



Gaily clad in scarlet, printed in long primer and on good paper, is the "Hand Book for the Dominion of Canada,"\* containing, besides, four maps—one of the G. T. Railway, the other of the C.P.R.; and that of the Dominion, and of the Geology of Montreal. The chief and only responsible writer is Mr. S. E. Dawson, author and publisher, but articles are furnished by such specialists as Mr. A. T. Drummond, Thos. McDougall, Joseph Gould, D. A. P. Watt, Sir William Dawson and Doctors Harrington and George M. Dawson. The reader, after perusing a comprehensive introduction on the history of the country, is led, step by step, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. As the work was originally prepared in 1884, for the meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, a little more space is given to the older parts of Canada, but nothing of importance is overlooked in any part. If there is any class of work that may be called handy and useful, it is a manual of this kind, where, in a small compass, in a limp-covered book, that is easily carried in the pocket, you have all that you seek and all that you need about every place in Canada which you may be interested in. But it is not the traveller alone to whom this book may come in aid. The business man, the student, the statistician, and the general reader who wants his information supplied, at first hand, and authoritatively, also will find it indispensable when once they come to use it. And the price is nominal

We have lying before us four good-sized volumes, in paper, being the fyle of the first year of the new Laval quarterly, *Le Canada Français*, issued at Quebec, under the management of Mgr. Thomas E. Hamel, F.R.S.C., and with the co-operation of a committee of professors. The work is devoted to Religion, Philosophy, History, the Fine Arts, Science and Letters, and those who would see for themselves how thoroughly these high subjects are treated—with what scholarship and grace of style—cannot do better than procure this periodical, which is issued at the extraordinarily low price of \$2.00 a year, or 50 cents a number, forming a bound volume of 500 pages of text and 200 pages of appendix, containing historical documents, published for the first time and here only, from the archives of the Quebec Seminary, Laval University, and the collections of such indefatigable searchers as the Abbé Casgrain. A list of the names of contributors will still further enlighten our readers who are acquainted with the chief writers of French Canada—P. J. O. Chauveau, Judge Routhier, Mgr. Méthot, Abbé Gosselin, E. Marceau, M. de Foville, T. Chapais, Abbé Casgrain, Abbé Laflamme, N. Legendre, Abbé Bruchesi, A. Poisson, P. LeMay, J. Desrosiers, A. D. DeCelles, A. Valée, L. Fréchette, Gérin Lajoie, Abbés Many, Paquet and Beaudoin. Address Mgr. T. E. Hamel, Manager, Quebec Seminary, for subscriptions and other business.

Every one interested in growing fruits, flowers or in forestry will find it to his advantage to take the *Canadian Horticulturist*, a beautiful monthly journal of high standing, devoted entirely to these subjects, and containing articles written by the leading fruit growers, florists and foresters in Ontario. The journal is to be enlarged in the month of January; the paintings and engravings of fruits and flowers continued and used even more liberally. Altogether, it is to be made as interesting and attractive as possible. It is published by "THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO," at \$1 per annum, which also entitles the subscriber to the privileges of membership of the Association, including a copy of the annual report of the meetings and discussions, given *verbatim*, and a share in the distribution of trees and plants for testing in various parts of Ontario. Subscrip-

\* Hand-book for the Dominion of Canada, etc. By S. E. Dawson. Second edition. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 12<sup>e</sup>, pp. 325.

tions should be sent to L. Woolverton, M.A., Grimsby, Ont., Secretary of the F. G. A. of Ontario.

We have several other reviews in hand, but lack of space forces us to put them off till next week.

### HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

Allow me to add to the list of historical monuments, given in your last issue of the 10th inst., that of Private Watson, who fell in the Riel rebellion of 1885. The monument was erected by the people of the pretty city of St. Catharines, where Watson and his family were long resident and highly esteemed. It stands on the City Hall green, is about fifteen feet high, as near as I can judge, and consists of a soldier, in full uniform, of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, standing on a pedestal, each face of which is adorned with trophies. The front bears the words:

Erected to the memory of  
ALEXANDER WATSON,  
90th (Winnipeg) Battalion Rifles  
Canadian Volunteers,  
And his companions in arms who fell in  
Battle during the Rebellion in the  
Northwest Territories, A. D., 1885.

On the opposing side stand:

Duck Lake.  
Fish Creek.  
Cut Knife.  
Batoche.

On the left side are given the names of those who fell during the rebellion, and on the right the regiments engaged, the whole forming a handsome and inspiring monument and one of which St. Catharines may be justly proud.

I also observe that your list does not contain the monument in the Queen's Park, Toronto, to the memory of the heroes of Ridgeway, the Toronto volunteers who fell in the Fenian raid of 1866. This is a most admirable monument, and one deserving the attention of the visitor to Toronto, who will also find a corresponding memorial of great beauty in the chancel windows of the Convocation Hall of Toronto University.

May I also avail myself of this opportunity of informing your readers that there is a plain and simple memorial standing to the memory of those who fought at that wonderful engagement at Beaver Dams, when thirty took five hundred prisoners. Without going into the story, which may be found in Col. Coffin's Chronicle of the War of 1812, I will merely state that the stone, a plain but sufficiently imposing pyramidal structure, of Queenston limestone—the hardest stone known—stands a few yards from the Welland Canal and near to the magnificent swing-bridge, erected lately by the Niagara Central Railway near to Thorold, a pretty town not far from the village of Beaver Dams itself. The stone covers the bones of soldiers who fell in the fight—both British and American—and which were exhumed when the new Welland Canal was being excavated. Some say the contractor for the stone-work erected the memorial at his own cost, and some that one of our historical societies assisted in the pious work. However that may be, the monument is worthy of the attention of the patriot and the historian, and ought to be cared for by having a plateau of green sward, enclosed by iron palings of a sufficient height to prevent climbing, set around it, and some one appointed to look after it to keep it neat and whole. The position of the stone, historically, could not be truer. The main struggle of the short and sharp fight took place, says Col. Coffin, "in David Millar's apple orchard"; and the topography of the place, as preserved in the local maps, shows that the stone stands on that very ground. The only inscription the monument bears is:

Beaver Dams,  
24th June, 1813.

The whole ground is historic, but into this I must not enter for very obvious reasons.

Toronto.

S. A. C.

tate this latter comparison. Every day there is to be a terrestrial globe of thirty metres in diameter, about 100 feet high, and we suppose that on this the mountains will be shown in relief, and on a scale which will serve for comparison with each other, but will probably be much larger than the scale of the diameter, just as an engineer shows the true elevations and depressions of a line of railway on a larger scale than the horizontal distance. Some years ago there was exhibited, in London, a globe of 60 feet diameter, but turned inside out, the spectators being inside it, and the countries, seas and other geographical divisions being shown on the inside, elevations and depressions included, the latter being shown on a greatly enlarged scale, but even then being very small, indeed, as compared with the size of the globe. The comparison was very interesting and instructive. We cannot all see either the said Paris or London globe; let us try whether we can use a globe of no very formidable size, and yet get some idea of the comparison which we have mentioned. Suppose we have one of forty inches diameter (thirty-six inches is not uncommon, but forty will work more easily into our competition), then, taking the diameter of the earth at eight thousand miles, each inch of our globe will represent two hundred miles, and one mile will be represented by the two-hundredth part of an inch. Now, to get a tangible exhibition of this small quantity, let us take any printed book of which the edges of four hundred pages, when the book is close shut, will make one inch in thickness, that of each leaf (two pages) will then be the two-hundredth of an inch; and a scrap of such paper as the leaf is made of, pasted on the earth, will represent a mountain one mile high (5280 feet), or two-thirds of the height of Mount Washington, or more than five times that of the Eiffel tower, and less than six thicknesses of such paper will represent that of the highest mountain in the world, and not far from the greatest depth of the ocean, which is now considered to be rather more than the height of the loftiest mountain. We shall thus have a fair idea of the comparatively small elevations and depressions in the earth's surface, and of the very slight increase in them respectively, which would drown whole continents, or leave the bottom of the ocean bare, and we shall have some idea of the comparative size of man and that of the world he inhabits, for a thickness of our supposed paper will represent more than eight hundred times his average station, and yet man's stature and powers are admirably adapted to the world he has to live in, and neither giants nor pigmies would be so well suited to it as he is.

The election of officers of the Press Association of the Province of Quebec was held last week. The financial position of the association is very satisfactory. The treasurer's account shows a balance on hand of \$305.

At the last meeting of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society Mr. de Lery Macdonald exhibited the original manuscript of the first poem ever written by a Canadian. The poem refers to Courcelles' famous mid-winter expedition against the Five-Nation Indians in 1666. The author was the future lieutenant-general of the Prévôté of Quebec, René Louis de Lotbinière, then a young man and who had accompanied Governor Courcelles as a volunteer in that campaign.

Mr. J. H. de Ricci is the author of a new work on the Fisheries Dispute and Annexation of Canada, dealing with the whole question since the Declaration of Independence. The work, it is stated, has its *raison d'être* in a remark of Sir Charles Tupper in his recent Sheffield speech, commenting upon the evident want of information among a considerable section of the press of this country upon the exact bearings of the dispute. An appendix gives the respective cases of the United States and Canada.