, but he is by no means the first to do so; many before him did not believe in it, and it is claimed that this doctrine of eternal punishment is a misinterpretation of Holy Writ. The ground I would take is, that no New Church is finding its way into the world, but rather that the errors that have crept in are being eradicated by the escape from the ritualistic forms and stern creeds of ancient days. Religion is, was, and ever shall be the same, and nothing earthly can change it; our ideas of it may change, but that will not affect the unalterable truth of the Word. There are many things in the Bible that we cannot understand, and many *apparent* contradictions, as "Eusebius" says (I think he will find *real* contradictions). The manuscripts have passed through so many hands (some of them having even been written over), that when I am asked to accept a *translation* of these manuscripts by uninspired mortals, I do not feel called upon in every case to accept their version, especially when I find verses bodily inserted which are not in the original manuscript. Again, some books have been rejected by some scholars and accepted by others, so that the tyro is left in a very perplexing state of mind. However, all Christians accept the version of our Saviour's life, and by following His example we may rest assured of leading happier lives. All this is entirely different from the assumption that scientific discoveries, mechanical inventions, metaphysical theories, will increase our knowledge of religion; these things are important, useful and necessary, but not, I think, to the better insight into and knowledge of religion. The statement that "the literal sense has been wisely permitted to cloud the Divine light concealed within" is a misstatement, and totally at variance with the historical facts. How can we believe such a statement unless we believe that the "Spirit of Life" was unknown and unfelt through the centuries,—a belief with which few will be found to coincide? The great difficulty in past centuries has been, to reconcile what was rendered orthodox by the decision of the Church (a human authority) with the promptings of reason: but this veiling of the truth was done by men, and was not due to the assumption that the "literal sense had been permitted to cloud the Divine light." I should like "Eusebius" to state in what particulars "new truth" has been developed, as regards religious affairs. I find one in his article,—namely, "the baptism of sanitary laws," but I believe this result to be due to an instinct of self-preservation.

Marih.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

WET WEATHER A JUDGMENT.

While professed meteorologists are unable to account for the damp summer which we have not enjoyed, the Rev. Dr. Begg of Edinburgh, a shining light of the Scottish Free Kirk, has succeeded in discovering the key to the moist mystery. The persistent and long-continued wet was in no way connected with the changes in the moon or spots on the sun, but grew quite naturally out of foreign politics, religious toleration, and profane swearing. According to the gospel of Dr. Begg, of Newington, Edinburgh, the wet summer was a judgment of God on the people of this island for the conduct of the Government in its foreign relations, for our national encouragement and toleration of the Roman Catholic religion, and for the almost universal practice of using naughty words. That the wet weather should have come to ruin the farmers and

take the flavour out of the strawberries because the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is a Tory, and has no business to be in power, we can understand and appreciate. But surely Dr. Begg must be slightly in error in attributing the exaggerated rainfall to the growing spirit of toleration evinced by the Protestant population towards their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. We should have thought that from the doctor's point of view excessive heat, not moisture, would be the befitting punishment for such an offence. But perhaps the rain is only a mundane warning, and the heat will come later and stay longer—possibly to all eternity—to torture the tolerant. Assuming Dr. Begg's theory to be founded on fact, the judgment is lost upon the thriving professors of the art of making umbrellas, macintosh coats, and indiarubber goloshes. For if persons engaged in those callings can but be persuaded that religious toleration and manufacturing briskness go hand in hand, the evils which Dr. Begg laments are likely to increase rather than to diminish, so far as they are concerned. Whether or not profane swearing disturbs the atmosphere, and so induces continuous showers, is more than we can tell. For more than three hundred years sermons have been preached and laws passed against what is called bad language, and at least three dictionaries have been compiled entirely devoted to this branch of unpolite learning. Still people use naughty words, probably as often as ever. Dr. Begg says that wet weather comes of people swearing. On the other hand, it may be argued, and really with more show of reason, that it is calculated to make them swear.—*English paper.*

PECKING AT BOOKS.

Objectionable is the critical student who seems to be collating for the purpose of editing some edition. He rather pecks at his authorities than settles to them; he is always making raids all over the place, which are sometimes richly repaid with heavy armfuls of literature, though not unfrequently he comes back empty handed. He is a man who evidently trusts little to his memory, but loves to note everything in black and white. He sits in a litter of loose sheets, and manages to surround himself in the course of the afternoon with mountainous piles of promiscuous volumes. If his brain can evolve any system from that chaos, his powers of analysis and organization must be infinitely superior to his memory.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A GENTLEMAN having expressed his surprise that, in so rich a literary country as England, the Muses should not attain their due honours.—“Impossible!” cried a whist-playing old lady—“They are nine, and of course cannot reckon honours.”

PARTY-SPIRIT.—The bitterness of political pamphlets, and newspaper writing, so far from acting as a tonic, debilitates and dishonours them. A furious pamphleteer, on being reproached with his unsparing acrimony, exclaimed, “Burke, and Curran, and Grattan, have written thus, as well as I.”—“Ay,” said his friend, “but have you written thus *as well* as they?” Political writers and orators must not mistake the rage, the mouthing, and the contortions of the Sybil for her inspirations.

AN innkeeper near Cape Town has suspended over his door a gaily-painted sign bearing the following quaint inscription:—

Multum in parvo, pro bono publico,
Entertainment for man and beast, all of a row.
Lecker Kost, as much as you please;
Excellent beds, without any fleas.
Nos patriam fugimus—now we are here;
Vivamus—let us live by selling good beer,
On donne a boire et a manger ici
Come in and try it, whoever you be.

HOP PICKING.

Down the long vista of the vines,
With tassels laden,
The slumb'rous afternoon in splendour shines
On youth and maiden,
Who seem to drink the spicy lethean air
In happy slumber,
And laugh as dreamers laugh who do not care
The hours to number.

The lazy sun glides gently down the sky,
The nightfall bringing,
The hollow aisles now bring the clangor nigh
Of crickets singing.
The very earth seems drowsing 'neath a spell
From hop-blooms shaken,
And wafts the night-wind from some upland dell
To bid it waken.

Then bring fair Autumn from the waiting north,
And deck the maiden
With drowsy hops, and lead her slowly forth
With rich fruits laden;
And if she fall asleep along the way,
Or sport detain her,
The summer months will longer with us stay,
And earth be gainers.

—A. T. WORDEN in *Rochester Express.*

IN reference to the late Mainwaring trial, the following extract from *Notes and Queries* may not prove uninteresting: “Romford Jury.—The following entry appears in the Court Register of the Romford petty sessions (in Havering Liberty) for the year 1730 relating to the trial of two men charged with an assault on Andrew Palmer: ‘The jury could not for several hours agree on their verdict, seven being inclinable to find the defendants guilty, and the others not guilty. It was, therefore, proposed by the foreman to put 12 shillings in a hat, and hustle most heads or tails whether guilty or not guilty. The defendants, therefore, are acquitted, the chances happening in favour of ‘not guilty.’”

PEOPLE—if there are any—who do not subscribe to the “sixpenny socials” ought to instruct their news-vendors to send them the most religious prints they can get. I believe that the *Rock* is the most pious print anybody can get on this side of heaven; and yet its Radicalism passes mine or that of the biggest heathen that ever gave diamond necklaces to a princess of the blood royal. The *Rock* states that the Prince of Wales became the happy possessor of an historic Bible on his wedding-day, and, volunteering the information that his Highness has no time to read the sacred volume, it asks its readers to pray for him, as a kind of vicarious salvation movement. If a Radical newspaper had suggested such a thing nobody knows what might not have happened.—*English paper.*

THE DARKEST HOUR.

Despair not, Poet, whose young soul aspires
To breathe the exalted atmosphere of fame;
Give thy heart words, but purify its fires,
So that thy song may consecrate thy name.
Sing on and hope, nor murmur that the crowd
Are slow to hear and recognise thy lay,
Thy time will come, if thou art well endowed,—
The darkest hour is on the verge of day.

Despair not, Genius, wheresoe'er thou art,
Whate'er the bent and purpose of thy mind,
Use thy great gifts with an unflinching heart,
And wait till Fortune deigneth to be kind.
The world is tardy in its help and praise,
And doubts and dangers may obstruct thy way,
But light oft pierces through the heaviest haze,—
The darkest hour is on the verge of day.

Despair not, Patriot, who in dreams sublime
See'st for thy country glories yet unborn;
And fain would chide the laggard wings of time
Because they bring not the transcendent morn.
Be firm in thy devotion; year by year
We seem to travel on a sunward way;
But what is dubious now may yet be clear,—
The darkest hour is on the verge of day.

Despair not, Virtue, who in sorrow's hour
Sigh'st to behold some idol overthrown,
And from the shade of thy domestic bower
Some green branch gone, some bird of promise flown.
God chastens but to try thy faithfulness,
And in thy weakness He will be thy stay;
Trust and deserve, and He will soothe and bless,—
The darkest hour is on the verge of day.

Despair not, Man, however low thy state,
Nor scorn small blessings that around thee fall;
Rather disdain the impious creed of Fate,
And own the Providence who governs all.
If thou art baffled in thy earnest will,
Thy conscience clear, thy judgment not astray,
Be this thy faith and consolation still,—
The darkest hour is on the verge of day.

—*John Critchley Prince.*

Mothers, during your child's second summer, you will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

As a Pain Reliever, Brown's Household Panacea is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains and bruises. For internal and external use. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

"EUSEBIUS" AND THE NEW CHURCH.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—Referring to a letter in your correspondence columns, signed "E. Gould," I regret if what I have written has seemed too severe. Of the sect, called Swedenborgian, as a *sect*, I do not think my criticism has been too stringent. It is doubtful if criticism of *any* sect, as such, can be too trenchant. That there are exceptions in all sects—men in whose lives the Lord's New Church is exemplified in action—is precisely the view I had laboured to show forth. It is in these, wherever found, in the so called New Church sect, or others who would scorn the title yet who "live the life," that the universal New Church now descending into the natural plane, or physical life, can be found and realized as a fact—not in forms of church worship, ecclesiasticism or ordinances of men's devising. These are but the outward manifestation of one form of the life within, and are not to be mistaken as conserving or constituting so *real* a thing as an actual living New Church which shall yet mould and re-form every phase of every-day life.

If there be any thing in such views to hurt or offend those who are students of Swedenborg's writings, I have failed to discover it. But those who read the publications of the sect, ably conducted as they are, can hardly fail to find frequently traces of a dictatorial ecclesiasticism and formalism clearly perceptible, and much to be deplored. Such, at least, is my opinion against this spirit, which is *not* that of the New Church, I write. If there be no truth in my accusation, it will quickly disprove itself.

Eusebius.

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

[We now commence the replies to the Historical Questions. There are still some queries to be disposed of with reference to the replies to two or three of the questions, and we shall announce the successful competitors at the earliest moment possible.—ED.]

1. Who discovered America?

Ans.—By common consent the honour is accorded to Christopher Columbus. This, however, is scarcely correct, for he on his first voyage (1492) only landed at some of the islands lying off the coast, and it was on his third voyage, in 1498, that he actually landed on the mainland. Between these voyages, however, John and Sebastian Cabot had discovered the land. We have traditions that the continent was known to the Icelanders as early as the years A. D. 985–1000.

It must be admitted that navigators and fishermen had visited Greenland and other parts of North America, and that even long antecedent to these events the country was visited by strangers. In Mexico and Central America relics have been found which point to the Greeks and Egyptians as having been in the country, and in Canada also articles have been discovered which lead us to think that the Phœnicians had visited it. But all these visits had no effect in making the New World known earlier than the voyages of either the Cabots or Columbus.

2. Who discovered Canada?

Ans.—Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, France, who led expeditions in 1534 and 1535 to the coast of Labrador, Gaspé, &c.; and up the River St. Lawrence in the last-named year.

Although Cartier's name is popularly associated with the discovery of the River St. Lawrence, it can scarcely be questioned that the Gulf was entered by Gaspard Cortereal in 1500, and the Cabots a little earlier (1497–99) may have visited Canada. There are traces which point to earlier discoveries even than these.

The first exploration of Upper Canada was under Champlain, in 1615.

3. Who is the first person on record who sailed up the St. Lawrence, and from what did the river derive its name?

Ans.—Jacques Cartier. He gave the name of St. Laurent from his having entered the Gulf on the 10th of August, 1535, the fête day of that Saint.

4. Under the reign of what French King was Canada first settled?

Ans.—The first settlement in Canada was attempted in the reign of Francis I., but a permanent settlement was not effected until the reign of Henry IV., who was King of France from A. D. 1589 to 1610.

5. What denomination of Christians first attempted to colonise Canada?

Ans.—In 1562 Ribeaup attempted to plant a Huguenot colony at Port Royal, N.S. In 1604 DeMonts (a Huguenot) tried to settle in Acadia. Champlain and Pontgravé (Roman Catholics) effected a permanent settlement in 1608; the colonists who accompanied them were a mixed company of Calvinists, or Huguenots, and Roman Catholics. Four members of the Franciscan Order, called *Recollets*, were the first who came out to teach the doctrines of Christianity in Canada; and as they also endeavoured to instruct the natives in clearing and cultivating the land, they may be styled the first Christians who attempted to colonise Canada. These Recollet Fathers were brought out by Champlain in 1615; their names were Jamay, D'Olbeau, Le Caron and Du Plessis. The first mass celebrated was performed by Pères Jamay and Le Caron at Rivière des Prairies in June 1615, and by Pères D'Olbeau and Du Plessis at Quebec.

6. What Europeans first wintered in Canada?

Ans.—Jacques Cartier and the crews of his three vessels wintered at the mouth of the River St. Charles (called by Cartier Rivière Ste. Croix) near an Indian village, Stadacona

(Quebec) in the winter of 1535–36. "Having reached Hochelaga and finding it impossible to ascend further on account of the rapids, they returned to Cap Rouge, where they spent the winter, suffering greatly from lack of food and from the severity of the climate."

7. Who first settled in Canada?

Ans.—A little settlement was formed by Cartier, called Charlesbourg Royal, in 1541, and abandoned. Roberval left some thirty persons at the same place, about whom history is almost silent. Another unsuccessful attempt at settlement was that of Roberval's landing a number of convicts on Sable Island. Next in order was the settlement of Acadia under De Monts in 1604, and the settlement by colonists brought out by Champlain and Pontgravé in 1608. The merchants of St. Malo and Rouen had established a fur trade with Tadousac as early as 1599–1602; but Champlain's arrival at Quebec, July 3rd 1608, is regarded as the first *permanent settlement* in Canada.

The first permanent settler whose name is recorded was Louis Hebert, who came out in 1617 with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to settle on Canadian soil. The importance ascribed to his advent by Champlain himself, and the fact that Hebert and his family succeeded in deriving their subsistence almost wholly from agriculture, justify us in considering him as the first actual settler or immigrant. The first concession was made in his favour by Marechal de Montmorenci, in 1623.

[NOTE.—In accepting Louis Hebert as the representative of the first actual settlement of Canada, almost every one of the competitors have contradicted their answer to Question No. 4, Hebert having come to Canada in the early part of the reign of Louis XIII.]

8. Who was the first Governor of Canada?

Ans.—Roberval the first nominal Governor; Champlain the first actual Governor.

Jean François de La Rocque, Sieur de Roberval, in a commission dated January 15th 1540, was named Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor over Newfoundland, Labrador and Canada; but his attempt to colonise the new country was unsuccessful, and after having endured great hardships he returned to France.

Samuel de Champlain, founded Quebec in 1608, and from that time was chief-agent of the company authorized by charter to carry on the fur trade in Canada. In 1720–21 royal letters signed by Louis XIII. confirmed his appointment as Lieutenant of the Viceroy (the Duc de Montmorenci) of New France, which title, although not expressly acknowledged by the King, he had held since 1612, from which year his position as the first Governor of Canada is usually assumed to date.

9. Who was the first person who discovered the river called the Great River, Fine River or Mississippi?

Ans.—(1) Ferdinand de Soto, a Spaniard, crossed the river at its southern extremity, 1539–41, and died there, but his discovery led to no result. An engraving of his arrival on the banks of the river may be seen on one of the American greenbacks. (2) From a passage in "Relations des Jesuits" for 1640, Parkman in his "Jesuits in North America," p. 166, writes: "As early as 1639 Nicolet ascended Green Bay of Michigan, and crossed the waters of the Mississippi"; and from records in the Library of the State of Wisconsin at Madison, there is good reason for awarding this honour to Nicolet. (3) Louis Joliet, a trader, accompanied by Père Marquette, starting from Canada, discovered and explored the Mississippi in 1673. (4) In 1678–80, La Salle explored the river from its source to its mouth. Another authority says that its real source was not discovered until 1833, when Henry R. Schoolcraft traced it to Lake Itaska.

10. What is the origin of the name Bay of Fundy?

Ans.—It is a corruption of the French "*Fond de la Baie*," by which a part of "La Baie Française" was formerly known. (See Genest's Map.) It was so called, as the name would signify, from the fact that the tide, when at full ebb, leaves a large tract of sand in the bottom of the bay exposed; over these flats the flood tide sweeps at a rapid pace.

11. Name the first of the series of victories which led to the Conquest of Canada by the British, and who commanded?

Ans.—The first collision between the French and English troops in the struggle for the supremacy on this continent was the battle at Great Meadows, in Pennsylvania, fought May 28th, 1754, at which the British troops were commanded by George Washington, and the French by Jumonville.

The first decisive victory gained by the British was the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton, on June 26th, 1758. The land forces were commanded by General Jeffery Amherst, having under him, as Brigadier-General, James Wolfe; the fleet was commanded by Boscawen, and the French garrison by M. de Drucor.

12. Name the two most heroic acts in Canadian History.

Ans.—This question is debatable, as the *most* heroic acts may be a matter of opinion; but those acknowledged by common consent will probably be: (1) The fight of the French under Dollard des Ormeaux (sometimes called Daulac) against the Iroquois in 1660. (The account may be found in "Relations des Jesuits" for 1660; Ferland, book iii., chap. 12; also in Garneau's History of Canada, and in Lemoine's "Maple Leaves," 1873, under the heading "The Canadian Leonidas.") (2) The bravery of Mdlle. Marie de Verchères in 1690 and 1692, from which she has been called "The Heroine of Verchères." (See De La Potherie, vol. iii., p. 152.)

13. What is the origin of the name Labrador?

Ans.—It is said that the Spaniards called it "Tierra Labrador," being less barren than Greenland. It is also alleged that Cortereal, a Portuguese, in 1501, gave it the name "Terra de Laborador," because of the fertility of the southern coast, and on account of the admirable qualities of the natives as labourers. In a map published in 1508 it is called "Terra Cortrealis." The name is also said to have been derived from "Le bras d'or," the arm of gold. In a paper entitled "Notes on Labrador," read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1841, it was claimed that the origin of the name was as follows: "About the middle of the fifteenth century, and therefore prior to Jacques Cartier's discovery, a Basque whaler, named Labrador, belonging to the Kingdom of Navarre, penetrated through the Straits of Belleisle as far as a bay and harbour situated a few miles beyond where Blanc Sablou is marked on the old maps, which bay and harbour took from him the name of Labrador, and eventually the whole coast. This view is said to be supported by the universal tradition of the coast." (Transactions of the Lit. and Hist. Society of Quebec, 1843; art. v., p. 7.)

Chess.

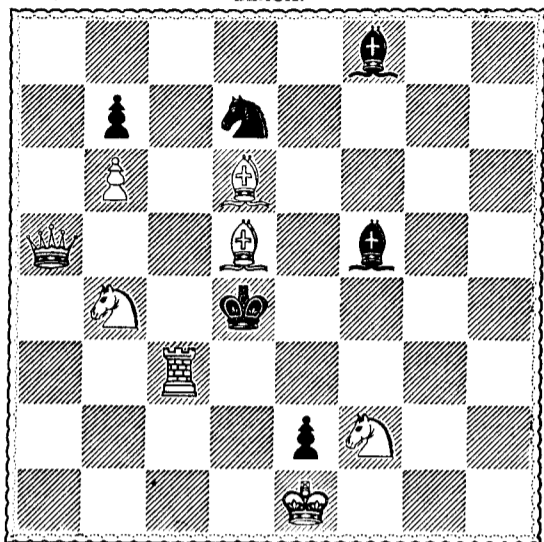
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 4th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XLI.

By Sergt.-Major McArthur, Chichester, England. For the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XXXVIII.—R to Q 8.

Correct solution received from H.V.B., M.J.M., J.B., T.W.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.H.P.—See above for correct solution to No. 38.

USHORNE.—We acknowledge your card of Aug. 6th, our absence being the only reason for not having done so before. Incorrect solutions or late ones are not generally acknowledged. Problem No. 30 was a very nice one, and we are glad you found it so difficult. Always pleased to hear from you.

H. L. MYERS, Sydenham, Eng.—Your communications have been duly received, and shall claim attention at an early date.

SERGENT-MAJOR MCARTHUR, Chichester, Eng.—Are much obliged by the trouble you have taken, and thank you for your kind contribution above.

B. R. FOSTER, St. Louis.—We sent you the SPECTATOR for fully two months after the Chess Column started, and also wrote you, but received no reply. The Democrat has been received since Aug. 24th, with the exception of the issues for Aug. 31st and Sept. 14th. Our exchange list is very full, but we will endeavour to comply with your wishes.

LA NUOVA RIVISTA, Italy.—Will reply by letter to your card dated Leghorn, Aug. 8th.

J. G. BELDEN, Hartford Times.—Have written to you.

GAME NO. XXXVII.

Played in the Canadian Chess Association Tourney, 1879.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. W. Shaw, Montreal.	Dr. Hurlbert, Ottawa.	14 Q to R 6	R to Kt 3 (b)	29 Kt to B sq	Kt to R 3
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 Q to R 4	B to K 2	30 Q R to Q sq	Kt to B 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	16 B to K 3	R to Kt 2	31 P to Kt 3 (h)	P to Q 7
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	17 Kt to Q 4 (c)	R to Kt 3	32 Kt takes P (i)	B takes Kt
4 B to Q B 4	B to Q B 4	18 Kt to Kt 3	Q to Kt sq (d)	33 R takes B	Kt to Kt 4 (j)
5 P to Q B 3	Q to K 2 (a)	19 B takes R	R P takes B	34 R to K B 2 (k)	R takes P (l)
6 Castles	P to Q 6	20 Kt to Q 4	Q to Kt 2	35 K to Kt 2	R takes B P
7 P to K 5	P to Q 3	21 Kt to R 3 (e)	Kt to R 3	36 R (K sq) to K 2	P takes R P
8 B to K Kt 5	Q to B sq	22 Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	37 P takes P	P to Q 5 (m)
9 R to K sq	B to K 3	23 Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	38 P to R 4	P to Q 6
10 B takes B	P takes B	24 Kt to Kt sq (f)	R to K B sq	39 R to K 3	K to Q 4
11 Q to Kt 3	P to Q 4	25 Kt to Q 2	K to Kt 4 (g)	40 P takes Kt	K to Q 5
12 Q takes Kt P	K to Q 2	26 P to Q R 4 (ch)	K to B 3	41 K to B 3	R to B 7
13 P to Q Kt 4	R to Kt sq	27 P to K 5	Kt to Kt 5	42 R takes R	P takes R
		28 P to B 3	B to Kt 4	43 R to K sq—and wins.	

NOTES, by Mr. H. von Bokum, Montreal.—(a) A poor continuation; Kt to B 3 is the orthodox move. (b) Again very weak. It will presently be seen that the Rook is badly posted at Kt 3. (c) This and the following moves of the Kt are very well planned. (d) Some loss cannot be avoided, and the move made is as good as any at Black's disposal. (e) Waste of time. We prefer Kt to Q 2. (f) White perceives his mistake regarding the Kt now, and is not above correcting it. (g) Worse than useless. (h) A misconception. White wishes to unite his pawns, but Black's after play effectually prevents it. (i) R to K 2 is preferable. (j) The best continuation, which promises to equalise the game. (k) Best, bad as it is. (l) Black misses his opportunity here; Kt to R 6 (ch) would have given him excellent chances for a draw. (m) A blunder which loses a piece, but Black had no satisfactory continuation. If he had played Kt to K 5 White would have forced exchange of Rooks, with an equally won game.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

AFTER a holiday of some weeks we have pleasure in again assuming the toga and the stylus, and our first duty is one of thanks to our friend Mr. J. W. Shaw, who so kindly and ably filled our place in our absence, and to numerous correspondents whose patience we warmly appreciate. During a short visit to New York we were enabled to renew our acquaintance with the redoubtable Captain McKenzie, who was genial as ever, and sent his kind remembrances to the Montreal Club. We were warmly welcomed by Mr. Allen, of The Turf, Field and Farm, whose newsy column and sound writing render it the foremost in the States. We were introduced to the Manhattan Club, numbering 150 members, and fully understood at a glance the reason why it threatens to seek other and better accommodation. However, we believe Mr. Logeling intends to build a proper room, and it is probable that No. 49 Bowery will remain the address of the Manhattan Club. The match between Mr. Delmar and Mr. Barnes evidently excites considerable interest, and in a conversation with Mr. Barnes he did not exhibit the smallest amount of terror. At latest accounts the score stood: Delmar, 3; Barnes, 2; drawn, 1. We were exceedingly pleased to make the acquaintance of the latter gentleman, on account of his numerous contributions to the SPECTATOR, as notes to games, &c., and we expect shortly to be able to publish a most interesting article contributed by him.

We have received the first number of the Manhattan Journal, a little sheet of 4 pages octavo, containing a Chess Column under the management of B. Q., who is not, however, any connection of W. Q., whose letters to the Holyoke Transcript have excited considerable curiosity. It is easy to increase the number of chess columns.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Canadian Chess Association, just closed, has been a remarkable one. We are directly informed that it has been better managed from a business point of view than any previous meeting, but in all that goes to make chess enjoyable it was a lamentable failure. While the accommodation for players was very imperfect, and unworthy of Ottawa, so that a glass of water could not be had, it would be needless to hide the fact that the Dominion Exhibition being held at the same time was very detrimental to the success of the meeting, and it is remarkable that among the gentlemen who were the most lax in keeping their appointments to play were the Ottawa members themselves. Only some 20 members attended the opening meeting, and of these 9 only entered the Tourney, one of whom never came to play at all. Below we append a table of the score, from which it will be seen that Mr. Pope, of Quebec, takes first prize, and that ties have to be played off for the 2nd and 3rd, and also for the 4th and 5th prizes.

	Henderson	Pope	White	Holt	Hurlbert	Phillipps	Lambert	Score
J. Henderson.....	—	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
E. Pope.....	0	—	1/2	1	0	1	1	4 1/2
J. White.....	1	1/2	—	0	1	1	1	3 1/2
E. B. Holt.....	0	0	1	—	1/2	1	1	3
D. Hurlbert.....	1	0	1	1/2	—	0	1	3 1/2
T. D. Phillipps.....	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	3
F. X. Lambert.....	1	0	0	1/2	0	0	—	1 1/2

Mr. J. V. DeBoucherville also joined the Tourney, but never appeared at all; and Mr. J. W. Shaw, after playing one game (inserted above), was called home on private business. The scores of only two games have reached us, but the character of many of the games played was not up to publication standard. However, we shall give them publicity, and shall be glad if any gentleman will kindly work up any of his games and send us the score. On Wednesday, Sept. 24th, a special meeting was called to arrange the Association for 1880, when Ottawa was again chosen as the place of meeting, and Mr. T. Le Droit, of Quebec, President. We shall recur to this subject in a future number.

Musical.

All correspondence intended for this column should be directed to the Musical Editor, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

All communications to contain the name and address of the sender.

Notices of Concerts in Provincial towns, &c. are invited, so as to keep musical amateurs well informed concerning the progress of the art in Canada.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

It was with feelings of gratification that we attended the opening of this elegant concert hall on Saturday afternoon. Montreal has for some time been in a sad plight as regards concerts, the only available room being the Mechanics Hall, to which for various reasons many of our concert-goers have a decided aversion. Through the enterprise of Messrs. Nordheimer, however, we can now boast a hall sufficiently large for any ordinary entertainment, heated and lighted to perfection, and containing every modern appliance for the comfort of both performers and auditors. The hall contains seats for over a thousand people, and the stage is large and roomy; there is also provision made for scenery for operatic or theatrical performances, and commodious dressing-rooms are located on each side of the stage.

The hall was formally opened with a piano recital by Mr. Franz Rummel. There was a large audience, and the performance was listened to with intense interest. The programme comprised selections from Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin and Liszt, and was on the whole artistically performed, offering a great treat for those who were fortunate enough to be present. Everything in the hall is in exquisite taste, and its acoustic properties are satisfactory; so that we augur for Mr. DeZouche, the lessee, a highly successful season.

THE Mendelssohn Quintette Club is to appear in Nordheimer's Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings; Miss Kellogg being unable to come, Mrs. Weston will accompany the Club as vocalist. Mrs. Weston has always been a favourite in Montreal, and we gladly welcome her back once more. The programme is, as usual, well selected, and comprises some of the best compositions of the masters, interspersed with good popular music.

MURPHY'S MINIATURE PIANOFORTE COMPANY is expected to appear in Nordheimer's Hall about the 20th of October. They performed this highly popular work for no less than 106 consecutive nights in Boston. The "Little Buttercup" is only six years old, and is considered immeasurably superior to any "Buttercup" in America; the "Captain" is a boy soprano, and is very highly spoken of by those who have heard him.

MISS GERTRUDE FRANKLIN scored a success at the Worcester Musical Festival, being recalled after each piece and enthusiastically applauded.

MISS EMMA THURSBY will give her first concert after her return to America in Steinway Hall, New York, December 1st.

In consequence of the advance in material and workmanship the leading piano-makers in New York have notified their agents of an advance in the prices of their pianos. The investigation of the Traders' Union Committee having shown that the house of Weber, on Fifth avenue, were all along paying ten per cent. higher wages than any other house, their men have resumed work. To attain the excellence claimed for the Weber piano, it is not wonderful that the wages paid his men would be higher than that paid by other high-class makers.

MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.—We find in the columns of an exchange a discussion on this subject wherein a church pastor makes the following admission: "In the churches, where music draws at least half the congregation, the organists receive about one-sixth as much as the preachers, although many of the latter could be replaced by any fairly educated man, while the place of any of the former can only be filled by one who has devoted years to the special study of that branch of the profession." It is refreshing to find ministers who recognize the importance of improving this department which may be made so undeniable an attraction to many who would otherwise be non church-goers. It is an important point to obtain a fair recognition of the just claims of the organist and the singer for proper support.—Folio,

A MUSICAL correspondent wishes us to recommend to him an "American air with variations,"—we should suggest the New England climate.—Vox Humana.

PIANOS.

The following letter appeared some time since in one of the Montreal papers, and may be read with interest again. It would have been still more interesting had the writer been able to give any quotations for prices obtained at public competitions for the Weber pianos, but these instruments appear to have been kept entirely from auction sales, their owners being unwilling to sacrifice them, or under no necessity of doing so. From whatever cause no N. Y. Weber pianos have as yet been sold at auction in Montreal. The strike among the piano-makers in New York last week brings out the fact that the great house of Weber, on Fifth Avenue, have been paying all along the highest wages of any in New York.

The writer says:—
“The number of pianos sold at auctions this year in Montreal is something astonishing. Almost every other sale has a Chickering or Steinway piano offering, which in some instances are sold at less than a-third of their cost. This is an indication of the general retrenchment among classes hitherto indulging their luxurious tastes without stint. It was pleasant for little Miss to be able to boast that papa paid \$800 to \$1,000 for a Steinway piano, which cost not more than \$175 to \$200 in its construction, while her unpretending companion could only answer that her piano, from which she drew just as good music, only cost \$250 or \$300. In those plucky auction sales, where the purchaser, not the ‘sole importer,’ makes the price, it is amazing how near the two classes of instruments approach each other in value—almost as near as they were when started from the factory, or before the names were placed on the key board. I have not heard in a single instance this season of the Steinway piano being sold at public competition as high as \$300, though several other makers have sold over that figure. Before the Albert Weber piano became the rage with the wealthy and musical classes, the Steinway piano was carried up all the way from \$650 to \$1,750, its lowest price being the first and its highest the latter figure. Though these may well be said to be war prices, they were kept up pretty well for ten years, until the now celebrated Joseph P. Hale showed the people of the United States that he could turn out a good piano and sell it at one-fifth of the price charged for the Steinway. Nay more, gives his personal guarantee with every instrument, and stands to-day acknowledged the wealthiest manufacturer in America. So completely has this wonderful man succeeded in his task of producing a good instrument at a moderate price, that from the Island of Prince Edward to Santiago, and from Maine to California, his pianos are demanded by the people. Thus while Hale supplies the popular demand for moderate priced good and durable instruments, his Fifth Avenue neighbour, the stately and sonorous Weber, enters the palaces of the wealthy and the conservatoires of the musical aristocracy where their great price is no barrier to their entrance. While listening to the celestial tones of a *Neilson, Albani, Patti* or *Thursby*—we are less likely to complain of the price of our own admission than to grieve over the absence of those we left behind. So with the Weber piano in the beauty of its finish, captivating the eye, the grand roll of its majestic tones, or the sweet, soft, lingering melody poured on the ear, speaking to the mind, makes one intoxicated as it were with the power of sound, and incapable of disputing about the price of an instrument brought almost to perfection by the genius and skill of its manufacturer. I have heard the gifted manufacturer himself perform on his pianos at the Centennial three years ago, and was amazed at their power and capabilities. I have heard the tones of his grand piano at the Windsor Hotel, under the nimble fingers of Lavallee and Bohrer, and must agree with Strauss when he wrote, ‘I have never yet seen any piano equal to the Weber.’”

“PIANIST.”
All styles of these magnificent Weber instruments are now to be found at the
DOMINION AGENCY.
183 ST. JAMES STREET,
Where the prices will be found as moderate as is consistent with the highest excellence, and, in fact, little, if any, above the so-called first-class pianos.
Send for catalogues to the
NEW YORK PIANO CO.
183 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.



SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed “Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne,” will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on **FRIDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER** next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the work to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer’s office, at St. Anne, on and after **SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER** next, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 29th August, 1879.



Department of Militia and Defence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE above Department invites tenders for the purchase of a quantity of arms not now required for the service of the Department. Tenders to be received until Noon on the 6th day of **OCTOBER, 1879.**

- Quantities and descriptions as follows, viz.:—
2,933 Peabody Rifles.
226 Starr Carbines.
176 Colt’s Revolver Pistols.
34 Allan’s Pistols.
76 Artillery Carbines, O.P.
219 Cavalry do do.
107 Spencer do.
5 do Muskets.
1,840 Long Enfield Rifles, M.L.
187 Short do do do.

Any information required in regard to the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THOS. WILY, Lt.-Col.,
Director of Stores, &c.

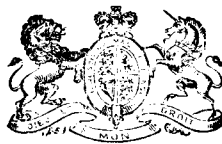
Ottawa, September 1st, 1879.

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

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

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

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



Department of Militia and Defence. GREAT COATS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE above Department until Noon on the 6th day of **OCTOBER, 1879,** for the manufacture in Canada and delivery into the Stores at Ottawa, of **5,000 GREY GREAT COATS,** according to sealed pattern, which may be seen on application to the Director of Stores.

One-third of the Coats will be required on the 1st **FEBRUARY,** one-third on the 1st **MARCH,** and one-third on the 1st **APRIL, 1880.**

Tenders are to be addressed to the Adjutant-General, marked on the upper left hand corner, “Tender for Great Coats.”

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia.

Ottawa, September 1st, 1879.



TENDERS FOR PRINTING, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, and endorsed respectively,

- “TENDERS FOR PRINTING PAPER,”
“TENDERS FOR PRINTING,” AND
“TENDERS FOR BINDING,”

will be received until **THURSDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER** next, inclusive, for the performance, during a term of five years, from the first day of December next, of the following services, viz.:—

1. Furnishing Printing Paper for the Printing of the *Canada Gazette*, the Statutes and Orders in Council, and for Pamphlets and other work required by the several Departments of the Government.

2. Printing the *Canada Gazette*, the Statutes and Orders in Council, and other Books, Pamphlets, Blank Books, Forms, Blanks and such other printing as may be required of the Contractor by the several Departments of the Government.

3. Binding the Statutes and Orders in Council and such other Books or Blank Books, and such other Binding, Map Mounting, &c., as may be required by the several Departments of the Government.

Blank forms of Tender and Specifications will be furnished on application to the Queen’s Printer on and after Wednesday, the 24th inst.

Good and sufficient security in the sum of five thousand dollars, approved by the Government, will be required from the contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract. The Secretary of State will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under Secretary of State

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 22nd September, 1879.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE
Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co.,
5 & 7 BLEURY ST.,

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

ENGRAVING,
ELECTROTYPING,
STEREOTYPING,
LITHOGRAPHING
and TYPE PRINTING,

Photo-Electrotyping & Wood Engraving

IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AT LOW PRICES.
Special attention given to the re-production by

Photo-Lithography

OF
MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES OR BOOKS
OF ANY KIND.

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

G. B. BURLAND,
Manager.

VICTORIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, *Hamilton, Ontario.*

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

WATER WORKS BRANCH

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

GENERAL BRANCH:

On Farm or other non-hazardous property only.

RATES—Exceptionally low, and prompt payment of losses.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 4 HOSPITAL STREET.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY FURNISHED BY THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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

NOW ANNOUNCES

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

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

Office—Opposite Post-Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL DISTRICT BRANCH,
J. R. ALEXANDER, M.D., Manager,
EASTERN CANADA BRANCH,
ORR & CHRISTMAS, Managers.

THE STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(Established - - - 1825.)

HEAD OFFICES: EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Total Risks, over - - - -	\$90,000,000
Invested Funds, over - - - -	26,000,000
Annual Income, over - - - -	3,750,000
Claims Paid in Canada, over - -	1,200,000
Investments in Canada, over - -	900,000

This well-known Company having

REDUCED THEIR RATES

for Life Assurance in the Dominion, which has been accomplished by the investment of a portion of their funds at the higher rates of interest to be obtained here than in Britain, beg to direct the attention of the public to the fact that these rates now compare favourably with those charged by other First-class Companies.

Prospectuses with full information may be obtained at the Head Office in Montreal, or at any of the Company’s Agencies.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital - - - - - \$12,500,000

Fire and Life Insurances granted on easy terms. A call solicited.

OFFICE: 43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.
FRED. COLE,
GENERAL AGENT.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS 1879. Summer Arrangements. 1879.

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

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Sardinian	4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	4000	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Circassian	3800	Capt. James Wylie.
Moravian	650	Capt. John Graham.
Peruvian	3600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian	3200	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Trocks.
Austrian	2700	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Prussian	2700	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. H. Wylie.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Canadian	2800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Phoenician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Waldensian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Legallais.
Lucerne	2400	Capt. Kerr.
Acadian	1800	Capt. Cabell.
Newfoundland	1350	Capt. Mylins.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

Moravian	.....	Saturday, Sept. 27
Peruvian	.....	Saturday, Oct. 4
Polynesian	.....	Saturday, Oct. 11
Sarmatian	.....	Saturday, Oct. 18
Circassian	.....	Saturday, Oct. 25
Sardinian	.....	Saturday, Nov. 1

Rates of Ocean Passage:

Cabin, according to accommodation	.....	\$70, \$80
Intermediate	.....	\$40.00
Steerage	.....	25.00

The steamers of the Glasgow Line will sail from Quebec on or about each Thursday.

Canadian	.....	Sept. 25
Corinthian	.....	Oct. 1
Manitoban	.....	Oct. 8
Lucerne	.....	Oct. 15
Waldensian	.....	Oct. 22

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

Caspian	.....	Sept. 30
Hibernian	.....	Oct. 14
Nova Scotian	.....	Oct. 28

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

Cabin	.....	\$20.00
Steerage	.....	6.00

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

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

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

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

RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON, Eng.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, 196 St. James St., Montreal.

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE,
RESIDENT SECRETARY.

The RELIANCE is well known for its financial strength and stability, being one of the Offices selected by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for Assuring the lives of Post-Office Officials, throughout the United Kingdom. Canadian management; Canadian rates; Canadian investments. Policies issued from this Office.

The important changes virtually establish the Society as a Home Institution, giving the greatest possible security to its Canadian Policy-holders.

F. C. IRELAND,
CITY AND DISTRICT MANAGER, MONTREAL.

GALBRAITH & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 378 Notre Dame Street, (Corner of St. John St.), MONTREAL.
JOHN GALBRAITH, Manager.

ELOCUTION.

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

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

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

- Thos. J. Howard - 173 St. Peter street
- Jas. Virtue - 19 Aylmer street.
- Thos. Ferguson - 289 St. Constant street.
- James Rowan - 152 St. Urbain street.
- Wm. Bishop - 697 1/2 St. Catherine street.
- Thos. Kiusella - 144 Ottawa street
- C. Maisonneuve - 588 St. Dominique street.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers,
NO. 286 ST. MARY STREET,
MONTREAL,
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE & PORTER,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Families Regularly Supplied.

**G. REINHARDT & SONS,
LAGER BEER.**

BREWERY:
HEAD OF GERMAN ST., MONTREAL.

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



Buy only the GENUINE. Beware of COUNTERFEITS. None genuine without our Trade Mark stamped on the arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO. SOLD IN 1877
282,812 MACHINES,
Being the largest number of Sewing-Machines ever sold by any Company in a single year. Machines sold on monthly payments.
THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO.,
281 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL P.Q.



BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE.

Shortest Route via Central Vermont R. R. Line.
Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. for New York and Boston
Two Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy; and Parlour Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL
7.15 a.m., Day Express, for Boston via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy.
For Waterloo, 4 p.m.
4 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive New York 7.15 a.m. next morning.
4 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.
GOING NORTH.
Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 p.m.
Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m. via Lowell, and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 3 p.m. via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.
Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 4.00 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.
For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.
Boston Office, 322 Washington Street.
G. W. BENTLEY, J. W. HOBART,
Gen'l Manager. General Supt.
S. W. CUMMINGS,
General Passenger Agent.
St. Albans, Vt., June 2, 1879.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

EASTERN DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 18th, Trains will be run on this Division, as follows:

	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Lv Montreal	12.20 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Lv Three Rivers	3.35 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	4.45 a.m.
Ar Grande Piles	.....	.....	8.45 a.m.
Ar Quebec	6.00 p.m.	10.20 p.m.	9.00 a.m.

RETURNING.

	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Lv Quebec	11.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Lv Grande Piles	.....	1.30 p.m.	.....
Lv Three Rivers	1.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	4.30 a.m.
Ar Montreal	4.10 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	9.50 a.m.

Tri-weekly Express stops only at Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanoraie, Berthier, River du Loup, Three Rivers, Batiscan, Ste. Anne, Lachevrotiere, Pont Rouge.
Trains leave Mile End 10 minutes later.
Tickets for sale at offices of STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, 202 St. James Street, 158 Notre Dame Street, and at Hochelaga and Mile End Stations.
J. T. PRINCE,
Genl. Pass. Agent.

September 16th, 1879.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

FAMILIES SPENDING THE SUMMER MONTHS in the country are invited to visit the Villages of Riviere Des Prairies, St. Martin, St. Rose, St. Therese, St. Jerome, &c. Low rates of fare, by the month, season, or year, will be granted, and Trains run at hours suited to such travel. The above localities are unsurpassed for beautiful scenery, abundance of Boating, Fishing, and very reasonable charges for Board.

SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION.

On and after SATURDAY, May 31st, Return Tickets will be sold to all Stations at one Single Fare, First and Second-class, good to go by any Regular Train on Saturday, and return Monday following.
On and after SATURDAY, June 7th, Return Tickets will also be sold to Caledonia Springs at \$2 75, First-class, good to return until Tuesday following.
A SPECIAL TRAIN, with First-class Car attached, will leave Calumet every MONDAY MORNING at 4.45 a.m., arriving at Hochelaga at 8.45 a.m., in time for business.
C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent.



Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's RAILROADS

TO
SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Trains leave Montreal:
7.15 a.m.—Day Express, with Wagner's Elegant Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10 p.m. same day without change.
4.00 p.m.—Night Express. Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.
New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.
Information given and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,
143 St. James Street, Montreal.
JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. McFALL,
General Passenger Agent, Albany, N.Y. Agent, Montreal.

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2nd, 1879.

DELIVERY.		MAILS.	CLOSING.	
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
8 00	2 45	ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES.	8 15	8 00
8 00	*Ottawa by Railway.....	8 15	8 00
.....	Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba & B. C.	8 15	8 00
.....	Ottawa River Route up to Carrillon.....	6 00	.....
QUEBEC & EASTERN PROVINCES.				
8 00	Quebec, Three Rivers, Kerthier and Sorel, by Q., M., O. & O. Ry.....	2 50	.....
.....	Ditto by Steamer.....	6 00	.....
8 00	Quebec, by G.T.R.....	8 00	.....
.....	Eastern Town'ps, Three Rivers, Arthabaska & Riviere du Loup Ry.....	8 00	.....
.....	2 45	Occidental R. R. Main Line to Ottawa.....	8 00	.....
9 15	Do St Jerome and St Lin Branches.....	4 15	.....
11 00	St Remi and Hemmingford RR.....	2 00	.....
.....	St Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, &c.....	6 00	2 30-8
8 00	12 45	Acton & Sorel Railway.....	6 00	.....
8 00	St Johns, Stanbridge & St Armand Station.....	6 00	.....
10 00	St Johns, Vermont Junction & Sherford Railways.....	3 00	.....
10 00	South Eastern Railway.....	3 45	.....
10 00	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	8 00	.....
8 00	Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence despatch is by the Packet.....	8 00	.....
LOCAL MAILS.				
11 30	Beauharnois Route.....	6 00	.....
.....	Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres.....	1 45	.....
11 30	Cote St Paul.....	6 00	.....
11 30	Tanneries West.....	6 00	2 00
.....	6 30	Cote St Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace.....	12 45	.....
11 30	St Cunegonde.....	6 00	.....
11 30	Huntingdon.....	6 00	2 00
10 00	6 00	Lachine.....	6 00	2 00
8 00	Longueuil.....	6 00	2 00
10 00	St Lambert.....	2 30	.....
10 00	Laprairie.....	10 30	2 30
11 00	Pont Viau, Sault-au-Recollet.....	4 00	.....
8 00	Terrebonne and St Vincent.....	2 50	.....
8 30	5 00	Point St Charles.....	8 00	1 15-5
.....	1 30	St Laurent, St Eustache and Belle Riviere.....	7 00	.....
10 00	North Shore Land Route to Bout de L'Isle.....	2 50	.....
9 00	5 00	Hochelaga.....	8 00	1 15-5
UNITED STATES.				
8 & 10	Boston & New England States, except Maine, New York and Southern States.....	6 00	3 00
8 & 10	Island Pond, Portland and Maine.....	6 00	3 00
8 00	12 45	(A) Western and Pacific States.....	2 30-8	.....
8 00	8 15	8 00
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.				
.....	By Canadian Line (Fridays).....	7 30	.....
.....	By Canadian Line (Germany) Fridays	7 30	.....
.....	By Cunard, Mondays.....	3 00	.....
.....	Supplementary, see P.O. weekly notice.	3 00	.....
.....	By Packet from New York for England, Wednesdays.....	3 00	.....
.....	By Hamburg American Packet to Germany, Wednesdays.....	3 00	.....
WEST INDIES.				
.....	Letters, &c., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched.....	.....	.....
.....	For Havana and West Indies via Havana, every Thursday p.m.....	3 00

*Postal Card Bags open till 8.45 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.
† Do. Do. 8.15 p.m.
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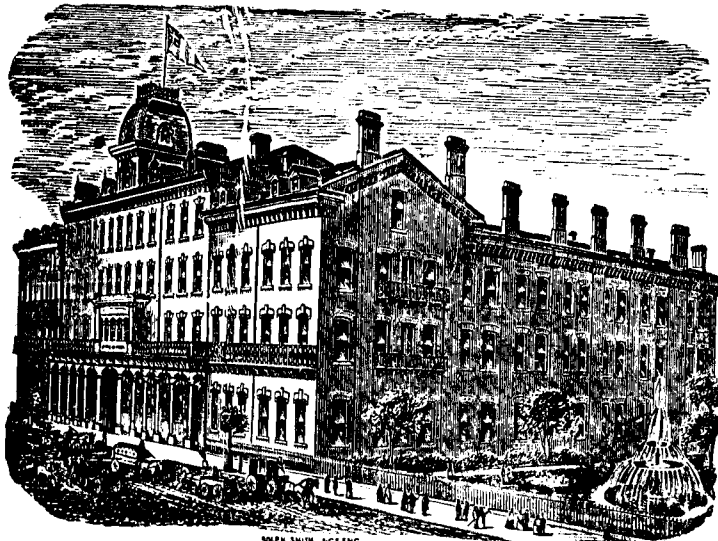


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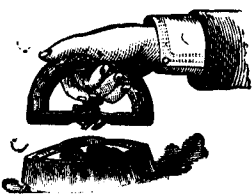
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Steamer BOHEMIAN, Captain J. Rankin, for Cornwall, every Tuesday and Friday, at NOON, from Canal Basin, and Lachine on the arrival of the Three o'clock train.

Steamer TROIS RIVIERES, Captain J. Duval, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO p.m., connecting at Sorel with Steamer SOREL, for St. Francois and Yamaska.

Steamer BERTHIER, Captain L. H. Roy, leaves for Berthier every Monday at THREE p.m., Tuesday at TWO p.m., and on Thursdays and Saturdays at THREE p.m., connecting at Lanoraie with Railway for Joliette.

Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Frs. Lamoureux, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO p.m., connecting at Lanoraie with the cars for Joliette.

Steamer TERREBONNE leaves daily (Sundays excepted) for Boucherville, Varennes and Bont de l'Isle at FOUR p.m.

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J. B. LAMERE, Gen. Manager. ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices—228 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 14th, 1879.



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