



LIEUT.-COL. WHITE, DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—William White, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, a lieutenant-colonel in the Militia and a justice of the peace for the County of Carleton, was born in London, Eng., on the 6th January, 1830. He was educated at Burlington House School, Hammersmith, near London. He entered the Imperial Civil Service as a clerk in the General Post Office, London, on the 19th of February, 1846, which appointment he resigned on the 1st of April, 1854, and came to Canada. He was appointed chief clerk in the Money Order Branch of the Post Office Department of Canada (on the first organization of the branch) on the 1st of December, 1854. This position he retained until the 21st of January, 1861, when he was promoted to the secretaryship of the Department. In June, 1880, Lieut.-Col. White was appointed one of the members of the Royal Commission to enquire into the organization of the Civil Service of Canada. He has been president of the Ottawa Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute and of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, and secretary of the Ottawa Natural History Society. He compiled the "Annals of Canada," published in the *Canadian Monthly*, and a Post Office Gazetteer of the Dominion. Lt.-Col. White has been for many years an active member of the Militia, having entered the force as a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Toronto Militia in 1859. At the time of the Trent affair in 1861 he joined the Civil Service Rifle Company as a private, and served as a non-commissioned officer in that company until the formation of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment in September, 1866, when he was promoted to the command of a company. When the Civil Service Rifle Regiment was disbanded, Captain White raised an independent company of Rifles, of which he retained command until the organization of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, of which his company became No. 1 and he was promoted to the rank of major. On the 5th of August, 1881, the 43rd Battalion, the old "Carleton Blazers," was reorganized as a Rifle regiment, and Lieut.-Col. White was transferred from the Foot Guards to the command of the 43rd, which then became the "Ottawa and Carleton Rifles," a command which he relinquished in 1888, on being appointed Deputy Postmaster-General, retaining, however, his rank in the Active Militia. Lieut.-Col. White commanded the Canadian Team at Wimbledon in 1884, on which occasion the team won the Kolapore Cup.

SOUTHWOOD, LAKE COUCHICHING, SUMMER RESIDENCE OF HENRY PELLATT, ESQUIRE, OF TORONTO.—Lake Couchiching, which lies just north of Lake Simcoe, is one of the charming cluster of that Lake country of North Ontario, which is noted for the loveliness of its scenery and the variety of its attractions. Those who undertake to interpret for us the nomenclature of the former lords of the soil, say that Couchiching means "Lake of Many Winds." Whether this explanation be correct or not, it is for balmy breezes that the well-to-do dwellers in Ontario's cities flock northwards to this delightful neighbourhood in the sultry summertime. The fair mansion in our engraving is one of many such residences that give the shores of this lovely lake the added charm that natural beauty takes from association with human thought and sentiment, refinement and culture. The locality, which is about three miles from the pleasant town of Orillia, is the highest in Ontario, being about 415 feet above Lake Huron. This elevation adds to its healthiness, makes it all the more desirable as a summer resort, and may possibly give the key to the Indian name of the lake. The sportsman can enjoy himself in this district to his heart's content—as Couchiching abounds in black bass, pickerel and salmon trout; for duck and partridge shooting there is ample scope, while those who like to kill time without killing those creatures that are floating down its stream along with them, can have their fill of boating, sight-seeing and love-making. As may be supposed, the scene depicted in our engraving is the resort of many holiday-makers in the summer season. It is a great favourite with the bankers, merchants and professional men of Toronto, several of whom have again and again enjoyed Mr. Pellatt's genial hospitality. That gentleman, to whose kindness we owe the pleasure of presenting these beautiful views to our readers, is the senior member of the well known firm of Pellatt & Pellatt, brokers, etc.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL.—The earliest Church of England clergyman of whom we have any definite record as having served in this city is the Rev. D. C. Delisle, whose register of official acts has been published in one of our Archives Reports. The first attempt to build a church for the use of an Anglican congregation was made in 1789, and centennial services commemorating the event were held not long since in the Cathedral. Dr. Inglis, first Bishop of Nova Scotia (first also in the line of colonial bishops) suggested the name of Christ Church. The Rev. James Tunstall and the Rev. Dr. Mountain, brother of the first Bishop of Quebec, succeeded Mr. Delisle. In 1803, during the incumbency of Dr. Mountain, Christ Church was destroyed by fire. A new church was founded in 1805 and opened for worship in 1814. It was the well known edifice on Notre Dame street—Cathedral Block preserves the memory of it—which some of our readers, doubtless, remember. It was destroyed by

fire in December, 1856. Meanwhile Dr. Mountain had been succeeded by the Rev. John Leeds, and he, in turn, by the Rev. John Bethune, afterwards Dean of Montreal, who survived the building in which he had so long ministered, some sixteen years. Dr. Francis Fulford, who had been appointed in 1850 Bishop of Montreal, and in 1859 became Metropolitan of Canada, determined, on the loss of the old parish church, which had served for six years as a cathedral, to make its successor worthy of the name and of the importance of Montreal. His efforts were crowned with success. In May, 1857, the foundations were laid. In 1867 it was consecrated with imposing ceremonies. In size, though not the smallest, it is by no means the largest of diocesan churches. But in architectural beauty it is surpassed by few cathedrals of modern construction. Its main material is Montreal limestone, which is faced with Caen (Normandy) sandstone. It is 212 feet in total length; the transept is 100 feet; the spire is 224 feet high. In style it is Early English—in the form of a Latin cross. The interior is hardly ornate, but is chaste, and has been admired by ecclesiologists. Some of the stained glass windows are very beautiful, and, as a whole, they add much to the effect. The carving on the pillars, the choir, the chapter house, and a font, the gift of a parishioner, are all worthy of study. The memorial to Bishop Fulford is close to the church, and the residences of the Bishop and of the Rector of Montreal are within the enclosure.

BULL WHACKERS—GRUB TIME.—The freighting in the North-West across the prairies is done by the joining with strong iron chains of a long string of four, six, or ten stout heavy four-wheeled covered wagons, with which the ravines, streams and coulees are crossed. They are drawn by oxen or horses. The drivers of the former are called "Bull Whackers," using a whip with a very long lash. The little boy in the group to the left is employed as herder, being up all night keeping the cattle together, for which he is paid \$15 a month. With time this youth develops into the Cowboy. The illustration shows a train halted for the evening near Fort Macleod. It consisted of fifteen separate convoys, each drawn by twenty span of oxen.

HERD OF CANADIAN BISONS AT STONEY MOUNTAIN.—This herd, the history of which has already been related in our columns, has a melancholy interest, as being a portion of the small remnant of the countless herds that once wandered over the prairies. Mr. Bedson's herd at first consisted entirely of thoroughbred bisons, but, as we pointed out before, successful attempts have been made at crossing with domestic cattle. It is possible that in portions of the Peace River country that are little known, this large game may still be found. The Wood buffalo is said to exist in this district, as well as in the Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake regions, and in what are called the Barren Grounds. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, F.G.S., in his treatise on "The Mammalia of Canada," says that in 1884 he saw a small herd near the Red Deer River. He confirms what Mr. J. H. Hubbard, F.Z.S., says in his "Sport in the Canadian North-West," as to the survival of buffalo in the Mackenzie River country. Mr. King, the officer in charge of the H. B. Co.'s post at Fort Pelly, told Mr. Tyrrell that he had seen many Wood buffalo in that northern region. They are heavier than their prairie cousins, with darker and thicker hair. At least two bands were in existence last year—one of about 500 head, at the Salt Plain, a prairie from five to twenty miles wide, stretching for 500 miles south-westward from Fort Smith on the Slave River to the Rocky Mountains; the other, of about 100 head, roaming a smaller prairie lying to the south-east of Fort McMurray, between the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers. Whereas Mr. King holds that the forms are easily discriminated, Mr. Campbell, who first established posts on the Yukon, maintains that the Wood buffalo can hardly be distinguished from the prairie variety. The specimens in our engraving are of the latter category, and they have evidently thriven in their easy and luxurious captivity.

VIEWS AT NANAIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—The engravings which are here presented to our readers illustrate the history as well as the scenery of Vancouver Island. It was the Hudson's Bay Company that gave the first impulse to its colonization, Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, having been founded by Sir George Simpson. In one of these sketches the object that attracts the eye is an old Hudson's Bay Company blockhouse, or bastion. A glimpse is also given of the town of Nanaimo, the centre of the great coal-yielding district of the island. It is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, 70 miles from Victoria, and has a population of about 5,000. Excellent free-stone quarries are also found in the neighbourhood. The Mint building at San Francisco, which cost \$1,500,000, was constructed of stone obtained from the vicinity of Nanaimo. The carboniferous areas to which it owes its rise and growth to its present fairly prosperous position, were fully described by the late Mr. James Richardson in the Reports of the Geological Survey. It is to the scenery, however, that the pleasure-seeking tourist is most likely to be attracted, and of that source of gratification there is in the environs of Nanaimo, as of the other British Columbian cities and towns, both insular and continental, an ample supply. We have already quoted the words of Lords Duferin and Lorne in recording their impressions of the landscapes and sea views that delight the visitor at every stage in his progress. An American, in writing an account of his experiences to a New York paper, said that, as a summer resort, Vancouver Island combined more advantages of temperature and scenery than any of the much-lauded pleasure spots of the East. The drives along the

Gulf of Georgia, he said, afforded a constant succession of delightful surprises. The beauty of the scenes that unfolded themselves before the ravished eye were perfectly bewildering. But Nanaimo has other attractions also. The second view, taken from a point near the water's edge, shows the wharves and warehouses that indicate its commercial progress. Above the cliff appears the old bastion, that vigilant sentinel of a past régime seeming to be still on duty. It reminds us of that Belfry of Bruges, of which it is told that,

"old and brown,
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt,
Still it watches o'er the town."

And the town is not unworthy of such a venerable guardian. The country in the interior is charming in its variety, the mountain region being diversified with smiling valleys and noble pine woods. A fine coach road leads northwards towards Wellington and Comox—a route that recalls to the English wayfarer the grand old highways of merrie old England.

THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

It may be interesting to the literary people of Canada to know that in the December issue of the *New England Magazine*, published in Boston, there appeared a brief and candid review of the literary condition of this country. The article is entitled, "Intellectual Life and Literature in Canada," and the writer is Mr. Blackburn Harte, of the *Toronto Mail* staff.

Here are some extracts from the article:—

"One of the most curious evidences of the country's growing importance is the large number of histories of Canada published recently in different parts of the world. The hundreds of busy pens engaged in this commendable pursuit are, for the most part, entirely foreign to Canada; and the results of these labours often contain matter that must be something in the nature of a revelation to the benighted Canadian student. Another sign of the change that has come over popular sentiment regarding Canada lies in the fact that a host of 'travelling commissioners' visit the country every year, in the interests of one or other of the powerful dailies of New York and London. These gentlemen rush from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a fortnight, and then return home and record the 'impressions' they received *en route*, from interviews with the bell boys and clerks at wayside hotels, conversations with chance acquaintances made at the *table d'hôte* or in the cars, or the sleepy-eyed maidens who dispensed boiling coffee and indigestible sandwiches at railway buffets. They undoubtedly possess great powers of concentration and imagination to be able to give a succinct (and amusing) yet comprehensive account of Canadian politics and national institutions, the social life of the people, the peculiarities of their cities and municipal management, and a description of the North-West, after a ten days' run in a parlour car over the Canadian Pacific Railway. As a rule, however, there is a suggestion of 'officialism' about their glowing word-pictures; they reek of the midnight oil and government blue-book statistics."

"There are many men in Canada eminently qualified to take a high place in the literature of any country, and many who would be willing to accept its exactions and insignificant rewards, but at present there is absolutely no market for native productions, and they are obliged to choose between starvation, exile, or earning their bread in other uncongenial professions. Literature then becomes only an avocation instead of a vocation, and there are but few men who can successfully combine poetry and philosophy with stock broking or clerking in a dry goods store."

"The great American novelist may after all come from the north. And why not? What better inspiration can be wished for than the mysticism of the illimitable pine woods, the roar of the rapids, and the invigorating blast of a Canadian north wind?"

"GOLD AND SILVER."

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The diamond trade is much interested in remarkable artificial diamonds, which came into notice during the Paris Exposition. So perfect are some of the imitations that they puzzle dealers and experts. By the same chemical analysis as applied to precious stones they are found to melt at only a very high degree of heat, and, of course, were exceedingly hard—in fact, so hard that they would scratch and almost cut mirror glass.—*Court Journal*.