

ature and politics, and subsequent thereto, he published several series of a periodical called the "By-stander." In 1884 he founded the Toronto "Week" and was up to 1887 a frequent contributor to its pages. He writes now for the "Farmer's Sun," the organ of the Farmer's Association called the "Patrons of Industry."

He has always expressed himself in favour of a moral federation of the English-speaking people, Prof. Smith was the first president of the National Club, Toronto, he was elected President of the Commercial Union Club, Toronto, in 1887. Since then he has served as Vice-President of the Canada Law Amendment Association, as president of the Modern Language Association, as chairman of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, formed in Canada to aid in defending the United Kingdom against Home Rule, as president of the Liberal Temperance Union, in opposition to the Scott Act, and as chairman of the Citizen's Committee, Toronto, composed of the citizen's at large, having for its objects municipal reform both in elections and in legislation. He has probably a larger string of publications than any living writer and on nearly every subject. This speaks highly for Prof. Smith. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by Oxford in 1882 and that of LL.D. by Princeton in 1896. In the same year he declined receiving a similar degree from Toronto University. In 1894 the Oxford friends of Prof. Smith commissioned Mr. Grier, of Toronto, to paint a portrait of him to be hung on the walls of the Bodleian Library. Prof. Smith is a member of the English church. He married in 1875, Harriet, daughter of Thos. Dixon, of Boston, Mass. and widow of W. H. Boulton, formerly, M.P. P., for Toronto.

BRITISH SELF-RELIANCE.

It is not a light thing to govern the British Empire, not in any sense because we regard the task as beyond human power; we know that it is not; and that firm and honest hearted men, who will do their best and fear not, can steer the ship of state as well now as in former times. Our course may be through reefs and shoals, but the perils of navigation never stopped a British ship or made cowards of the captain and crew. Though the responsibility is great, it is not greater than the course of those who are called to deal with the burden of the empire.

In a recent controversy on the question of foreign clerks in the city, a London merchant wrote to explain that German clerks were in all respects but one vastly superior to English clerks. They talked more languages, they were more regular in their hours, they cost half, they never grumbled, they took shorter holidays, and worked longer, and never

gambled, or gave any trouble. The one drawback was that they could not be induced to take responsibility, whereas the stupid, ill-educated, tiresome Englishman would, and that made him, after all, worth twice as much as the German. No: the failure to take responsibility is not the vice of our race, and while this is so, we need not feel the burden of empire becoming too great. Be the problems that best us what they may, depend upon it, there will always be Englishmen perfectly willing to assume them, and cheerfully, and without any histrionic heroism, to do their best in a spirit worthy of the occasion.

Mr. J. Tobin, of Queen's Own Lodge, who has so successfully supplied Ottawa with tents and awnings, has now his father with him, who will assist him in business. His father has recently arrived from England.

The Royal Family,

Current Incidents of Interest Concerning Them.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Cannaught, General Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army, and many princes and princesses were present on the famous plains of Aldershot on the 26th of June to witness a review of over eighteen thousand of the best troops in the Kingdom.

This review is interpreted in London as a means of satisfying the Queen that her troops are ready for any emergency they may be called to meet in the Transvaal or elsewhere. It is known now that the Queen came from Balmoral Castle mostly for the purpose of attending this review, and in view of the fact that Her Majesty's natural reluctance to attend such functions the importance of this review is manifested.

Not since the Queen's Jubilee has a more magnificent army corps passed before a European sovereign, and while sixty thousand additional troops remained in their barracks, the display afforded the Queen ample evidence of her military resources.

All the regiments which took part in the review were those which would answer the first hurry call to arms for the Transvaal or elsewhere and as the various battalions swung past the royal carriages their fitness evoked the heartiest applause. Nearly 15,000 infantry, 50 guns, and 3,600 horses made up this magnificent display.

Nearly all the foreign military attaches were present and a profound impression was made upon them as the First Royal Dragoons, the famous regiment of which the Emperor William is the honorary colonel; the Fusiliers, the Camerons, the Scottish Rifles and the heroes of the Scottish Rifles and other heroes of the Zulu campaign passed. The enthusiasm of the crowds was intense and the Queen smiled approbation as each command came immediately under her eye.

Col. Sumner and the other attaches compared the army of the Queen to a 'forest of shimmering steel overhanging a scarlet sea,' and characterized it as one of the finest reviews within their experience.