



VIEWS OF BERLIN, ONT.—It is not the first time that we have presented our readers with some characteristic examples of the scenery in and around this thriving town. The Capital of Waterloo Co., Ontario. It is situated on the Grand River, about 65 miles from Toronto, and was, as its name implies, largely settled by energetic and enterprising Germans.

THE VISIT OF THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE TO LACHINE.—In a previous issue (November 15) we gave a general account of the Institute during their sojourn in Canada. This engraving is a memorial of an interesting feature of the entertainment provided for them in Montreal. Lachine used to be the headquarters for the old Fur Kings; at a still earlier date it was the starting-point of western exploration, and its name is a record of hopes which, though disappointed in the letter, have been fulfilled in spirit and reality. The coming of the Iron Kings to Lachine marks the advent of a new era of industrial development and enterprise for Canada.

INDIANS OF THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Of the aboriginal tribes of these islands, their languages, customs and degree of advancement in the industries and habits of civilization, we have treated at considerable length in previous numbers. Our readers will find a great deal that is highly interesting and instructive regarding them in the reports of the Geological Survey from the pen of Dr. G. M. Dawson. The groups in our engravings give a good idea of their characteristic physique, dress and demeanour.

THE REV. GEORGE BRYCE, LL.D., PROFESSOR MANITOBA COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.—The Rev. Dr. Bryce, whose portrait appears in the present issue, is known to many of our readers as one of our most lucid and accurate historians. He is a native of Ontario, having been born at Mount Pleasant, in that Province, on the 22nd of April, 1844. His parents had come to Canada from Dunblane, in Perthshire, where his father's family had resided since the days of Charles the First. Having attended the schools in his native town, George Bryce was sent to the Brantford Collegiate Institute, and from there he went to Toronto University, matriculating in 1863. During his course he won many scholarships and prizes, and graduated with honours. He then entered Knox College, where he was equally successful in his studies, taking five out of the six scholarships open in his time. He was elected president of the Literary and Metaphysical Society of the same institution. At both University and Knox Colleges he had distinguished himself by essay-writing. During the Trent excitement he joined the volunteers and with a schoolmate organized the Mount Pleasant Infantry, subsequently a company in the Brant Battalion. On going to Toronto he became connected with the Queen's Own, and in 1863 entered the Military School, where he took a second class certificate. In 1865 he was at Laprairie camp under Colonel (now General Lord Viscount) Wolseley, and was with the University Company of the Queen's Own at Ridgeway as ensign, and to him it fell to make out the roll after the engagement, marking who were present, killed, wounded or missing. In 1871, after completing his theological course at Knox College, Mr. Bryce was appointed assistant pastor of Chalmers' Church, Quebec. In August of the same year the Home Mission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church charged him with the task of founding a college among the Selkirk settlers on the Red River and of organizing a congregation in Winnipeg. Having been ordained in Toronto on the 19th of September, he proceeded to his destination, travelling the last three hundred miles by stage through Minnesota. He organized the college at Kildonan; but, subsequently, after being incorporated, the institution was removed to Winnipeg. Dr. Bryce was one of the founders of the University of Manitoba, which was formed by the affiliation of Manitoba College, the Seminary of St. Boniface and St. John's College, the Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Anglican communions thus uniting in a common aim for the advancement of higher education. The first meeting of convocation took place in 1881. Dr. Bryce took a prominent part in the organization of the University and the framing of its statutes. In 1880 he began collecting subscriptions to build the new college, which was begun in 1881 and completed in 1882. It is a handsome structure, and, with the ground, is valued at \$70,000. In 1877 Dr. Bryce had been elected a member of the Winnipeg School Board, and was the first Inspector of Schools in that city. He has acted as examiner in Toronto and Manitoba Universities, and has been chairman of the Board of Examiners, Winnipeg. He organized Knox and St. Andrew's churches, Winnipeg, and has opened, or re-opened some twenty new churches in the Province. He was appointed in 1884 Moderator of the First Presbyterian Synod in the North-West. He was one of the incorporators, and has been a director and secretary-treasurer, of the Winnipeg General Hospital. He was one of the founders of the Historical and Scientific Society, of which he has been president more than once. In 1882 his work, "Manitoba in Its Infancy, Growth and Present Condition," was published by Sampson, Low & Co., London. In preparing

it, he had access to the family papers of the Earl of Selkirk, of whose character it is a vindication. It has long been accepted as a standard authority on the history of the Red River country. Dr. Bryce's "Short History of the Canadian People," also published in London, still further increases his reputation as a pains-taking, trustworthy and always interesting writer. He has contributed an important chapter to Justin Winsor's great "Narrative and Descriptive History of America"—that which treats of the progress of Canada since the conquest. He also wrote for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He has contributed to the "Transactions of the Royal Society" papers of value on North-Western exploration, and his series of essays read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg is of recognized importance. Dr. Bryce has travelled extensively both in Europe and this continent. He was the first to explore and examine the mounds of the trans-Superior country, on which he has written as an expert. The Doctor has been married since 1872, his wife being a daughter of Mr. Samuel, of Kirkleston, Linlithgowshire.



MR. H. L. JANZEN.—Mayor of Berlin, Ont.

LIEUT.-COLONEL IVOR CARADOC HERBERT.—We have pleasure in presenting our readers with a portrait of this officer, so soon to become Major-General in command of the Canadian militia.

ELSNORE.—This building, the outcome of the generosity of one of Hamilton's most philanthropic citizens, is situated at Church Crossing, Hamilton beach; the front looks across the bay towards the city, while from the back a splendid view of Lake Ontario is obtained. The institution is a summer home for sick children—a charity of which there are far too few in the crowded cities of the Dominion. It was opened early last summer with appropriate ceremony, and the entire expense of its erection and furnishing was borne by Mrs. Sanford, wife of the Hon. W. E. Sanford, Senator, one of the most wealthy and liberal citizens, and to whose opportune aid many deserving charities are deeply indebted.

MCGILL COLLEGE CHAMPION TUG-OF-WAR TEAM.—The field day of the athletic association connected with a university is an exciting one to the students of the different faculties. In the programme of sports the grand event is the tug-of-war. Each faculty is desirous of possessing the winning team. The contest was this year won by the Faculty of Arts. A portrait of the winning team is given in this issue.

THE SHAM FIGHT AT TORONTO.—A singular feature of military matters in Canada is the almost total absence of encouragement and aid by the authorities to field operations on even a limited scale. While the volunteer forces of the Mother Country have constant opportunities of preparation for actual service by sham fights and field manoeuvres, and while the forces of the great European powers make the autumn manoeuvres the most prominent feature of their annual training, our small force here has, as a mass, practically no training of this sort, whereas such should be the prominent and central feature of each year's drill, even if the singularly useful march-past be omitted. It is with pleasure that we find Toronto and Hamilton regiments seeking to improve themselves in their work, and devoting the great autumn holiday (Thanksgiving Day) to an annual field-day of this description. Each year shows a steady gain over the preceding one, and that which took place at High Park, near Toronto, on the 6th November (as fully illustrated in our present number) was probably the most successful of any in the Province. Full details of the day have been given in the daily papers. Our artist has indicated one of each of the three battalions taking part; the Queen's Own Rifles, for the defence, being pitted against the 10th Royal Grenadiers, the 13th Battalion of Hamilton and "C" Company Royal School of Infantry. The whole affair was most successful, and must have resulted in great benefit to the officers and men engaged.

Through the Magazines.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

The name of this excellent periodical is its best recommendation. Founded in 1832, it has stood the test of all sorts of rivalries, continuing, as it began, to supply the reading public with fare at once savoury and nutritive. The association with it, in its earlier years, of Robert Chambers's strong individuality, helped to give it the prestige which it has never lost with the most fastidious of critics—the Scottish middle class. In two-thirds of a century its standard has not varied—striking evidence of the judgment, taste and insight of its founders. It hit the *juste milieu* that wins the favour at once of the scholarly and the simple, work-a-day seekers of knowledge. It did not wound the feelings of the latter by pretending to come down to their level, nor did it give the former occasion to complain of rudeness and inaptitude. The striver and the soarer alike found satisfaction in its pages. Therefore, it has survived the strain of a constantly intensifying competition, and to-day it addresses an enlightened constituency in all parts of the world in whose intellectual training it has had and still has a prominent share. The latest issue contains "A Yarn Spun in Manitoba," of which, amusing though it be, our patriotism does not quite approve. Scotland has its frosts and storms as well as Canada, and some pictures in Thomson's Seasons might be matched against any Tenderfoot's "Yarn." There is, indeed, an article on the Tenderfoot in this number. A contribution on the "Economic Aspects of Bacteriology" will surprise and instruct some puzzled manufacturers. The antiquary will enjoy a paper on "Phœnician Bowls," and lovers of Sir Walter will derive pleasure and profit from "Branksome Tower." "Jungle Notes in Sumatra," "The Island of Iviza," "Some Moorish Mendicants" and "A Chinese Alligator" will increase the knowledge of even the best informed, and Mrs. Lynn Lynton's sermon, "Possessing One's Soul," should be read by the impatient and thankless. In fiction the November number is rich—a sea romance by Clark Russell, a seven-chapter story by H. A. Bryden and a novelette by T. W. Speight being among the contents. Of poetry there is a fair quota, and altogether there is falling-off neither in variety nor quality. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers.

THE WEEK.

The last issue of *The Week* contains poems from Messrs. Arthur Weir, S. M. Baylis and "Sarepta"; "Walter Powell's" ever entertaining London Letter; some unusually interesting Paris gossip suggested by the observance of All Soul's Day; the conclusion of Mr. Sparrow's "Matawanda," and an article by Mr. A. F. Pirie on the Grand Jury question. The "Rambler" still brings back treasure trove from his wanderings. There is the full tale of literary, art and musical criticism, of literary and personal gossip and carefully made selections, and the editorial comment is independent and opportune. *The Week* continues to hold its well-won rank as a high class periodical, and is worthy of the support of patriotic Canadians. Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson.

REVISTA CUBANA.

Like Canada, Cuba is American geographically, European by allegiance. For years she strove desperately to free herself from the yoke of a motherland that continued obstinately deaf to the voice of her aspirations. Since the restoration of peace the Moderate Liberals, recognizing the hopelessness of the struggle for independence, have adopted a programme which makes self-government, on the basis of the Canadian settlement, the goal to be held steadily in view. For some months past the *Revista Cubana* has devoted a considerable portion of its space to the statement and defence of the Liberal party's demands. Senor F. A. Conte, the spokesman of his compatriots, has shown an intimate acquaintance with the constitution of the Dominion, and has maintained in clear and forcible language that only under a like system of autonomy can Cuba be expected to be contented, loyal and progressive. In the last number Senor Conte justifies the demeanour of the Liberal party in asking for Home Rule, and deprecates the utterances and attempts of those extremists who, on the one hand, insist on a rigid application of the principles of old-fashioned monarchy, and, on the other hand, deny that the full enjoyment of popular rights is compatible with monarchical government. The mere mention of a régime is, he maintains of little consequence; it is the substantial freedom, with all that freedom implies, with which it is associated, that is the essential point, on the attainment of which the autonomists have fixed their desires. Senor Conte emphasizes the fact that by granting to Canada self-rule and responsible government in the fullest measure, England, so far from creating a danger of future estrangement, rendered the attachment of the colonists to the metropolis stronger than it had ever been before, and a like result, he feels assured, would follow a like policy in Cuba. Senor Sanguily continues his biography of José Maria Heredia, the Cuban poet. We refer elsewhere to the article entitled "New Inquiries Concerning the Origin of the Name of America" of Jules Marcou. It is translated from the Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Paris. Senor Varona (the editor) gives some personal recollections of Espadero, the Cuban composer, of whom he writes as the friend and rival of Gottschalk. It is a critical study of the artistic temperament. The rest of the number is made up of critiques, sketches and miscellaneous contributions from Senores Sancho, Pedroso, Pineiro and others. The *Revista Cubana* is published monthly at 40 Ricala Street, Havana.