

for shipment next spring. Of this total we learn that 200 tons were used for home consumption. It is not surprising, in the face of such a showing, that the Minister should express the hope that in time our own farmers may see the advisability of using a fertilizer so highly appreciated abroad. It is, moreover, quite in keeping with that showing that the agricultural correspondent of the *Times* should write that, though these phosphate deposits form one of the greatest sources of Canada's future wealth, only a few small spots have as yet been tapped, and "these are, as a rule, worked by Americans." The correspondent would explain away that apparent apathy on the ground that the Canadian phosphate industry is still in its infancy. He must mean a legal infancy, for certainly it has been long enough in operation to be weaned by this time from American wet nurses.

The portion of the Agricultural Report which gives this information indicates the importance of the phosphate industry in words that should reach the ears or eyes of all persons who are interested in the development of this branch of our mineral productions. Recent enquiries have, it appears, elicited the fact that the great guano beds of Chili and Peru are becoming exhausted, and the consequence is that the British farmer is getting afraid lest he be left without an accessible and cheap supply of fertilizers. The discussion of the subject has drawn attention to the Canadian phosphate deposits. Evidently, those who were concerned in the matter in England had no notion of the extent of the latter. It was in order to throw light on the subject that the *Times* correspondent wrote as he did. It would appear that a *furor* for nitrates had set in and that much money had already gone to South America for that substance, which, as a fertilizer, is much inferior to our phosphates. On that point, indeed, there is no doubt whatever among experts, the superiority of phosphate as a plant food having been proved by experience. The nitrates may serve as stimulants, but their effect is evanescent, whereas the phosphates really and permanently enrich the soil. An experiment made last year with the latter, in a crude state, reduced to powder, demonstrated its value in the most practical manner. It only remains now for our own capitalists and farmers to give the subject the attention that it merits and not leave it entirely to strangers to dilate upon and to delve into this vast source of national wealth.

PERSONAL.

There are several names mentioned as possible successors of the late Professor Young in the chair of metaphysics and ethics at University College, Toronto. Prof. Watson of Queen's stands a very good chance if he would accept the post. Prof. Young long ago said: "I would resign tomorrow in favour of Prof. Watson." Prof. Watson was trained at Edinburgh, has been a close student of German philosophy and its modifications by Scotch thinkers. He is under forty and has already published two books dealing with the philosophy of Kant. Prof. Schurman, who is in charge of the same branches at Cornell University, in New York State, a native of the Maritime Provinces, and under forty years of age, will be an applicant for the chair. The name of Prof. Clark of Trinity is also mentioned, but he has no aspirations for the position, and his love for his Church and her interests would stand in the way of his accepting. The Minister of Education considers this a difficult chair to fill, and is likely to take the bull by the horns at once and get the appointment out of the way before it becomes seriously complicated.



PERFECT BLISS.—Sir John Everett Millais, R.A., is never more happy than when he undertakes to express the fresh charms, the sweet innocence and unconscious joyousness of children. A fine example of his characteristic felicity in this class of painting is the picture "Perfect Bliss," which we present to our readers in this issue. The face and attitude of the little maiden suggest a dream of contentment the calm of which no intruding care has yet disturbed. Anxiety for the future has caused no shadow to rest upon that fair young brow with its clustering golden curls. As we gaze on the sweet face we catch the spirit of her dream and feel the tranquil joy of the early summer, with its teeming life, noiseless, yet quick with nature's manifold movement. "Perfect Bliss" is a good instance of Millais' later work and also of the skill with which he blends realism and allegory.

THE VERY REV. DEAN NORMAN.—Montrealers—especially those who have followed our educational development in recent years—will at once recognize the striking portrait of Dean Norman, which appears among our illustrations this week. The Very Rev. Richard Whitmore Norman, D.C.L., was born at Southborough, Kent, England, on the 24th of April, 1829. Dr. Norman was educated at King's College, London, and Exeter College, Oxford. In 1852 he was ordained deacon; in 1853, priest. He served successively as curate of St. Thomas, Oxford, Fellow and head of St. Michael's College, Tenbury and warden of Radley College. In 1866 he came to Canada, hoping that the change would benefit his health, which had been impaired by overwork. He was induced to remain. In 1868 he was appointed assistant at the Church of St. John the Evangelist; in 1872 he assumed a like position in the Church of St. James the Apostle. In 1883 he became rector of St. Mathias, in 1887 accepted the charge of canon assistant at Christ Church Cathedral, and a year ago was invited to Quebec and was soon after installed as dean of that diocese. For years before he had left Montreal Dean Norman had been connected with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, of which he became chairman in 1880. He became a member of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction in 1883; was president of the Montreal Art Association in 1887, vice-president of the Philharmonic Society, and hon. clerical secretary of the Provincial Synod in 1880. He is vice-chancellor of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, and a Fellow of McGill University. Dr. Norman has published several works which have been favourably received by the public.

MAYOR CLARKE.—The chief magistrate of Toronto, Edward Frederick Clarke, is a native of Baillieboro, County Cavan, Ireland, where he was born on the 24th April, 1850. He attended the National Model School in the Town of his birth and came to Canada in 1864, settling in Toronto, where he married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Scott, Esq. Mr. Clarke belongs to the printers' craft and is publisher of the *Star*. He first entered public life in 1886, being returned to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for Toronto, and he has now attained to the mayoralty, the highest gift in the hands of his fellow citizens.

HON. SIR ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Q.C., son of Samuel Archibald, Esq., and grandson of the late James Archibald, Esq., judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Nova Scotia. Born at Truro, N.S., 18th May, 1814; educated at Pictou Academy under the late Rev. D. McCulloch. Married 1st June, 1843, Elizabeth A., only daughter of the late Rev. John Burnyeat. Called to the Bar of P.E.I. in 1838 and to that of N.S. in 1839. Appointed Q.C. in 1856, D.C.L. in 1883, of King's College, N.S. Is president of the board of governors of Dalhousie College, Halifax. Was a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, first as Solicitor-General from 14th August, 1856, until the resignation of the Government, 14th February, 1857; secondly as Attorney-General from 10th February, 1860, until 11th June, 1863. Was a delegate to England, with the late Hon. J. W. Johnstone, to arrange terms of settlement with the British Government and the General Mining Association in respect to Nova Scotia mines, and to ascertain views of the British Government on the question of the union of the provinces, 1857; to Quebec on subject of Intercolonial R.R., 1861; to Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to Quebec Conference same year, and to the General Conference in London to complete terms of union, 1866-7. Took a prominent part in local legislation; carried bills for regulating municipal elections; in reference to the gold fields; restricting election franchise, previously universal, to ratepayers; and assisted in making measures in reference to education. Sworn of the Privy Council, 1st July, 1867, and was Secretary of State for the Provinces from that date until early in 1868, when he resigned. Was Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories from 20th May, 1870, until May, 1873, when he resigned; and Judge in Equity of Nova Scotia from 24th June, 1873, until 4th July, same year, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, on the death of Hon. Joseph Howe, and continued in that office until July, 1883. Was one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway under Sir Hugh

Allan, 1872. Created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1873, and a knight of same order in 1885. Sat for Colchester in Nova Scotia Assembly from 1851 to 1859, when, the county being divided, he was returned for South Colchester, which he represented until the union. Sat for Colchester in the Commons from September, 1869, until appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in May, 1870. Was re-elected to Commons for Colchester in August, 1888. A Conservative.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT, Q.C., LL.D., eldest son of the late John Mowat, Esq., formerly of Cainsby, Caithness-shire, Scotland, who, after serving in the army during the campaign in Portugal and Spain, under Lord Wellington, came to Canada in 1816, and settled at Kingston, by Miss Levack, and brother of Rev. Professor Mowat, of Queen's University, Kingston. Born in Kingston, 22nd July, 1820; educated there. Married, 1846, Jane, second daughter of the late John Ewart, Esq., of Toronto. Studied law first with Hon. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald and with Mr. Justice Burns. Was called to the Bar (U.C.) in Michaelmas term, 1841; created a Q.C. in 1856; is a bencher *ex officio* of the Law Society of Ontario, and head of the law firm of Mowat, MacLennan & Downey. Sat in the City Council of Toronto for two years. Has been President of the Canadian Institute, Toronto. Was a commissioner for consolidating Public General Statutes for Canada and Upper Canada respectively in 1856. Sat in the Quebec Union Conference, 1864. Has been President of the Evangelical Alliance of Ontario since 1867. Sat for South Ontario in Canada Assembly from 1857 until he retired from public life, 1864. An unsuccessful candidate for Kingston, 1861. Was Provincial Secretary in the Brown-Dorion administration from 2nd to 6th April, 1858. Postmaster General in the Sandfield-Macdonald-Dorion administration from May, 1863, until March, 1864; held the same office in the coalition Government from June, 1864, until 14th November, same year, when appointed Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, an office he resigned 25th October, 1872, on being called upon to form a new administration in Ontario, of which province he has since remained Premier. Appointed a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, 31st October, 1872. As Vice-Chancellor was one of the judicial officers appointed under 34 Vic., chap. 7 (Ont.) to inquire into and report upon Estate Bills in the House of Assembly. Returned for present seat by acclamation in November, 1872, and again at general elections, 1875, re-elected at general elections in 1879, 1883 and 1886. A Reformer.

ARCH ROCK, MACKINAW ISLAND.—Although it has not been the custom of the people of Canada to boast of her natural curiosities, she yet possesses many of them. One which is illustrated in the present number is Arch Rock, Mackinaw Island, which, rising to a height of 279 feet, presents the unique appearance of a bridge. It is of lime stone, and, as one of what are termed the "pictured rocks," is a point of interest for travellers. The view from the summit extends over a considerable portion of Lake Superior. The rock is almost perpendicular, but can be climbed without much difficulty. The Canadian Pacific and other steamboats call there on their summer trips and the opportunity to see this wonderful freak of nature is largely availed of.

BRIDGEWATER COVE (NEAR QUEBEC)—The illustration gives an excellent idea of the seat and surroundings of a portion of that important industry of the harbour of Quebec—the export lumber trade. By those at all familiar with what is known as "the Ancient Capital" it will be seen that the cove is at the westerly end of the port proper, the wharves being immediately south of Champlain street and the rock upon which the citadel has been built. During the season of navigation this port of the River St. Lawrence is a scene of great activity, vessels being laden with lumber for all parts of the world. The vessel which is taking in her cargo is the clipper ship "Favonius," for Melbourne, Australia. Our antipodean relatives are accustomed to there can be no doubt that its volume is capable of material augmentation. Our picture gives a capital idea of the manner in which the coves are laid out for the accommodation of the rafts by which the lumber comes down from the points of production.

THE WHIRLPOOL, NIAGARA.—Of this scene of natural grandeur and power we find the following description in "Picturesque Canada": "A little above the railway bridge the channel contracts, forming a narrow curve with a rapid descent, and the river, which just before seems languidly gliding on, as if exhausted with the shock and concussion of its great fall, suddenly leaps into the whirlpool again, and dashes on in the wild tumult of the whirlpool rapids. The depth of the river at the spot where these rapids begin has been computed at two hundred and ten feet. A quarter of a mile lower down is the whirlpool, a scene of extraordinary beauty and attraction. As the river approaches this place, its rapid descent and the narrowness of its curved and rocky bed force the stream, which here runs at the rate of twenty-seven miles an hour, into a piled-up ridge of water, from which liquid jets and cones, often rising to the height of twenty feet, are thrown into the air. Here the river course is again changed, and it makes an abrupt turn to the right, while the strength and violence of its current, as it sweeps round the cliff on the American side, produces so strong a reaction as to press part of the stream into a recess or basin on the Canadian shore, the struggling and counter working currents thus forming the great vortex of the whirlpool."