

tion will require the presence of seventy-five people on the stage, and a spectacle of great splendour may be expected.

MR. FRANK SABEL, a talented young Englishman who has been a resident of Winnipeg for two years, gave a piano recital recently in that city. He played the *Fantasia (Wanderer)* op. 15—Schubert; *Sonata in A flat*, op. 39—Weber; *Humoreske*, op. 20—Schumann; *Scherzo*, C sharp minor, op. 37—Chopin. The finale from *Tristan und Isolde*—Wagner-Liszt; and Moszkowski's *Grande Polonaise*, op. 17. Altogether a choice little list, and all accounts agree in pronouncing its interpretation thoroughly artistic.

At London the less the first performance of the London Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Roselle Pockocke, graduate of Leipzig Conservatory, was held in Victoria Hall, February 22, and scored a signal success. The local papers and musicians of high standing in the city expressed their delight in warm terms of the performance, and from the encouragement given it is hoped that the orchestra will now be made a permanent organization. The programme was varied by piano selections by Mrs. C. G. Moore (F. J. Hatton), violin solos by Miss Bella Gordon and Master George Angus, 'cello solo by Mr. Henry Saunders and Miss Griffith (pupil of Signor Marz, of New York), and Mr. William Skinner as vocalists. Special mention should be made of the rendition of Rode's Seventh Concerto on the violin by Miss Bella Gordon, a promising young artiste of sixteen. The orchestra comprises forty members.

Said Pasha, a new comic opera, by Richard Stahl, which had already been performed at San Francisco and Philadelphia, has had a great success in New York. Its action is lively, and its libretto is bright and witty; its music is tuneful, and shows skill of a high order.

Is it strange, asks the *American Musician* that American singers should go across the Atlantic to seek fame and wealth? Miss Agnes Huntingdon, after completing her studies in Germany, spent some years in concert and with the Boston Ideals, and though her talent and her beauty were recognized, she was unable to obtain the position she had a right to claim. In grand opera there was no place for her, and in the travelling companies she knew well that she was frittering her opportunities away. She goes to London, and over night she is declared the star of the first magnitude, and her stately beauty is the theme of the dinner tables in Pall Mall and May Fair. She is with the Carl Rosa organization. B NATURAL.

NOTES.

ZIPPORA MONTIETH, the young American soprano, who has just made her debut in England in Dr. Mackenzie's new Oratorio, the *Dream of Jubal*, has leaped into success at a bound, and has already been engaged for two great provincial festivals.

THE Wagnerian Tetralogy will have its first complete performance in the United States at the Metropolitan Opera House this week, commencing with Monday evening's performance of *Rheingold*. *Die Walkure* will be sung on Tuesday, *Siegfried* on Friday, and *Götterdämmerung* on Monday of next week.

DR. VON BULOW sails for New York on March 13, and will remain in America five weeks in all. He will give but sixteen performances and he is to receive for these \$10,000, which amount of money he will take back intact, as all his expenses of travel, hotel bills, and so on fall upon his manager.

MR. WILSON BARRETT has made a great hit with *Nowadays*, the first entire play from his pen seen by a London audience. He is rapidly making a reputation for being as great a dramatist as he is an actor.

Master and Man, the new play written for A. G. Palmer by Messrs. Sims and Pettit, is to be tried for one day in Birmingham on March 18. It is a melodrama with the broadest kind of a plot, and located in England. It shows an iron foundry in full blast, with the molten metal, &c.

NITIKA, who used to belong to the Juvenile Opera Company at New York, has captured Odessa and makes her debut in the opera at Moscow on April 2. The Russian papers all print in good faith the absurd story concocted for her by Col. Mapleson, and which she told in London last season, about getting captured by Indians and making her escape, walking from Buffalo to New York.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN will conduct the Leeds (Eng.) musical festival to be held in October next.

EMMA NEVADA's triumph in *Lakme* at Madrid is said to be phenomenal. They even compared her singing to Patti, and considered her worthy to rank beside the diva.

ON Tuesday the 100th performance of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was given at the Broadway Theatre. The souvenir which was prepared for this performance contained on the front page a picture of the author, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, in imitations of water colours; the inner page contained pictures of Elsie Leslie and Tommy Russell and an exterior view of the Broadway Theatre Building in nine colours.

LOUIS MILLER and Phila May (Mrs. Miller), who are travelling with the Camilla Urso concert company, have made a great hit on the Pacific coast. Their press reports are very flattering.

LIBRARY TABLE.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. With Exercises, French-English and English-French Glossaries, Hints on Letter-Writing and Copious Notes. By Elphege Janau, Assistant French Master, Christ's Hospital, Assistant Examiner to the University of London. Crown, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. With Exercises: German-English, and English-German Glossaries, etc. By Joseph T. Dann, Ph. D. late Assistant Master in University College School, London. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Crown, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The scope of these two very neat and useful little volumes is modestly set forth in the title pages. We find in them hardly a trace of the stereotyped letter-writer. The compilers have evidently recognized the many shortcomings and almost absolute worthlessness of such contributions. The plan they have set before them may be briefly described as a happy combination of (French and German) *Prose Reader* and *Prose Composition*—the topics chosen being naturally limited to commercial subjects: advertisements, legal forms, letters, commercial reports, etc. The same material serves to a large extent in the construction of both volumes. This for obvious reasons, would be a serious objection in a book of ordinary prose composition. In presenting a special and technical phrase of the language, however, nothing would seem to be gained by variation in this respect. The commercial student who follows the course marked out for him in either volume, seriously and patiently, as the ordinary student of language pursues his course in prose composition, will find himself pretty thoroughly initiated into that phase of language peculiar to the commercial world. With the aid of ordinary French and German dictionaries, the vocabularies will be found quite adequate. The notes are, on the whole, accurate. Some of the grammatical explanations, however, (e.g. pp. 230-233 of the German volume) are somewhat crude and imperfect. Of course these books will not be found to possess any great value for those who have not already a fair knowledge of ordinary French and German grammar and idioms.

DAYLIGHT LAND. By W. H. H. Murray. Illustrated with one hundred and fifty designs in colours under the supervision of J. B. Millet. Boston: Cupples and Hurd; Toronto: Williamson and Company. 8vo. pp. 338. Unique paper boards, \$2.50; cloth, \$3.50; cloth, full gilt, \$4.

This book, to quote from the title page, is a record of "The experiences, incidents, and adventures, humorous and otherwise, which befell Judge John Doe, Tourist of San Francisco; Mr. Cephas Pepperell, Capitalist, of Boston; Colonel Goffe, the Man from New Hampshire, and divers others, in their Parlour-car Excursion over Prairie and Mountain," and an exceedingly bright, entertaining and instructive record it is. It is one, too, that should be of special interest to Canadians, for the excursion was through Canadian territory and the superb illustrations that embellish the book are representations of some of the most magnificent aspects of Canadian scenery. Those who have any acquaintance with Mr. Murray's works need not be told that in this volume there is abundance of wit, humour, pathos, brilliant descriptions—and rollicking fun. Mr. Murray is profoundly impressed with the extent, resources and capabilities of Canada; and the most loyal Canadian could not write about them with more earnest conviction or more inspiring enthusiasm. But our author is evidently a believer in the "Monroe Doctrine," and his views about the "Manifest Destiny" of this country will not commend themselves to Canadian readers. It must be admitted, however, that he presents these views in his book quite incidentally, and in a way at which the most sensitive can scarcely take offence. The Canadian Pacific Railway excites his wonder and admiration. "I know not who built this road," he makes one of his characters say, "whose imagination audaciously conceived it, or whose courage constructed it; but whoever did it has in it erected an imperishable monument." He frankly concedes the superiority of our treatment of the Indians. "The Indians of the Canadian west and north-west," he says, "are not like the debauched and degraded vagabonds we find hanging around our Western railroads. They are well clothed, cleanly, healthy-looking, and in many cases fine specimens of the red race. The women are well dressed, and of decent appearance. The boys look vigorous, and the girls healthy, and not a few of them handsome. They look as if they were still capable of taking care of themselves, still had a right to live, and a place reserved for them by the bond of honourable engagement in the land of their fathers. Instead of being a painful spectacle to the Continental tourist, the Indians of the plains between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, a stretch of nearly a thousand miles, are objects of interest and pleasant surprise." We accept this optimistic description with some little hesitation, for it differs very materially from that of careful observers who have had opportunities of patient and leisurely investigation, but we trust it is true. We have not space to quote the passages we had marked or even to refer to some of exceptional interest; but we must make room for a little dialogue in which the enormous resources of the Great Mackenzie Basin are graphically described, and the origin of the very taking name of the book is incidentally explained: "What is the character of the soil and climate in this North Land of yours, Mr. Osgood?" queried the Judge. "The soil is as rich as any on the continent," answered

Jack, "and the climate simply perfect. It is milder than it is here, or even in Dakota or Minnesota. Wheat can be sown earlier—three weeks earlier, I should think—than at the international line. The days are longer, and the cereal growths get the benefit of the prolonged solar light; a great benefit, I can assure you, it is in bringing a crop along fast. At the northern part of the trail I could read a newspaper at midnight without the aid of a candle or moon. It is Daylight Land up there, and so it might, in truth as well as in poetry, be called."

"That is a beautiful name," cried the Judge, enthusiastically. "A beautiful name! Daylight Land! That isn't much like the popular conception of Canada, which pictures it as the home of ice and of night. I verily believe that half the world thinks of Canada as a cold desolate country the year round."

"The world knows nothing about Canada as a whole," replied Jack, warmly. "Nor do Canadians in general know anything of their own country. They are not travellers as we Yankees are. The old French stock were great wanderers and explorers, but their descendants are stay-at-homes. The old-time French-Canadian went everywhere. The grandsire was a *voyageur*; his descendants to-day are only *habitants*. He fed his sinews on the game of the whole continent. These eat peas and garlic at home. The fact is Canada knows less of herself than she did a century and a half ago. She is actually engaged in re-discovering her own geography. The same thing is happening in Canada touching her great rivers, lakes, and fertile plains, as happened in Italy in respect to Pompeii and Herculaneum. They are being uncovered and brought to the light. They have lain buried under a huge deposit of ignorance, and are now being exhumed. There are a dozen American sportsmen I could mention who know more about Canada than the Geographical Department at Ottawa."

"Why, Jack," I exclaimed, "you are quite an orator. The Canadian Government ought to put you on a salary to write their advertising literature and make immigration speeches."

"You can laugh as much as you like," returned Jack, with good-natured earnestness, "but you know I am right, for you know as much of this great country as I do, and perhaps more. I wish our countrymen would learn the facts about this huge empire of opportunity to the north of them, or that the Canadians had knowledge of it themselves, faith in it, and the right connection with us. Then you would see this western land jump to the front of continental observation."

"I don't see where the immigration is to be found to people this vast country," said Colonel Goffe. "The United States have thus far preempted the immigration possibilities of the world and stand intermediate between the great western movement of population which signalizes our age and this country, and I can't see how this Canada of the West and North-West is ever to be peopled. A goodly number of English and Scotch are already there, but it will take many years of such slow additions to people these vast areas which stretch west and north from this spot."

"The people to populate this country," said Jack, "are coming from Great Britain, the north of Europe and perhaps from the States. Americans as well as Europeans should possess this land. This country is agricultural, and in a few years a great agricultural movement from the States northward is likely to take place. Our tent is pitched at the centre of the wheat area of the continent. Five hundred miles to the north and as far to the south from where we sit, and a thousand miles east and west, measure what I call the great wheat square of the continent. Here is pure water, a perfect climate, cheap fuel and a soil that produces forty bushels of prime wheat to the acre. As the soil to the south under our silly system of agriculture becomes exhausted, as it soon will be, and the average yield per acre shrinks more and more, the wheat growers must and will move northward. This movement is sure to come. It is one of the fixed facts of the future; it is born of an agricultural necessity, and, when it begins to move, it will move in with a rush. A million of American wheat farmers ought to be in this country inside of ten years, and I believe that within that time population will pour in and spread over these Canadian plains like a tide."

We should add that the work is dedicated in very cordial terms to Mr. George Stewart, Jr., D.C.L., D.Litt., F.R.C.S., etc., of Quebec.

WE have just received Professor Alexander's *Introduction to the Poetry of Robert Browning*, of which we gave an advance notice a few weeks ago. Fuller consideration of it must be postponed at present. Boston: Ginn and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Outing, for March, is a strong sporting number. We note the following principal articles:—"Fox Hunting; a Day in the Shires," by Henry H. L. Pearce, richly illustrated; "Lawn Tennis in the South," by Henry W. Slocum, Jr.; "Snowshoeing in Canuckia," by James C. Allan; "Salmon Fishing on Loch Tay," by "Rockwood," illustrated by J. and G. Temple. In addition, "Spaniel Training," by D. Boulton Herral; "How to Cycle in Europe," by Joseph Pennell; "Amateur Photography," by Ellerslie Wallace; and "Winter Shooting in Florida," by F. Campbell Moller, will interest many readers of this attractive periodical. There is, moreover, a well illustrated account of "Coaching and Coaching Clubs," by Chas. S. Pelham-Clinton, and a "Sonnet," by Howell Stroud England. The Editorial Departments are bright and attractive, and the Records present, in a complete manner, the latest achievements of athletes.