Careful notes always kept of reading as below

Notes from Vancouvers Voyages

Mechanics Inst: Lib. Vict V.I.

Story of Juca's discovery of the Straits Vol 2. p 40.
White Dogs kept by Indians of Puget Sd. for wool. Vol 2. p 130.
Frazer R originally called by Spaniards Rio Blanco Vol 2. p. 212
Description of Knights Channel Vol 2. p 283.
"Medusa Villilia" apparently a Velella or probably the same as seen by me on voyage up on Salvador. Vol 2. p. 7. Vol 3. p. 400.
Description of "paste made from inner bark of a peculiar sort of pine" (P. Contorta) Vol 4. p. 23

Sinking of boat. Port-Chalmers in Prince Williams Sound. Vol 5 p. 335 June 1794.

Shores, that the Stones Stumps in some instances at low water mark, were even with, or below the surface of the sea. The same appearance had been noted before in Port Chalmers, & on this occasion Mr Whidbey quotes other instances of similar encroachments but only in Prince William's Sound, but also in Cooks Inlet, where he observed similar effects on the shores." — (admiralty Ind Shores said to be 60 leagues in circuit, ~~said~~ & near Lat 58°)

Observations of glaciers Vol 5. p. ~~#~~358. Vol VI. p. 32. p. 34.

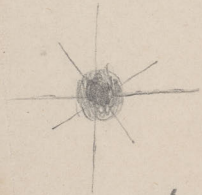
Villages of Indians placed on isolated rocks & points & defended by properly wooden platforms &c mentioned in many places but see especially Vol VI. p. 46.

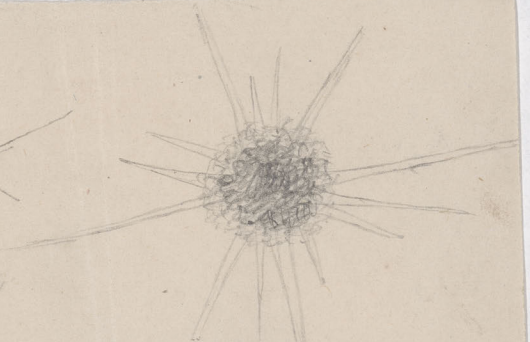
... de Fonte. & quot others

Entomostracans making the sea luminous where disturbed by the ship off Cape de Monts Gulf St Lawrence Sept 14 1869

GMD

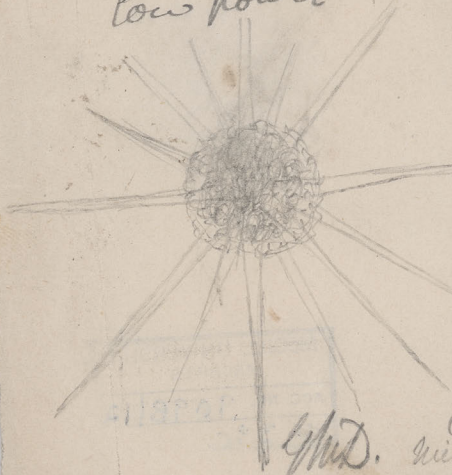
Off Cape Ray Newfoundland
Sept 17th 1869 GWD





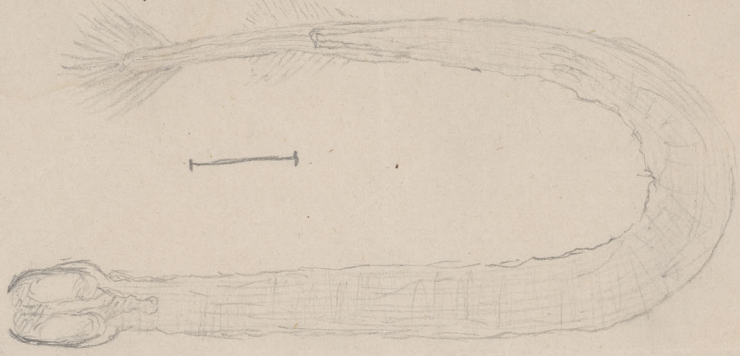
low power

high power



Small yellowish red bodies the spicules evidently silicous.
Off Newfoundland
Cape Race N.N.E about 30 miles distant Sept 18th 1869

G.W.D.



The body shaded dark
the head moved like
fins

866 Cape Ray Newfoundland Sept 17th 1869

In consistency like a jelly fish. Move by a sudden jerking, but often remain a long time suspended motionless in the water. Some contained an entomostracan as if it had been taken as food. GHT

1889

Last Edition

THEY LOOK TO THE NORTH.

CANADA WILL CONTROL THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES, SO GENERAL BUTLER IS FOR FEDERATION WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ANNEXATION FIREBRANDS REBUKED—LET CANADA AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE STATES ALL JOIN HANDS IN A GRAND ENGLISH-SPEAKING LEAGUE THAT WILL ABOLISH WAR.

At the recent closing of Colby College, Waterville, Maine, General B. F. Butler made a remarkable speech to a very large audience. He said :—

All know the fact that two English speaking nations lie here side by side, divided by a conventional line only of more than 6,000 miles in length. One, the Dominion of Canada, a dependency of a European monarchy, the other the mightiest of republics, now beyond all peradventure a nation, whose duty and mission it is to maintain the principle of self-government of the people of all nations. Our own military power and strength, our financial and commer-

great tide of emigration which is still flowing to the North-West,

FLOWS OVER INTO CANADA,

where the settlers find a congenial climate and a congenial people.

The rule is a universal one that a climate which abounds in genial skies, warmth that enervates, at the same time produces a vegetable and animal creation most luxuriantly, whether on the eastern shores of the Pacific or the western shores of the Atlantic ocean, do not produce men and women who make the energetic life-blood of the nation. If hereafter, as we may hope and expect soon, we acquire Mexico and Central America, even to the isthmus, still the rule will hold that we may have accession of territory and of the people, but not of any considerable power or strength of empire. We must keep in mind that Mexico has been inhabited by the Latin race more than twice as long as New York and New England has been settled. When Spain came into possession she was an empire in organization, with riches untold in men and nations. In a climate that permits generations to deteriorate, where is that power now ?

The climatic advantages of Canada are that it is cold enough to compel everybody to work in order to live, and the land is fertile enough to give every man abundant returns for his abor. Hence results the wealth of the nation nd the enterprise of its people. Can it happen therwise, therefore, than that the men who hold the north-western part of our country and the south-western part of Canada, with an intermingling climate—for the cattle of Montana and Dakota are driven across the line to Win-

a zollverein, as may be determined, leaving Great Britain, whose institutions depend upon the same constitutional provisions, and whose laws of freedom give equal protection to their several peoples, later on, when her interest or safety demands, to come into like compact with the United States and Canada, a league against the world, if any part of the world should see fit to take a stand, which none would or could successfully do.

Negotiations conducted on such a basis and for such an end could be carried on without touching the pride or arousing jealousies, with none but the kindest sentiments being evolved in either people. Concessions would not be required of either nation. They are coming together.

Two great navies to menace each other, with their enormous equipment and consequent expenditures and losses by decays, would at once be dispensed with. A small, inexpensive navy of each could

BID THE WORLD DEFIANCE

and be used to emphasize messages of that which might as well be sent by telegraph. All Europe and Asia joined together in battle array, if such a thing were possible, against the English speaking people of the globe, would pause in dismay before any hostile step should be taken against such a united power. Such a national combination would, within its own borders, have everything that would be necessary to carry on a defensive or offensive warfare, and its borders, would be the compass of the globe. Why should we not look to such a union as the means of spreading the Christian religion in its most enlightened form, permitting every sect equal

ing; but he indignantly refused to do so, and deplored in strong language that such meetings should be held. May God bless him, and send other clergymen of like spirit to our city. Although I was unable to concur in some of the acts of the last Synod, I gladly bear witness that it was the most happy, kindly tempered, and fair Synod that I have taken part in here. The only serious blot upon its fair fame was the

MISERABLE REMNANT OF 'PARTY SPIRIT.'

The general tone of the debates was so excellent that I feel certain that a large majority of both the clergy and lay delegates would rejoice to treat the minority with Christian charity, justice and generosity, if only their leaders would allow them to do so. A great improvement was manifest. Let us thank God and take courage. By personal holiness, by personal exertion, by unfailing large-hearted love and charity, and, above all, by earnest, believing, persevering prayer on our part, the true light of Christ Himself will shine brighter and brighter, and the darkness will vanish before it. The decay of party spirit in almost all the Anglican dioceses of the Mother Country has been the result of a marked revival of religious faith and earnestness, due largely to the influence of eminent mission preachers. When the Holy Ghost is richly outpoured upon Christian people they see with new eyes, and regard with shame and sorrow their former ambitions and jealousies and contentions. May he bow the heavens and come down in our midst, as a spirit of true holiness, peace and brotherly love."

Situations Vacant.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 30 words, prepaid.

IF YOU DON'T FIND what you are looking for in this department, remember that a twenty word advertisement costs only ten cents and may bring you all you want.

A GOOD PLACE for brother and sister, in a suburb of Montreal; boy to work about house and garden, girl to take care of one little child. Wanted about next week. Address, with references, K., "Witness" Office.

DRY GOODS Salesman Wanted immediately; good wages to experienced man and good window dresser; both languages preferred; first-class testimonials required. Apply to FRANK B. SMITH, 2321 St. Catherine street.

PATTERN Makers Wanted. Apply to J. LAURIE & BRO., 1,014 St. Catherine street.

TEACHER WANTED.—Head Teacher for Warden Model School; salary, $26 to $30 per month. Apply with testimonials to H. E. ALLEN, Secy. Treas., Waterloo, P.Q.

WANTED, a smart Woman to do washing, ironing and house cleaning by the day. Apply to 84 Mance street, between 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, a Boy. Appiy at 348 St. James street.

WANTED, a good Strong Lad to work around the house. Apply after 6 p m., to A JOYCE, Confectioner, Phillips square.

WANTED, Young Man to learn a trade and drive a horse occasionally. Address CARPENTER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Young Nurse Girl, about 15 years, must be well recommended. Apply

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station, Montreal

8.30 a.m.—White Mountain Express, arriving Wells River 2.23 p.m., Littleton 3.37 p.m., Bethlehem 4.25 p.m., Profile House, 4.45 p m., Twin Mountain House 4.16 p.m., Fabyans 4.28 p.m., Crawford House 5 p m., SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON 7.30 p.m., Portland 8 p.m., Old Orchard Beach 8.30 p.m. Buffet Parlor Car to Fabyans.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.55 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.25 p.m., New York, via Springfield, 10.30 p.m. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars run to Boston. Connects at St. Johns with train for Farnham, Granby and Waterloo.

4.20 p.m. – New York Express, daily, arriving at St. Albans 6.50 p.m., Burlington 8.11 p.m., Rutland 10.30 p.m., Troy 2.00 a.m., Albany 2.28 a.m., New York 7.0 a.m., daily (Sunday excepted), arriving Worcester 6.40 a.m., Boston 6.05 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg. Through cars on this train arriving at Farnham 5.58 p.m., Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.20 p.m.

Wagner's New Palace Sleeping Cars, Montreal to New York, and St. Albans to Boston.

8.30 p.m.—Boston Night Express, daily for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester, Nashua, arriving Boston, via Lowell, 8.30 a.m. daily, (except Sunday) for Fitchburg arriving 9.35 a.m., New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.40 a.m.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester, Providence, and all points on New York and New England Railway.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For Tickets, Time Tables and all information apply

THE FIFTH BRIGADE INSPECTED.

Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, and Lieut -Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton inspected the brigade camp at St. Johns yesterday, expressing their approval of the location and arrangements generally. The general expressed himself as highly satisfied with all he had seen, but he wished the company officers would pay more attention to the men's dress and to their own.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Thursday, July 4

FINANCIAL.

There was nothing doing in financial circles to-day, this being virtually a holiday owing to the closing of the Exchanges in the United States.

There was no meeting of the Stock Exchange to-day.

BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, July 3.—There is a good demand for flour and prices are steady. We quote Western fine at $2.35 to $3.50 per bbl. ; superfine, $3.55 to $3.60 ; extras and seconds at $3.35 to $4.60 ; Cornmeal at $2.10 to $2.15 for kiln dried, and $2.50 to $2.60 per brl. for granulated. Oatmeal is steady at $5.40 to $5.50 per bbl. for fine, and $5.70 to $6 for cut. Oats steady ; sales at 36c to 36½c per bushel for No. 2, white. Pork is steady ; [illegible] quote prime mess, $15 to $15.25 ; extra prime, [illegible] 50 to $13.62. Lard is selling [illegible] in tierces. Smoked hams [illegible] holders at 8½c to 9c, [illegible] 11½c to 12c [illegible]

2721 St. Catherine street, at once.

WANTED, a Young Man accustomed to druggist sundries, willing to work in a retail store several hours a day and to canvass city trade. Salary and commission. Give references and address DRUGS, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Protestant Female Teacher with experience for Portneuf Village School, salary $200 per annum ; to commence school 1st September. For further particulars apply to
R. ABLESON, Sec.-Treas., Portneuf, Que.

WANTED, three Teachers for Magog Model School. Salary, $450, $250 and $200. All Normal School diplomas preferred. Just the right person might obtain somewhat more than offered for the first position.
Apply to THE MANAGERS, Magog, P.Q.

WANTED, a General Servant ; family of five ; washing and ironing. Apply between the hours of 12 and 3, 56 St. Matthew street.

WANTED, two first-class Counter Hands for the grocery trade ; must speak both languages and be well recommended ; none others need call Apply at
T. LAMB'S, 19 Chaboillez square.

WANTED, a youth for a Merchant's Office. Apply in own handwriting to Box 2141.

WANTED, a Nurse for a child ten months old, references required. Address R. D. B., box 253, Ottawa.

WANTED, 4 Girls.
CANADA FIBRE CO., 582 William st.

WANTED, Stenographer and Typewriter ; must write both English and French. Call at Room 20, Imperial Building, from 11 to 1.

WANTED, for the woollen department of a wholesale dry-goods house, a smart, active Young Man ; some experience. Apply in applicant's own handwriting to
P.O., Drawer 2109.

WANTED, Teacher to take charge of No. 1 School, Shigawake, 1st of August ; must be Protestant. Address, stating salary, WM. SKENE, Sec.-Treas., Shigawake P.O , Bonaventure Co., Que.

WANTED—Stock keeper and Order Clerk, for a boot and shoe factory ; one with experience preferred. Apply to GEO. T. SLATER & SONS, Victoria square.

WANTED, Young Woman for kitchen.
201 St. James street.

WANTED immediately, a young Girl to assist with general house-work. Apply at
37 McGill College avenue.

WANTED here, for a small family, a working housekeeper ; good wages for a well recommended Protestant person. Write, with references, wages expected, etc., to
Rev. C. ROUX, Saxtons River, Vt., U. S.

WANTED.—We want responsible, energetic Men to sell all kinds of Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., &c. References required. No room for men that don't mean business and are not willing to work. Address—
STONE & WELLINGTON,
NURSERYMEN,
242 ST. JAMES ST.
[illegible] Manager.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

WANTED, Board in the country for boy 9 years old not far from city State terms, &c.
980, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a married couple, without children, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping ; rent, $10 to $12 per month. Reply, by letter, to
G. GYLLING, 67 Cherrier street.

WANTED, for two months, board for a family, or to rent a plainly furnished house in the country ; must be within easy daily access to the city and near water. Address Box 225, P.O

Wanted.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

CACOUNA OR VICINITY.—Wanted to Rent a Cottage ; must be well furnished. Address, stating terms, &c., P O. Box 1368.

WANTED, one or two couples to join the advertiser and his wife in making a trip to Chicago on the Merchants Line. Address HOLIDAY, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, lessons on the Pipe Organ. Please address with terms, C. HELLYER, 1113 St. James st.

WANTED, lessons in tailor-cutting and fitting (dressmaking) ; must be first-class. Address, with terms, FITTING "Witness" Office.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN, about to go to British Columbia, would undertake business of any kind. Commission agencies solicited. Address, B.C., "Witness" Office.

DR. FULTON, 2444 St Catherine street, near Drummond, cures Piles, Eczema, Skin and Chronic Diseases. Correspondence solicited. Remedies mailed. Hours—afternoons.

MENDING and Darning for gentlemen.
75 Drummond street.

MRS. R. RENNICKS, Professional Nurse, has removed to 46 Chenneville street.

SAMPLES of Brass Fenders and Fire Irons. A few samples of extra quality to be closed out at cost by a manufacturer's representative who is relinquishing the agency. CHAS. GYDE, 13 St. John street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

IF YOU DON'T FIND what you are looking for in this department, remember that a twenty word advertisement costs only ten cents and may bring you all you want

LOST, on Tuesday, betweeen St. Urbain street and the McGill College grounds, a small Gold Brooch with a horseshoe of rubies and pearls thereon. Please return to 504 St, Urbain street.

LOST, last Saturday evening, a Watch with small chain, on St. Catherine street, between Mance and Victoria streets. Finder will please return to A., 16 University street and be rewarded.

LOST, between Stanley street and Windsor street a gold framed eye-glass Finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at 4 Stanley street.

LOST, on Ontario or St. Catherine streets, a Gold Chain with Locket. Finder please return to 1118 Ontario street and be suitably rewarded.

Board and Rooms.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

ONE Large Front Room to let, with fire grate.
Apply 48 City Councillor.

ROOM for a Young Man with board.
15 Balmoral street.

ROOMS TO LET at 117½ St. Antoine street, with or without board.

ROOM to let, nicely-furnished ; bath, gas, &c. ; terms moderate. HENRY GRANT & SON, 72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street.

[illegible] Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's Offices, 136 St. James st
A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Pass. Agent.
J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Manager,
S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
July 1st, 1889.

TIME TABLE.

Railway Time Table will always be found in Saturday's paper.

Property.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

$13,000.

FOR SALE, 130,000 FEET OF LAND,

with a large Stone Building, 70 x 40 ; three stories high strong ; suitable for heavy machinery ; alongside G.T.R. track and canal. Apply to
W. L. MALTBY, Manager,
764 Notre Dame street.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

BUILDING LOTS and BLOCKS of LAND in all parts of this delightful suburb. No trouble to show plans.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James street.

DORVAL. BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGES.

FOR SALE and to let, some splendid Riverside Lots and Cottages, a few small lots on the only unoccupied point in Dorval Call and see plans.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James street.

LAND SPECULATION.

DeLORIMIER AVENUE.

Three large BLOCKS of LAND, well situated in this fast improving locality ; must be sold ; open for offers ; quick sale.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James street.

MONEY TO LOAN

On First Mortgage on Real Estate.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

To Let.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

IF YOU DON'T FIND what you are looking for in this department, remember that a twenty word advertisement costs only ten cents and may bring you all you want.

AT SEASIDE, on Cacouna Road, two very pretty Cottages, beautifully located ; well furnished ; good beach. Apply at 69 Drummond street.

HOUSES to Let, corner Bagg and St. Charles Barromee streets. Nine rooms, bath, &c., hot water, gas rates ; possession at once. $25 per month, no taxes. Apply 467 St. Urbain, corner of Bagg street.

LITTLE METIS.—To let, a Cottage, beautifully situated near the beach ; terms moderate.
Apply to ALEX. SIM, Little Metis.

TO LET, at Longueuil west, a pretty Cottage of nine rooms, &c., pleasantly situated near river ; within easy reach of either ferry or railway. Rent for season very moderate. Apply 96 German street.

TO LET, $17 per month, fine House, seven rooms, bath and w.c. ; newly tinted ; tenant leaving city.
238 Guy street.

TO LET, splendid store and warehouse, four flats, No. 658 Craig street, close to Bleury ; cheap rent. Fine business locality. TAYLOR & GORDON, architects, 43 St. Francois Xavier street.

TO LET, at Little Metis, large Furnished Cottage, nicely situated ; rent very moderate. Apply to Postmaster, Little Metis.

TO LET, immediate possession, Stone front Cottage, 77 FORT STREET, 9 rooms, extension kitchen, furnace and all modern conveniences, newly tinted and painted ; rent $280 and taxes Apply
C. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James street.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished and Unfurnished.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Specific Articles.

Notices under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

IF YOU DON'T FIND what you are looking for in this department, remember that a twenty word advertisement costs only ten cents and may bring you all you want.

AT LEACH'S, 175 McGill street, Raspberries, fresh every day for three weeks or more ; delivered free to any part of city.

FOR SALE, a good Tapestry Carpet, nearly new, border to match, about 37 yds. Address
CARPET, 84, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, Housefurnishing, Hardware, Table, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Tinware, etc., all at cost before removal. 10 Phillips square.

FOR SALE, 1 pair of bay Carriage Horses, 16½ hands high, weighing 2,500 lbs., and suitable for any other kind of work ; they are also sound and stylish. We have also on hand 4 or 5 Saddle Horses, for both ladies and gentlemen, and guaranteed kind and gentle. For further particulars apply to
STARR & KINSELLA, 70 Mansfield st.

FOR SALE, Canvas Tent, 20 feet square. all complete. X., "Witness" Office.

MUSHROOMS ! — Received fresh from greenhouses every morning, 50c per lb.
WALTER PAUL, St. Catherine street.

STEAM YACHT for sale, 55 ft. long. Price [illegible]

cial condition, our enormous resources and their extent, are fully known and considered, and we are approaching an exhaustive census which shall make known all these to the world in their minutest detail, so that pondering upon them we may arrive at certain just conclusions as to what our future may be. But how is it with our neighbor on the northern side of this astronomical line? Are such kindred subjects concerning her as fully understood as they should be, because we are compelled to take into consideration how far her future may be a controlling element in our own.

We hear men, some of whom hold positions which statesmen should fill, speak of the annexation of Canada to this country with the same levity as one in the ordinary walks of life might speak of the jointing of a tail to a dog—

A LITTLE DIFFICULT TO DO,

but of itself a very small matter. But how should this be spoken of if the tail might happen to be larger than the dog? In my belief this frivolous talk, belittling alike to the Canadian and insulting to the might and power of Great Britain, is one of the chief obstacles to what every patriot in the United States, and every Englishman in Canada, if not in the empire, must, if the question is fully understood, greatly desire—the union of these two great English speaking people on this continent, which must happen if democracy is not to be a failure, so that this continent shall be the home and exemplar of English freedom and of the English language, as modified and improved by American genius and American enterprise. The first great fact to be taken into contemplation when we speak so lightly of the annexation of Canada is her immense area, which includes forty percent of all the possessions of Great Britain, wherever situated on the globe. If Disraeli had made the Queen of Great Britain

EMPRESS OF CANADA,

which he would have done if he had considered the facts as we are about to discuss them, and the relation of Canada to the rest of Great Britain, so that the British empire would indeed have been like in extent to the empire of Rome. Empress of India, indeed! There is room for three British Indian possessions within the Dominion of Canada, and enough territory left over out of which the area of Great Britain might be five times taken. Modern empires are pigmies to it, for there is room in Canada to carve out nine German empires.

Victoria, Empress of Canada! If the Dominion can be held in the future generations, which are but hours in the lifetime of nations, the English Empress would be the ruler of the greatest and most powerful English-speaking people, civilized and Christianized, such as nowhere exists now, but must exist in the future if the laws by which the growth of nations continue, under which they have been laid out and begun. The British possessions in North America which the Dominion of Canada holds within its boundaries, an area of 3,470,392 square miles; while the United States (not including Alaska, of which the limits are unknown) has an area of 2,970,000 square miles, or rising 500,000 square miles less than Canada. While those who have not before compared these facts are startled with surprise at their statement, I observe a quiet smile pass over the face of others, as much as to say, "Well, what of this extent of area? It is but an enclosure of ice and snow, most of it the

HOME OF THE POLAR BEAR

and the Esquimaux, and the remainder sterile and almost uninhabitable? What does mere extent have to do with her resources, or her power hereafter to make a great nation, because the whole north-western and western Canada produced nothing and requires nothing?" Let us answer such suggestion with another, which gives Canada an element of power which has not been taken into consideration, as almost the very foundation of her resources—her means of cheapest inter-communication.

Canada and her surrounding waters contain quite one-half of all the fresh water of the globe. Please bear this great fact in mind, for, I repeat, it is a foundation of the resources to make one of the greatest nations on earth. The general idea when thinking of Canada is that her high latitudes must be regions of arctic cold. Cursory thought takes but little else than this into consideration when dealing with matters of climate. Humboldt says that many other matters which we cannot here stop to specify must be taken into consideration in determining the temperature of a given portion of the earth's surface, and its adaptability to the culture of the cereals, roots and vegetables that go to support human life. I may be permitted to mention one, however, which has very much to do with it. A condition which most sensibly affects climate, and is most rarely taken into consideration, is altitude, that is, the height of the given lands and waters above the level of the sea. The waters of Lake Superior, among the very highest fresh waters of Canada, are 600 feet only above the tide water.

The lands of Canada not fertile! She has quite one-quarter

MORE LAND FITTED FOR WHEAT CULTIVATION

than has the whole United States. The average production of wheat per acre in the United States in the year 1887 was a little over twelve bushels, while in the same year in Manitoba, where we hardly realize there is aught to support life, the yield was 12,500,000 bushels, at an average of twenty-seven bushels to the acre. It may be safely said, for I will trouble you with a few more statistics, that leaving out the worn out wheat lands of the United States, Canada has twice the extent of unworn-out lands, which produce an average of more than twice the number of bushels to the acre than are produced by the average lands of the United States, and on some lands wheat has been raised in the largest producing quantities for twenty years in succession without a fertilizer.

If I have not already convinced you of the resources of Canada, I will add that she has more timber for herself and the United States, of every possible description, than they can need in 100 years. She has more iron and coal in her borders than any other country yet known in the world. She has more copper than any other country, if not all others. The northern shores of Lake Superior are more capable of the production of that metal than the southern.

As we have a fixed line at the North, the nipeg, as a regulation of business, for what can be found growing there for the support of animal life in the winter—that those men of congenitive race and corresponding habits of thoughts and independence of action will be brought together, so that the hold of a

SUPPOSED LOYALTY TO A FAR-OFF MONARCHY,

which ere long may be no monarchy at all, can't keep them apart.

We must look only to the North for that class and condition of men in whose hands we would be most willing to confide the future destiny of our country, with the confident hope that it shall revolutionize the world so far as any of its peoples are capable of receiving and maintaining the blessings of civil and religious liberty, controlled by laws enacted by popular intelligence.

Why did not Canada join with the rest of the country in declaring its independence of Great Britain? There was a time when all our colonies were most loyal to the crown, fighting its battles against France and Spain with a strength, fervor and determination which was wonderful.

The Protestant New Englanders who led the rebellion had not reckoned with the Pope in the matter. He at once foresaw that if Canada joined the rebellion, and the rebellion did not succeed, all the rights of the Catholics under the treaty of Paris would be lost. If the revolution did succeed, then the Province of Quebec was but a province of thirteen others who joined together to make a confederacy, and all the assurances that the Catholic Church would be overthrown by the disciples of Cromwell were gone forever. Therefore Canada did not join the rebellion, and as nine-tenths of the inhabitants were Catholics, she remained true to England, and received still more important assurances and concessions by act of Parliament.

The same condition of religious opinion continues almost to the present hour. The strongest opposition to annexation appearing in Canada has always been found in the Province of Quebec. The Eastern provinces have in them

A VERY CONSIDERABLE MINORITY

of favorers of annexation, as undoubtedly is their interest in every condition of commercial and financial concern. The vexing fishery question would have been settled long since by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Breton and Newfoundland, which has not yet become a part of the Dominion of Canada, had all those provinces stood with Newfoundland as they did in the early organization of the Dominion. The Catholic opposition is very much ameliorated. When we made our treaty with Mexico of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we gave very strong guarantees that the religious condition of our acquired territory should never be interfered with or church property disturbed, and Rome knows how religiously and carefully we have kept our pledged faith in that regard. We have persecuted nobody in that territory for their religious opinion, save the Mormons. Because of the strong Catholic element in the United States, there need not ever be any fear that any treaty or act of Congress by which the rights of the Catholic people and church in Canada may be guaranteed would ever be disturbed. All fears on the part of the people of any disturbance of their

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OR OPINIONS

have passed away, because within the last decade nearly half a million of French subjects have come to Puritan New England to make their home and have found that their religious rights are as faithfully and well preserved to them here as at home. So it would now seem that if the Catholic church had looked, as it might well do, to North America for a strong, powerful and influential body of adherents, there could be formed and established a closer union between their Canadian adherents and those in the United States in a government where both would protect the church by their votes, instead of the adherents in Canada being left wholly without power to aid the church in any political or governmental matter. Why, then, is it necessary for the statesmen to contemplate the declaration or enforcement of the independence of Canada if there is a possibility of union of that country with the United States? The problem seems to me to be this: Does Canada desire a union with the United States? If she so signifies her wish in a recognizable form, England has no power to prevent it. If Canada does not, then England has no power to enact it. She may throw Canada off as a dependency, but she cannot throw her upon the United States. Would not the more feasible, the more sensible, nay, the more statesmanlike and effective, manner of bringing together the United States and Canada, and ultimately both in a common bond of political

UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN HERSELF,

especially in a few years after Great Britain may be a republic, the form of her government seeming to be not substantially in the way now, to enter into negotiations for that purpose, carefully and in the most friendly spirit, the negotiators in charge having only one idea in common; that is, how can the three peoples best get together. England and the United States are just recovering from irritations of unpleasant memories of the wars of the Revolution of 1812, and of the late rebellion, and there is nothing to renew any unhappy controversy between the two nations save the fishery questions, which would readily settle themselves under a wise and sagacious diplomacy, which should be between the two natiens, and not between this nation on the one side and Canada on the other. Our late attempted negotiations and enactments, for diplomacy it could not be called, will only result in raising ill-feeling on the part of our neighbors, because of the annoying thought that for the first time in the history of diplomacy has a province been left to carry on a diplomatic struggle with a nation almost without the aid of the parent country, under a threat from the nation that the consequences of failure of treaty were to be visited on the province alone. Why should not the diplomacy, instead of this paltry and narrow matter, be that

NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE APPROACHED

with a view of uniting the two adjacent English-speaking peoples, lying side by side in America, in the same commercial and business conditions between each other, with or without rights to bring into its fold its own proselytes in its own way, against the atheism or agnosticism of an erring world?

Take another view: Such a united power as I have sketched would save all the other nations of Europe from final and inevitable bankruptcy because of maintaining immense armies and navies, to the destruction of their people, to hold each other in check.

To that English-speaking league every nation would be obliged to submit for arbitrament every cause of differences, if not because of fear of its armed intervention, yet because of its holding the money of the world.

NO WAR COULD BE CARRIED ON

which that power should disapprove, and any nation might disarm who should be protected even by promise of financial aid from the pledge of the united English-speaking people of the earth. With America and England uniting their means of production and transportation of that which sustains life and secures comfort, no want of famine could ever come; and within a century a universal language could pervade the world, thus relieving it from the punishment inflicted on mankind by the Lord Almighty at the tower of Babel.

DR. CAVEN,

PRESIDENT OF THE ONTARIO EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION TO SPEAK AT TO-MORROW

North I.
Queen Charlotte Isls
Aug 1878

2' 4" long. An average sized fish

Scales small & thin. General colour plumbious dark above, paler tinge to light grey on belly. Teeth small & pointed. Several irregular rows on each jaw & three crescentic areas armed with teeth on the palate. Caught with hook & line in deep water (30 to 50 f.) Found about W. Island & on W. Coast, especially at Gold Harb. Where the Indians make a regular policy of extract oil, which used instead of "Codfish grease". Indian name Skil (said expressively)

Palate teeth

Pollock
or Coleffish
1878

nat size

Pulmonipades making the sea luminous

Oct 2nd 1869 Lat 52°34 Long 20°54 W.
Luminous in ships wake both generally and in bright sparks. The general luminosity was I think caused by the reflection of the bright-sparks in the foam. Bright sparks were also twinkling here and there on the surface even where undisturbed. Disc covered with delicate dotted markings coarser toward the centre, and going down in points to the young? tentacles and lobes. Stalk also full of fine dotted structure.

One or two transparent balls like this also present, containing an internal ballent quite so transparent, with a dark nucleus surrounded by delicate radiating filaments GHD

Mean

~~17 17 18 20 30~~

~~14 17 18~~

~~17 18 20 30~~

Sec 17 18 20 30

Sim 14 17 18

14 17 18 20 26 27 30 1 2 3 4 5

Book called "Francis Lake" Yukon
by Fenley Hunter. (Edition 500 copies)
Dawson 1887 — Hunter ~~1933~~ 1923 ~~1932~~
Fenley Hunter of Flushing — Long Island
Book printed by Marion Press N.Y. in it
page 88. Hunter tells of going to see Dawson's
Post marking Yukon Boundary. —
Hunter writes on fly leaf of presentation
copy "You know that W.G. Dawson is
my Hero" — Hunter put up a Kairn
Hunter — Dawson

(WMc)

Dawson remarked at one time & was often quoted.

"If one learned to conquer the annoyance of interruptions, he had gone far" —

G. Dawson director of Geological Survey from 1895 to 1901 -

Frances Lake - Yukon

(Dawson 1887
Hunter 1923)
by Yorley Hunter
of Flushing - Long Island (1924 an edition of 50 copies of this bk - printed by Marion Press N.Y. -

Pages 115 - 117 Yukon
Bypassing Falls

On Page 88 Yukon

Left camp this morning at 7.20 & ran the Canyon in 50 min - Stopping half way down to pick up Dawsons Post. Found it on the Hockey point, west side, in a small cairn of moss covered stones - still in good condition, with the Butt not even rotted - The Post is over 4 feet long & 5" inches in diameter with initials carved near the top as follows

H.W. Watson.

A.L.D - Geo Dawson's Sister

Post erected in 1887 to mark the B.C. - Yukon Boundary Latitude 60° North

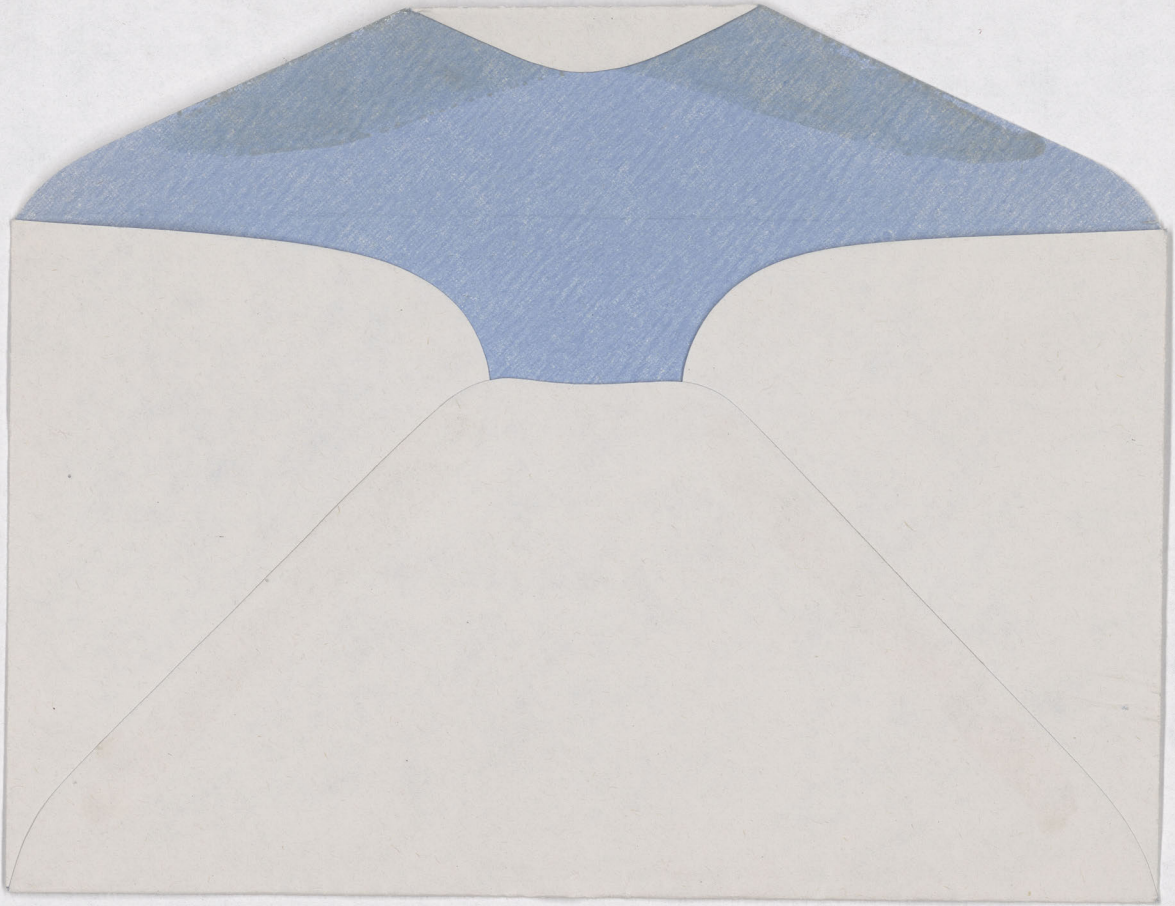
Dawson City

The city is named after Geo Mercer Dawson Director of Geological Survey from 1895 to 1901 — from Tyrrells Book —

Death in
Captivity
by Gilbert.

Lois wants this

Re. Boundary post
The Yukon.

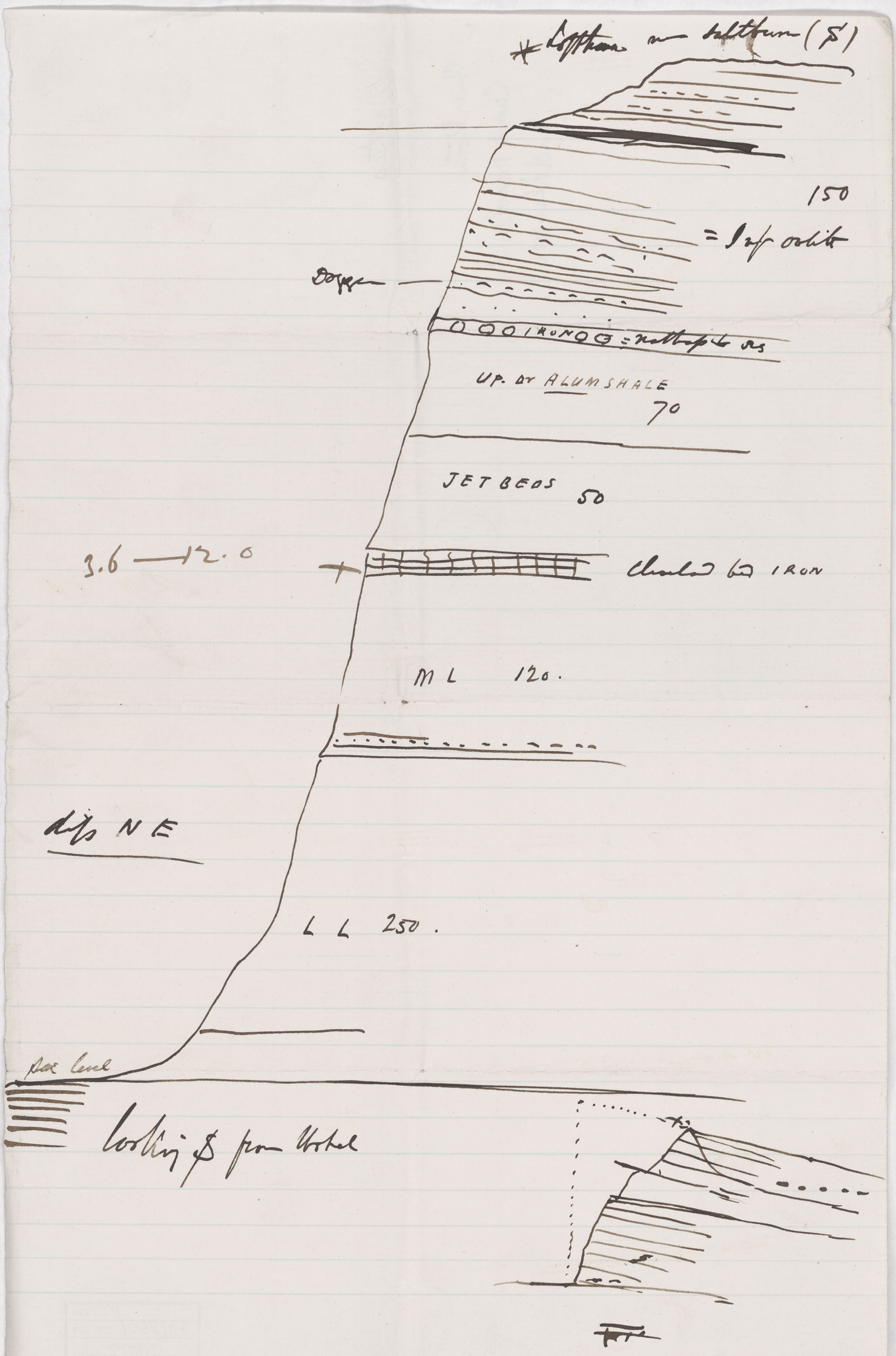


1.0
coal seam
5 ft
top seam TRONSTONE
up a alum shale
up seam
set beds
Pater beds top
IRON BEDS
another seam
3.0 to 12.0
mid seam
lower seam
lower seam
New Red

U L
set beds
Mr
mid seam
L L
lower seam
top seam / inches
Valley
30,000 to one
W. Crop
Ryhill Stone
seam Ribbon.
Rymmer
Rock
Wheldy

Temperleys Carter & Danke
21 Billiter St.
London E.C.

Luke i
Acts i
4.30
6
7
8.45


150
= Inf oolite
IRON
UP. DR ALUM SHALE
70
JET BEDS
50
3.6 — 12.0
IRON
M L 120.
L L 250.
dips NE
looking S from Hotel

Stockton
Charlotte
Coal Mountain
Middlesboro'

Train
Hueles
Sketch.

A. R. C. SELWYN
DIRECTOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

(Museum and Office, 76 St. Gabriel Street) MONTREAL.

6th December 1875

Charts of British Columbia for George M. Dawson Esq. F.G.S. Geological Survey of Canada, Victoria. B.C.

1. Ogden Channel with Anchorages between Cape Caution and Fort Simpson.
2. Duncan Bay, Nellah Cattah Bay.
3. Plans of Ports. Queen Charlotte Islands
4. Harbours in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte Sound.
5. Vancouver Island.
6. Galiano Channel to Gnatsino Sound, including Scott Islands.
7. Port Simpson and Adjacent Anchorages
8. Cape Caution to Port Simpson (in two Sheets)
9. Clayoquot & Barclay Sounds
10. Approaches to Fitzhugh and Smith Sounds
11. Johnstone & Broughton Straits & Queen Charlotte Sounds with Knight Inlet and Adjacent Channels.

75

	Place	1 Date	2 Hour	3 Bar.	4	5 Ther.	6	7 Max or Min during night or day.	8	9 Direction of wind	10 Force of wind	11 Amount of cloud	12 Character of cloud	Remarks.
c	Goose L. between Tunnel & Blackwater	May 30	8 Rm.	26·75		45° (R)				W.N.W.	light	5. 6.	C.S.	Stormy day. now fine.
c	"	" 31	6 Am.	26·82		35° (R)				N.W.		0.0.	—	hoar frost.
c	Blackwater Bridge	" "	8 Rm.	27·67		49° (R)				—	Calm	1. 3.	CS	Blackwater river 50°
c	"	June 1	6 Am	27·75		49° do				—	Calm	8. 6.	C.K.	
d	B.C. Trail 14 m. W. of Bridge	" "	noon	26·30		66°				S.	light	5. 7.	K.	
c	Na-tan-i-ko 8' above water	" "	8 Rm.	27·09		55°				S.W.	light	8. 7.	C.S.	water of brook 57°
c	"	" 2	6 Am.	27·16		42°				—	Calm	0. 0.	—	Cloudless. traces of hoar frost.
c	Sun Curving of Iscallaeslay R. (elv. 2787.53')	" "	8 Rm.	26·94		58°				—	Calm	8. 8.	C.S.	water of river 50°
	"	" 3	6 Am.	27·05		50.5°				S.W.	light	7. 6.	C.S.	Showers during night.
c	4 m. N. of lost Camp. undulating plateau	" "	noon	26·97		—				—	—	7. 7.	C.S.	
d	Camp June 3–4	" "	8 Rm.	26·80		54°				—	Calm	6. 6.	C.S.	water of brook 55°
d	"	" 4	6 Am	26·80		48°				—	Calm	8. 8.	S.	
d	Camp June 4–5	" "	noon	26·62		—				W.	light	8. 7.	K.	Showery
d	"	" "	8 Rm.	26·58		50°				N.W.	light	8. 7.	S.	Showers with thunder
~~d~~	"	" 5	6 Am.	26·53		49°				N.W.	light	7. 8.	S	Showery
d	Camp June 5–6. Euchinesko R. 10' above water	" "	8 Rm.	26·68		49°				W.N.W	light	8. 8.	S	rain all day, now clearing
d										W.N.W.	light	7. 7.	C.S.	
d	Camp June 6 N. Kynahunkel L.	" 6	6 Am.	26·675		52°				S.S.W.	light	6. 5.	C.S.	heavy rain & thunder during afternoon now fine.
d	Camp June 6–7. Kynahunkel L.	" 6	8 Rm.	26·05		46°				—	Calm	7. 8.	C.S.	
d	"	" 7	6 Am.	26·09		46°				W.S.W.	~~8. 8.~~	8. 8.	N	steady rain ~~since noon~~
d	Camp June 7–8. Ses-cha L.	" 7	8 Rm.	26·10		41°				S.W.	light	8. 8.	N	raining all night.
d	"	" 8	6 Am.	26·08		40°				—	Calm	5. 4.	C.S.	
d	Camp June 8–9. Blackwater R.	" "	9 Rm.	26·53		42°				—	Calm	7. 7.	C.S.	
d	"	" 9	6 Am.	26·55		43°				W.S.W.	fresh	1. 4.	K.	river water 50°
	Cushya L. Blackwater R.	" "	noon	26·57		60°				W.	light	0.0.	—	
c	"	" "	8 Rm.	26·575		39°				—	Calm	0.0.	—	frost in the night.
d	"	" 10	6 Am.	26·01. Compare unit mark Schnell barometer open at Blackwater Depot		39°								

All readings in this col. of thermometer (R).

	Place	1 Date	2 Hour	3 Bar:	4	5 Ther:	6	7 Sun or sun of primary Light or dark	8	9 Direction of wind	10 Force of wind	11 Amount of cloud	12 Character of cloud	Remarks
d	Cushya L. Blackwater R	June 10	1 P.M.	26.625		63°				W.	—	3.5.	C/K	
	"	" "	8 P.M.	26.700		44°				NW.	light	8.8.	C.S.	
	"	" 11	8 A.M.	26.77		53°				E.S.E.	light	7.6.	S	rain during night.
	"	" "	noon	26.735		65°				Variable	—	8.8.	K	Riv. water 50°
d	"	" "	8 P.M.	26.75		59°				S	light	6.6.	S	Showery
	"	" 12	6 A.M.	26.825		51°				—	Calm	8.7.	S	
	"	" "	noon	26.82		62.5°				W.	light	4.4.	K	
	"	" "	8 P.M.	26.80		51°				—	Calm	4.4.	C.S.	Strong W. wind during afternoon
	"	" 13	6 A.M.	26.75		40°				—	Calm	7.6.	C.S.	Frost in the night.
	Camp near Kuy-a-Kuz L.	" "	8 P.M.	26.35		53°				~~W.~~	Calm ~~light~~	0.0.	S	Cloudless
	"	" 14	6 A.M.	26.40		43°				—	Calm	0.0.	C.S.	Sharp frost in night.
	"	" "	noon	26.37		73.5°				W.	light	8.6.	C.	
d	"	" "	8 P.M.	26.43		55°				W.	light	7.7.	S.	
	"	" 15	6 A.M.	26.51		47°				—	Calm	8.8.	S.	
d	Camp Sept. 23-24. 14 m. N. of Ft. Fraser	Sept. 23	8 P.M.	26.55		28°				—	Calm	0.0.	—	Snow flurries during day.
c S	Store Stuart L. 5' above water	" 24	6 A.M.	26.62		21°				—	Calm	0.0.	—	Cloudless
c S	Store Stuart L. 5' above water	" "	8 P.M.	27.79		41.5°				S	light	8.8.	S	dropping rain.
	"	" 25	8 A.M.	27.87		41°				—	Calm	8.8.	N.	raining
	"	" "	12.30 P.M.	27.88		53°				S.E.	~~7.8.~~	7.8.	C.S.	rain during morning
c	"	" "	8 P.M.	27.90		51°				E.N.E.	~~7.8.~~	7.8.	C.S.	Showers during afternoon.
	"	" 26	6.30 A.M.	28.02		50°				S.W.	—	2.4.	C/C.S.	
	"	" 27	noon	28.27		—				—	—	—	—	
c	Wtool-Lan L. 6' above water	" "	8 P.M.	27.445		37°				S.E.	light	0.0.	—	water of lake 53°
c	"	" 28	6 A.M.	27.475		31°				E.S.E.	—	0.1.	C.S.	
c	Fraser Lake 8' above water	" "	7.30 P.M.	28.25		—				—				
c	"	" 29	8 A.M.	28.25		46°				E.N.E.	—	0.0.	—	Cloudless.

Trees L. 8' above water.	Sept. 30	7 Am.	28.145		43°				—	Calm	—	—	fog.
C "	" "	9.15 Pm.	28.02		45°								
C "	Oct. 1.	7.30 Am.	27.99		57°				—	Calm	0.0.	—	
C Camp Oct. 1-2 Telegraph crossing Nechacco 12' above water.	" 1	9 Pm.	28.175		45°				W	—	2.3.	C.S.	
C "	" 2	6 Am.	28.29		30°				—	Calm	7.6.	C.S.	
C Nechacco R. water level	" "	noon	28.33		55°				—	Calm	0.0.	—	Cloudless
C Camp Oct. 2-3. Nechacco R. 12' above water.	" "	8 Pm.	28.24		44°				—	Calm	1.2.	C.S.	
C "	" 3	6 Am.	28.09		32°				—	Calm	8.8.	C.S.	thin coating of C.S. Clouds flying overhead from W. since last night.
C Nechacco R. 5' above water	" "	noon	28.13		66°				W	light	8.8.	C.S.	
C Camp Oct. 3-4. Nechacco R. 12' above water	" "	~~8 Pm.~~	~~28.24~~		~~42°~~				W	—	6.7.	C.S.	wind rising. river water 53.
C "	" "	8 Pm.	28.07		58°				~~[illegible]~~	~~Calm~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~	
C "	" 4	6 Am.	28.02		54°				W	light	7.8.	S. & C.S.	
C Nechacco R. water level	" "	noon	27.96		70°				—	Calm	8.7.	S.	light shower in the night
C Camp Oct. 4-5. Nechacco R. 10' above water	" "	8 Pm.	28.07		64°				W	gale	5.6.	C.S. & Ck	water of river 53°
C "	" 5	6 Am.	28.20		33°				W	—	0.0.	—	
C Nechacco R. water level.	" "	noon	28.35		68°				N.E.	light	[illegible]	—	fog on river.
C Fort George 30' above river.	" 7	noon	28.48		51°				S.W.	0.1.	C.K.		water of river 55°
C "	" "	8 Pm.	28.425		39°				—	Calm	0.1.	C	water of river 53°
C "	" 8	noon	28.40		50°				—	Calm	0.0.	—	
C "	" "	8 Pm.	28.39		41°				N	light	1.2.	C	water of river 62°
C "	" 9	noon	28.405		46°				—	Calm	2.4.	C.S.	
C "	" "	8 Pm.	28.33		41°				N.E.	light	specks	C.S.	water of river 51°
									W	light	0.0.	—	

Sample of labour
required on the Meteorological Obs.

The object of the shafts is
– to prove quantity.
—
× Specimens (large) of all the ores labelled & initialed should be shipped direct to care of
J. A. Dixon
156 West George St
Glasgow

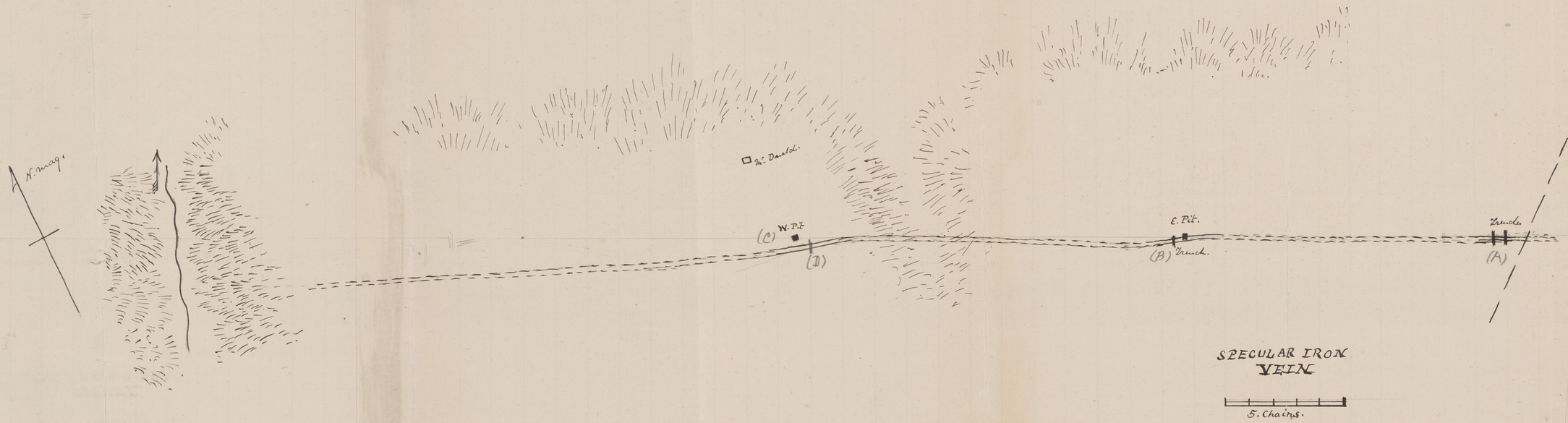
Also samples of clay & limestone
—
Railway – a slight sketch if possible shewing line & ~~[illegible]~~ from McKellar's mauntin (with branches for Fraser Saddler & the special deposit) to provincial Railway
Manganese – limonite – get specimen & ascertain locality & quantity.
D. & will point out richer part of Red Hematite.

× Specimens for bottom of shaft

Obtain Practical Report for
Dunn:-
His opinion of quantity
" " mode of working deposits
" " cost of mining the ore per ton.
Cost of a ton of Pig Iron
say 33 Cwt ore at
50 " Coal "
" lime
Labour Furnace Management
per ton of pig } ——
$ ——

Railway C. C.

Surgery Notes



SPECULAR IRON
VEIN

Plan Specials
8 MD

SILVERING ON GLASS.—Professor Boettiger has simplified the methods hitherto employed for this purpose. He prepares two stock bottles as follows: First, a reducing liquid: Dissolve one drachm of nitrate of silver in one ounce of distilled water, and add this gradually to a boiling solution of Seignette salts (forty-eight grains of the salt to forty-eight ounces of distilled water), and boil for five or ten minutes; filter the liquid after it is cold. Second, a silvering solution; One drachm of nitrate of silver dissolved in one ounce distilled water; a solution of sal ammoniac added by drops until the precipitate formed begins to vanish, then add twelve ounces of distilled water, and filter For the purpose of silvering take equal volumes of the two standard solutions, and if the surface to be coated with the metal be a pane of glass, a rim of wax, half an inch in height, can be made on all sides of it, and the mixed solutions poured on and left in quiet. If a hollow glass vessel is to be silvered, it can be filled with the liquid—ten minutes is often sufficient for the deposition of the thin film of silver—if the glass is to be used as a mirror, the metallic surface can be protected by a varnish prepared by dissolving asphaltum in benzine.

Silver mirrors reflect nearly all the rays of light, and literally enable us "to see ourselves as others see us," whereas nearly half of the light is lost in the case of quicksilver mirror, and often a yellow or distorted image is reflected. It was at one time proposed to make mirrors of silver, and the arrangements were completed for that purpose near Nuremberg. The outbreak of the civil war in America so afflicted the trade, that the project was abandoned, and it has not since been resumed. Liebig is sanguine in the belief that the time is not far distant when silver mirrors will supplant all others.

Society will be held at the Hay market, in this city, on FRIDAY the Twentieth day of April next, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M. precisely.

By order,

HUGH BRODIE, Jr.,
Sec'y-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 17, 1866. 90 3aw-65

NOTICE.

THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA.

Section of the District of Montreal.

The SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BAR OF LOWER CANADA, Section of the District of Montreal, will be held in the Council Chamber of the said Section, in the Court House, Montreal, on TUESDAY the FIRST day of May next, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the Election of Officers for the ensuing year will take place.

H. L. SNOWDON,
Secretary.

Montreal, 14th April, 1866. 92

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

AND SURGEONS OF LOWER CANADA.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of EXAMINATION, will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH day of MAY, at TEN o'clock A. M.

Candidates are required to deposit their credentials with either of the Secretaries, at least ten days before the Meeting, and to fill up a Schedule of their education, forms of which can be obtained on application to the Secretaries; and they are also required to deposit, at the same time, the amount of Fees which would become due in the event of successful examination.

HECTOR PELTIER, M. D.
R. H. RUSSELL, M. D.
Secretaries.

Montreal, April 12th, 1866. fmw-88

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

Subscribers to this Fund are requested to pay IMMEDIATELY to the credit of the Treasurer WM. WORKMAN, Esq., at the CITY BANK,

Geeges Notes 2465/1 1

Spathic Southerland's R.

The explorations here proved least satisfactory. Not a great deal was learned regarding the deposit, & what was seen seemed rather unfavourable as to its regular extension.

The measures were found to dip S instead of N as at first thought. The thickness of the bed at the crop in the brook was thus reduced, & where cross cut in the Brook shaft the bed was considerably smaller than at the surface. A small bed of 6 inches of ore was however found beneath it.

The shaft E of the Brook shaft was carried down some distance, & disclosed at junction of drift & rock very many fragments of ore. At the bottom on the S side a bed of good ore 1 foot thick & with a high southerly dip like the beds in the brook shaft, was discovered

Drifting S from this shaft (or towards the face of the high bank of the brook) passed into a thick bed of rotten gypsum causing a row of sink-holes on the surface. Drifting N found nothing but isolated crystals of carbonate of iron in red earthy sandstones. If the foot bed of ore represents the large bed at the brook, & as there is no sign of gypsum at the Brook exposure; it would appear that a parallel & overlying gypsum bed was thickening & thinning alternately with the ore-bed.

Shaft W of Brook This showed very little ore in drift. Sunk into Red earthy Sandstone. Drift was made some feet S-ward & a considerable distance to the N. The rocks at the end of the N drift began to assume a promising appearance, & to resemble those associated with the ore at the brook, at the time we were obliged

to suspend operations. The N drift from this shaft seemed the most promising place ~~at the time work was stopped~~, & as it was pretty securely timbered would probably be easily reopened this season if necessary.

I did not see many good exposures of rock in the neighbourhood of the spathic, & was unable to find any proof of your supposed fault to the E. The curious fault seen a little way up the brook from the ore, on the Right bank did not appear to me to run in such a direction as to cut across the course of the ore. It is true however that I could hear of no fragments being found further E than our E shaft. The deepening of the drift may account for this of course.

Specular. Your furthest E trench on this are, where I think about 12 feet ~~[illegible]~~ was measured, seems to be just inside the E line of the area. On clearing out this trench more thoroughly several intercalated slaty beds were found reducing somewhat the thickness of good ore. Quite near this I had another trench made which showed about 5 feet of pure ore.

W of this the next opening is the E shaft & this is quite near another of your trenches. This showed good ore as far as we went though as stated in my report a mass of quartzite appeared reducing the thickness of the lode. This seemed to be passing away & the ore replacing it at the bottom. The only adverse feature here was the pyrites which in some spots occurred in considerable quantity.

Pit behind McDonald's House. Fraser placed this pit before my arrival, depending on surface blocks of ore. It went down slowly through hard quartzite more or less impregnated with specular iron & pyrites. Very jointy & allowing great quantities of water to flow in.

A long & deep trench was subsequently made a few paces SE of this shaft, & showed that the true lode ran some 30 feet S of the shaft with a thickness of about 20 ft of pure ore as far as could be seen. The S wall was not actually reached as the ground was wet & the rock sank away.

Trenching to the W, & near the deep brook valley showed very little. I examined the brook a good way up & down & saw no ore though there appeared to be no disturbance of the slates. A good many fragments of a coarse sort of ore were

found on the W Bank of the Brook a short distance lower down than where the lode should cross. These Fraser thinks belong to a second parallel lode. Trenching showed many more fragments, but nothing solid.

It seemed to me probable that the lode bends S ward before reaching the brook & may follow pretty nearly the course of the swampy ground in that direction.

The great deposit of magnetic ore of the discovery of which Fraser wrote, though to the E of the specular area might be worth looking at.

<u>Webster's</u> The exposures here are very good. The ore-bed seems to vary a good deal in thickness as if it had been pressed too & foo in a soft condition during the metamorphosis of the slates. It is divided vertically into several bands which vary a good deal in quality. To the E as far as

seen the quality & thickness of ore seems rather to improve. A trenching made in the Woods at the extreme W. & near Frases Dounie's area showed very poor & thin, but from the appearance of much good ore in the neighbourhood, & of dislocation in the bed where seen, I dont' think this trench showed a ~~good~~ fair sample of the Western extremity.

<u>Leinonite</u> This deposit is a puzzle. We certainly exposed a very large mass of ore in the old original brook but it appeared to have an E. W. instead of the N.S. course which the majority of indications would indicate. In my Note Book left with plans &c you will find some sketches of the sinking done on this mass. It would be interesting to know what Frazer found in the <u>last</u> shaft sunk in this

locality after I left. The indications in the form of boulders near Grants are very great, but would rather seem to indicate another E.W. mass than a sudden increase in a N.S. lode. Explorations near the large boulders on the hill above Grants would I think show most in shortest time.
The large quantity of small ore in the field just N of Mrs Campbells house, & which induced us to sink there is remarkable. Also the great depth to which the fragments were found to extend in the drift, & the great preponderence of masses of Manganese.
If the hollow behind these pits was not so wet I would have had something done there as I fancy it must have to do with the mass of fragments lying just in front of it.
I rather inclined to the belief when the explorations were finished that the Sinoutt would be found to be some sort of pockety deposit at the overlap of the Lower

Carb. & Silurian, & in some way connected with the thick black manganiferous limestone of Springville. Anyhow it does not seem to be a regular lode, though it may be that the Siderite fills irregular cracks in a shattered district.

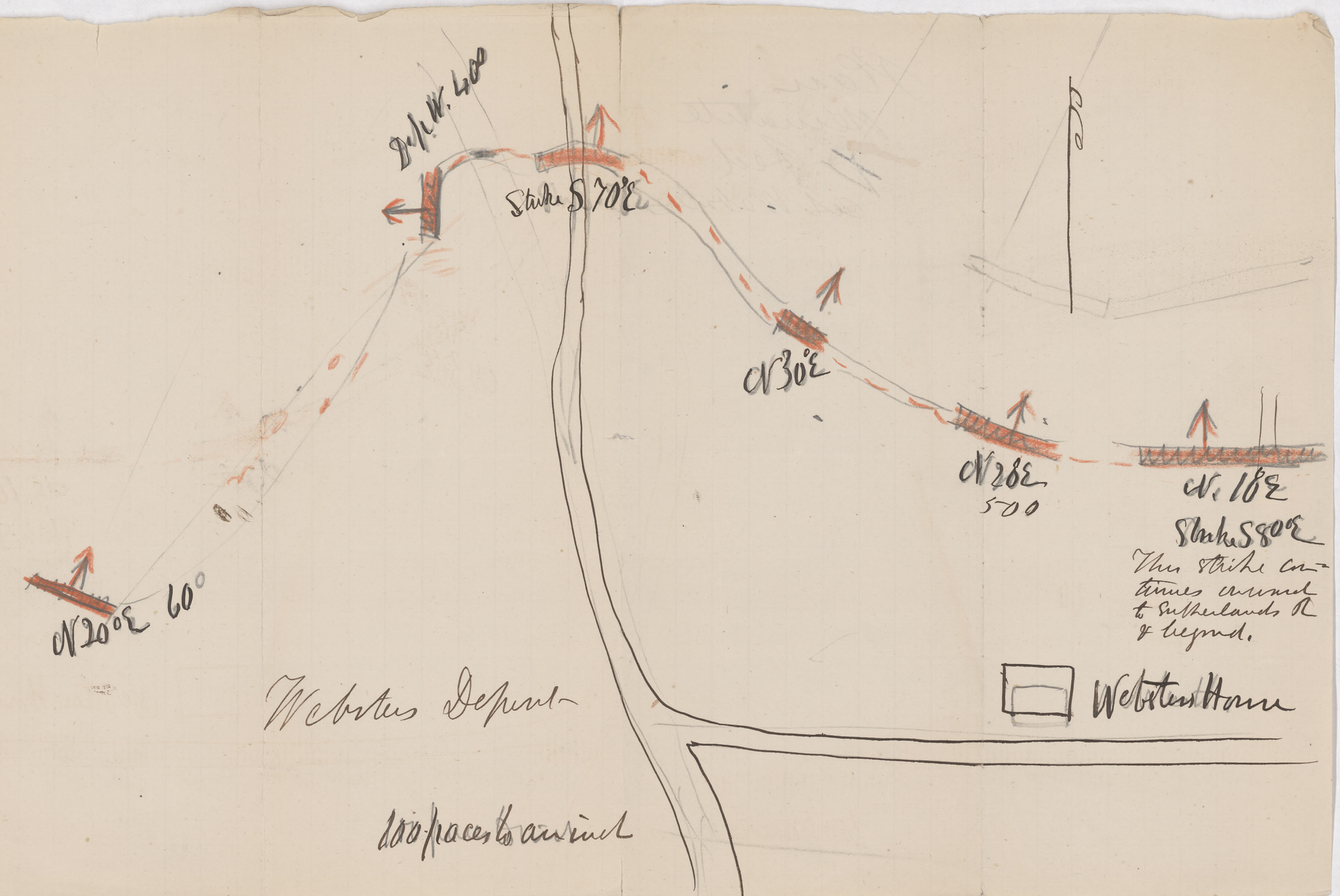
I took some trouble to map out the position of the slate rocks of the locality, thinking that I might get some clue to the arrangement of the ore, but in this was not successful. (See my large plan for position of indications &c.)

The outcrop of oolitic hæmatite above Mrs Campbells though not of importance as seen there may when the country is better understood lead to something. It seems to correspond exactly to Hudson's hæmatite.

<u>Glengary areas</u> I took a day on these & drove over & examined exposures of a ~~great~~ good piece of country. Found no indications

of specular but much scattered limonite in small strings in some parts. The places are noted somewhere in my Note-Book. I never visited the locality where Fraser found better indications last autumn.

Several small polished pieces of a very compact red haematite quite different from any known were found in drift near the spattic. Also observed fragments somewhat larger in driving down Southerlands R. A few miles up the R. at a mill at the falls found little veins of similar ore in place or very nearly so in an epidotic much altered rock. These fragments may indicate a very good deposit, though I fear from the state of the country systematic exploration would do little towards finding it.


Dip W. 40
Strike S 70° E
N 30° E
N 28° E
500
N. 18° E
Strike S 80° E
This strike continues around to Sutherlands R & beyond.
N 20° E 60°
Webster's Depot
Webster's House
100 paces to ancient

2465/4

Plan
Hematite
Bed
at Webster

General course from 2 last
Corps S 75° E.

18 24 14 9

George & his father – Pathetic

Many years ago, ~~walking up~~ on the ~~out side of~~ McGill College avenue ~~on the east side~~ a few steps a hundred yards below Sherbrooke Street, he exclaimed — "George, — for one cold tower have in opinion a being like man, with so many great aspirations & so little chance of achieving any of them." — I was walking by his side a boy with unformed ideas of my own, incapable ~~of putting them in~~ of replying suitably ~~to~~ & too ~~of attempting to do so but the~~ reticent by nature to make the attempt. This flash of the inner man, so rare in my Father, almost appealed to me & the place & time & detail fixed themselves on my mind indelibly. Later in life I have lived behind entrenchments & in fortifications raised by myself as he must have done, finding expression chiefly as he did in written words, guardedly & regarding nothing in open speech.

THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

FORM 2.

The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada

Cable Service to all the World.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:—

It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of an unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case, it shall not be liable for damages beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

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H. P. DWIGHT, President and General Manager.

Direct Connection with ATLANTIC CABLES and WESTERN UNION Telegraph Co.

SENT NO.	SENT BY.	REC'D BY.	TIME SENT.	TIME FILED.	CHECK.

Send the following Message, subject to the above Terms, which are hereby agreed to.

To..... 189

☞ READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

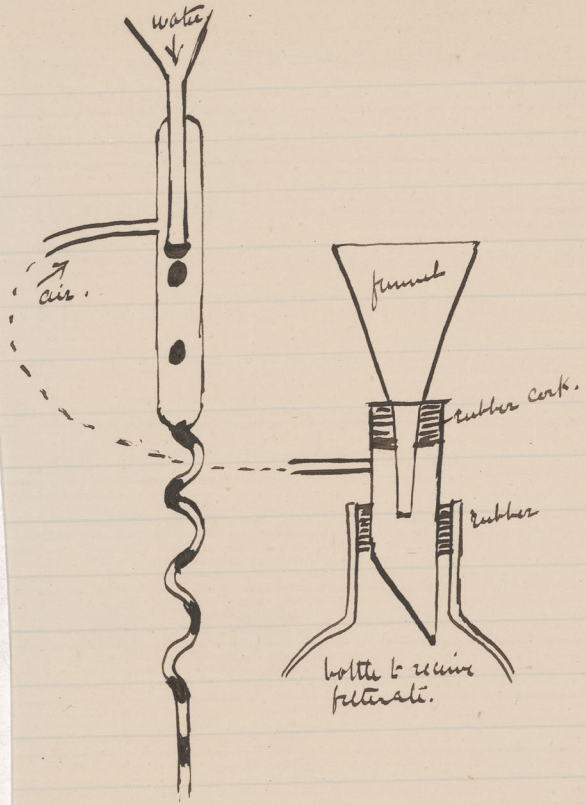
Per Gold. suits. A most
remarkable Yeoman. an
Englishman without an
English instinct. A forged &
overwhelmed Englishman with
scarcely enough of him left
to attract a name to. If the
cloth of his coat is not really
English there is little else.
One of the remarkable exceptions
which prove rules. An
Englishman who does not
even retain a single English
instinct. Can Englishman
who does not stand for
England or for Britain or for
Canada or for anything but
himself = 0.

Rideau Club,
Ottawa.

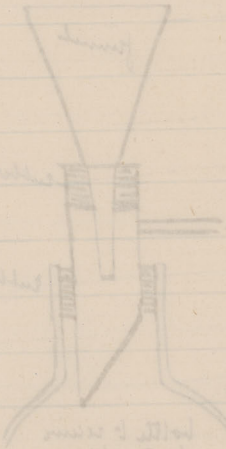
England dead set against the
Light thing. Reflection by after
found this out. Did not know
when she was found frozen.
Did it burn me a little
when the MS. broke away.
Called to increase & prosper.
Small y 100 years!
Now we who stand an object
Just by the grand old entrance pick
a Pagoda & one or two other
say 'you poor provincial
Caveations', Let you see when
the Great MS. It is mere you
& that is more enough. MS.
follows England in Cat y called what
it would be presumption in
you. Follow MS. at a
respectful distance. Wear her
old clothes & by & you as a gaiscal.

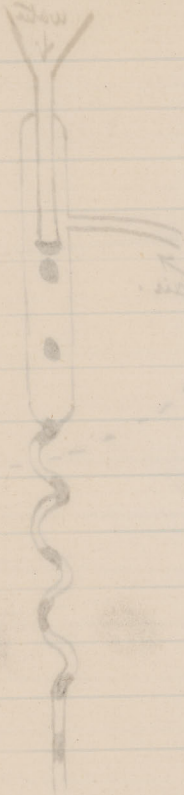
There be gradations.

We may guess at society in its stand its peculiarities. Its peculiarities of colonic growth. Now its peculiarity is to follow the English pattern & chiefly of Old England. The features of colonic growth would not be. Something too hardish. The French pattern would not do for the French too Jem Jonnathy domed by Jerry. German patterns too may Germans in US. Must follow English patterns but show our independence & increasing pride of England.



Bunsen's aspirator for rapid filtration.





Iron of N. Scotia. E. Hedley

Trans N. of England. Mining Engineers

1865.

Minerals of N. Scotia originally reserved to British Crown. Leased to General Mining Association.

Within last ten years controlled by Provincial Government. Leases granted by them & they will have control of all coal mines on lapse of gen. Mining Assn. lease.

General subdivisions of Carboniferous.

Upper Coal Measures

Grey & red sandstones & shales, beds of conglom. & a few thin beds of limestone & coals. (coal not worked)
500 Fatt

Lower Coal Measures

Grey & dark coloured sandstones & shales & a few red & brown beds. Valuable coal & argillaceous iron & bituminous limestone, & numerous fire-clays.
670 fatt.

Millstone grit reddish & grey sandstones & shales
600 ft.

Mountain limestone sandstones & conglomerates with thick limestones & gypsum & thin coals
500 ft.

Londonderry Iron mines & Works. ft.
Village River. Cobequid bay. Iron as contorted
beds in altered Devonian rocks

Red oxide iron ore

Peroxide iron	74·8
oxide manganese	2·2
Silica	2·2
Insol. specular & argillaceous ore	1·8
Calcareous matter & water	19·0
	100·

All iron manufactured in N. Scotia
Charcoal iron.

Londonderry.	acid. Charcoal Iron Co.	1 furnace	1700 Tons.
Nictau	" "	2 "	
Clementsport	Private Co.	1 "	1200 Tons.
			2900

Competition only allows production of best Iron for bars.

Nictau & Clementsport dense magnetic ores
Calcined with wood & charcoal breeze. Carb ore
in raw state mixed. Yield 35 %.
Londonderry ores broken small. Qualities
stacked separately. Small quantity limestone as
flux. Quarried near & broken up like ore.
Wood charred in open stacks of 20 to 40 cords.

Chimney left in centre & fire thrown down. One acre yields 20 cords suitable wood. One cord gives 36 bushels charcoal.

Woodstock iron works N. Brunswick

All wood charred in close ovens - better charcoal & more economical. Charcoal stored dry in large wooden sheds.

Blowing a furnace in blast requires 2000 bushels charcoal & heat brickwork &c.

The various qualities of ore put in in different proportions. Open haematites & oxides easily fused. Compact haematites & specular ores refractory

Each charge consists of

Ore 5 cwt 0 qrs 14 lbs.
Charcoal 20 bushels.
Limestone 50 lbs.

Charges of each of these materials thrown in at intervals of 10 minutes.

169 bushels charcoal used per ton of Fe.

The iron has a regular dark grey fracture

average of 11 Samples Swis

Iron	93.7202
Carbon	3.1844
Silicon	2.1320
Sulphur	.0103
Manganese	.6413
Phosphorus	.2118
	99.9000.

Old Londonderry works fig puddled entirely with wood. 3¼ Cords to puddle 1 ton
Loss in puddling 4.75
Good steel-iron obtained used in Sheffield for finest edge tools.

Henry failed to achieve
~~not~~ celebrity in any lighter way has at last found a
method of working himself at
least notorious.

Appealing to the cupidity, the
ignorance & half knowledge of
people of the baser sort & to arguments which
(Hard in U.S.)
lie in his own mind & with a
larger knowledge of the world & of
its greater interests must know
to be false

not only false but damaging &
dangerous because of its untruth
& the erroneous impression
conveyed to us & those not
acquainted with the facts &
particularly to our credulous
good neighbours in the United

states which when we are all anxious to live in peace & harmony & by which none of us wish to be considered as a hostile blunder or a feeble to be coerced or coerced into political contribution.

Seems to have appreciated the change produced in the relations of different parts of the world by steam & the telegraph as a means only of propagating his peculiar views as to what he is pleased to call the unity of a continent. He does not seem to know that the course of ancient history has changed, that it is no longer necessary to

Not-
ford

travel from Dean to
Barbados in a chariot or
convey a warning poem ~~but to~~
~~till~~ find to find along the
harrow seas by beacon fires.
That a word uttered ~~today~~
or a blow struck today
is known tomorrow on all
the world & that we are the
heirs of this wider Empire
& hope to take our part in it.

Tries to make it appear that
we are loyal ~~to country~~ Britain
as a dog is loyal to its master,
knowing this to be false &
that our highest loyalty, loyalty
to ourselves requires that we
should work out our destiny

on the lines of our own
but traditions which have
created & maintained our
Country.

Advocates union of
English speaking of this continent.
Who, without provocation
but still in a mood of
petulence & impatience just
broken this unity? Who pursues
these old traditions unbroken?
How possible be blind to the
lis. hostility to England is because
England has not withdrawn
altogether from this continent.
By what right is England to be
bidden to withdraw or why
should we also stand for
England & our own interests to

spoken of as a power of the encouragement philosophers? Why does not the U.S. 'withdraw' from the Congress South in order to evidence their belief in of human kindness?

If the English-speaking race is to be reunited, & great good would flow therefrom, it is for the U.S. to propose such reunion to the Motherland. It is our position as a part of the British Empire which would render it possible & it is this very idea of 'Continental' union which if it should prevail must forever render it impossible.

Shall I go a Person?
Mr. Isaac Pennington?
Why then not Mr. Hartshorn?
Then Mr. Gregory Lamb is
gone to Baltimore. Has Lewis
such? Person Pennington?

I Mr. Lapsley - Shall I see
I. Pennington, & find from
Lewis Pine Thompson, if I
go Mr. Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Lewis
Pennington & Mr. Lewis Lewis. If
I can Pennington - & find I
Mr. Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis
Lewis & Pennington & & I
Mr. Lewis Lewis Lewis Lewis
Lewis I Lewis Lewis
Pennington Lewis Pennington Lewis
& Lewis Lewis.

Man, the universe – life & death –

Write out & read being unpublished

Imagine the universe without Man, without any intelligent spectator. But we as men know that we are spectators, or at most students, people in limited measure of understanding what we see & applying what we find about us. These surroundings we know not in any wise produced or ordered the laws which we in part perceive in their operation. Where then must we look for the Creator & supreme order of all. Truly not in man for we know well that all would go on as before if he were not, with equal certainty not in the mere ~~things~~ processes themselves which we see at work. Must there not be some fundamental connecting unity of purpose & single idea, of which we can balance part

Ottawa

against part but of which we cannot integrate the whole, of which we are a part conscious & which is good.

The existence of man is limited & determined. ~~Individually or collectively we cannot~~ In a measured range we may control the appearance or disappearance of life, but know not how life comes or how or whither it goes. Death is as natural & as inevitable as birth, & why should we fear it. As surely as there is good so surely is death no evil. The good & innocent may die untimely ~~& unjustly~~ in the order of things. Therefore, if the individual is to be considered, in justice death must sometimes be a supreme benefit, if beyond death there be nothing, & if there be a future, then an entrance to a better state. But if the individual be not a unit for consideration alone,

Rideau Club,
Ottawa.

but as one in a text applyed to,
then should not the individual
think according of himself alone, but
be solicited to be that part of a
whole which is intended & if he
thinks otherwise it is then become
his thinks amiss.

On future destiny of Great B.

G.B. must evident aspiration for independent empire or in secondary sense to rank of second class power, as it now stands among three aspirants. It is no longer the question of holding equal place in polity of coequal powers. The time has come when with modern conditions some one power must become preeminent. ~~Hence~~ If we chose to ~~struggle~~ strive for this place we must rise to the occasion. It may not be necessary to struggle by ~~arms~~ strength of arms, but it may at any time become necessary or it is important that we should be ready & able to take it by war, whether of arms or tariffs or otherwise

kind, to assert & maintain & ~~increase~~ extend. Compromise & discussion, arbitration & conversion do not lead the way of empire. If we are our times of holding the reins, in fact reins but as knowingly resigns our place. Let us not flatter ourselves that we can 'work for our own' while so much of the world works on. Even if possible without the effort of progress & expansion to keep what we have, such standing is to fall behind. A thousand subjects of apparent importance occupy us from day to day, but if S sighs seed the signs of the times, there is but one ~~question~~ question of all which is after

but Empire was not thus gained nor since kept, it has to be fought for every day

days will show I mark this age. We ~~today~~ close the book; standing today at the cross roads of here & now upon us the destiny of the future waits. In spite of ~~[illegible]~~ the easy verdict of laissez faire, let us well weigh above, preserve the status quo ante & everywhere the distant sound of coming battle. For a generation or ~~more~~ two if we are prepared to do our duty to history it must be our business to wage war, where & in what way time will declare, now the time holds in which we may set our house in order, but if the augers be trusted that time is short. Mercantile interests

& the thrift together by use & forest trade rule, but perhaps rule too well. To explain,— ~~what would Commerce~~ has Commerce considered that it may well be in the next Guerchen that G.B. ~~shown by~~ contained in trade & shown by possessions may be engaged in bolstering up a depreciated paper currency ~~tick~~ by purchases of silver & raising with difficulty a revenue to repair her palaces & historical monuments.

A

?

To reach the ultimate we must search out the unconditioned.

Space in so far as we can frame must be infinite, but if as appears the medium in it which it transmits also absorbs force, such as light - that it is equally with other matter under law of conservation of energy. Therefore strictly conditioned & so both all ~~matter & force~~ interaction of matter & force including all we know. But the existence of force & matter which must - since remain a fortiori? (deduction) Thus either this neutral particle — which is the mind — or ~~say~~ the subjective unity of matter & force must be the unconditioned or as near bit as we may come.

~~Space is unconditioned~~

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.
DEPUTY HEAD AND DIRECTOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

CANADA.

Ottawa, ... 189...

A

Bilkiss Lake

Prof Goldwin Smith & Mr Monat

It is of interest to note that Prof Goldwin Smith is not one hardened to criticism, even if administered merely by inuendo as in Mr Monat's letters, which have tended were ~~them anything else~~ to show the confirmed up his isolation. ~~He is prompted to keep his courage up~~ He is prompt in reply, for like the Zoroaster in the dark he must keep his courage up by whistling. Having failed to achieve celebrity in any systematic or enduring way he appears to have flattered himself that ~~what~~ he had found a means of becoming at least notorious — ~~on reply~~, but when discovered by both sides & all parties, to find himself flying with no tide & not ~~now~~ in danger of ~~immediate arrest~~ prosecution for sedition — ~~Gen Farie?~~ Look again, put ~~it more blunt~~ by using more bluntly style & see what will happen, appeals to the generous or half-knowledge of ~~people~~ such people of the lower sort as may listen either in Canada or in the United States practice on their credulity, open them with arguments which a wider knowledge of the world & of its greater interests ~~than they possess~~ would show to be false, spread abroad the idea among our credulous good neighbours on the South that Canadians are ready & anxious to pose as the brave among

in some way, if only

what some appeal some ~~the~~ what measure of notoriety he may have at last achieved may be lost sight of.

sufficiently a factor in events to be

He

& which it is fair to assume he himself knows to be false

nations & if possible that esp such of them as lie upon the borders of factious to endeavour by fraud or force to achieve Canada as a spoil.

Probably there is no man in Canada who has not one or more friends in the United States, but it is not to such men that the Professor appeals, ~~he writes down to~~ he writes down to the level of the dollar politician. If it were not possible to bring about that 'annexation' of which he speaks, the contempt, veiled or otherwise of the better minds of the great republic would not be the least of the evils which Canadians would have to suffer — possibly the Professor himself, posing again as an Englishman, would be the first to point the finger of scorn at us.

The academic calm in which our friend the Professor appears to be suspended ~~float~~ (when he is not engaged in scolding from the windows) seems ~~appears~~ to have been penetrated by some modern influences. He has learned to appreciate the existence of the Telegraph & ~~Communication by steam~~ of steam communication by sea & land in so far as these afford a means of conveying & spreading abroad his own ~~words~~ peculiar ideas, but not otherwise. Preaching the narrow doctrine of the "unity of Continent" he does not appear to have ~~observed that~~ yet realized

unity of —

that the course of ancient history has
forever changed, that the sea is no longer
the classical divider of peoples, & that a word
spoken or a blow struck today, whether in
London or on the Pamir is known
tomorrow around the world over the whole round world. He has
not yet with enough perceptivity it seems to realize that we in
Canada are heirs of this wider empire in
which we hope to hold our honorable part & in
view of which it is mere childishness
to speak of the autonomy of a continent.
'Loyalty' as he concerns it is, perhaps, the virtue of a
hound, but to be loyal to ourselves we must
be loyal to our empire & to our own traditions,
the sentiments & traditions which have made
our country & which we are in honour bound
to bear on to their legitimate conclusion.
Not without provocation, but in a moment of
petulence & impatience the old American
colonies disowned themselves from the birthright &
traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race & that kinship
to England which he admits the resistance in the
United States arises ~~out~~ partly from the fact that
England did not turn them over & die (when they had
left her.) It is besides a very practical matter,
for Britain has not yet succumbed but has
lived continued to grow & extend & has continued to

Not so far as people as he concerns Canadians the

to hold & increase ~~that great~~ ~~that great~~ ~~trade relations~~ that great world-wide commerce which the United States wait & seek an opportunity to grasp. Does the history of the United States as a nation show that they will be so scrupulous in method should the occasion arise?

If the English-speaking race is to be reunited it must be on broader lines than those which a study of antiquity suggests to the Professor, & if ever accomplished it will be by Canada preserving her integrity & her organic connection with the Motherland & at the same time continuing to hold relations of amity & comity with the United States. Such a continental union as the Professor advocates, obliquely or directly as the state of his health at the moment prompts, would in itself be the means of forever banishing the English-speaking peoples into two opposed camps.

Let the learned Professor abandon Canada a pawn some other pawn to play with & let him if possible keep the pledge to which he has put his hand & ~~attempt~~ restore meddling with modern politics or with the logic of events which are not included by his ancient syllogisms.

31