

author, yielding to the wish of many to have the articles in a more permanent form, issued the papers in a volume of 128 pages in 1881.

The pages of the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which association Mr. Bourinot was, for many years, the Honorary Corresponding Secretary in Ottawa, have often been occupied by our author with papers of sterling value, relating to his favorite subject, the political, economical and industrial growth of the Dominion. Chief among these productions, we would mention the essays on the Maritime Industry and the National Development of Canada, treatises which the press of Great Britain found opportunity to praise without stint. The great magazines have never closed their pages to his pen. Of his article in *Blackwood* on the progress of the new Dominion, the *London Times*, in its review, remarked that "it was the best article that has yet appeared on the subject in a British periodical." The editor, Dr. Smith, of the staid old *Quarterly Review*, in accepting one of his papers, asked for more of the same. The *Westminster* welcomed him with open hands and the *Scottish Review*, published at Paisley and London, made room for his writings with a pleasure which the readers of that eminently respectable and readable quarterly shared to the fullest extent. In America, Mr. Bourinot sent most of his historical papers to the *Magazine of American History*, of New-York, which was edited by his friend, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, whose death early in January, 1893, all friends of literature and historical study sadly deplore.

In 1882, in order to give impetus and direction to art, science, and literature in Canada, Lord Lorne, then Governor-General, founded two societies. The Academy of Arts immediately became successful. The Royal Society, which combines, perhaps, the best features of the French Academy, and the British and American associations, was not so well received at first, and in certain quarters it aroused some hostile criticism. The membership was, at the beginning, limited to eighty members. The first two sections, of twenty fellows each, concerned themselves with history, archæology, ethnology, and general literature. The first section is comprised of Frenchmen, and the second of Englishmen; the two remaining sections are devoted to science in all its branches, nearly every department being represented. The latter, it may be said at once, make by far the better exhibit, but the literary sections show yearly signs of great vitality.