



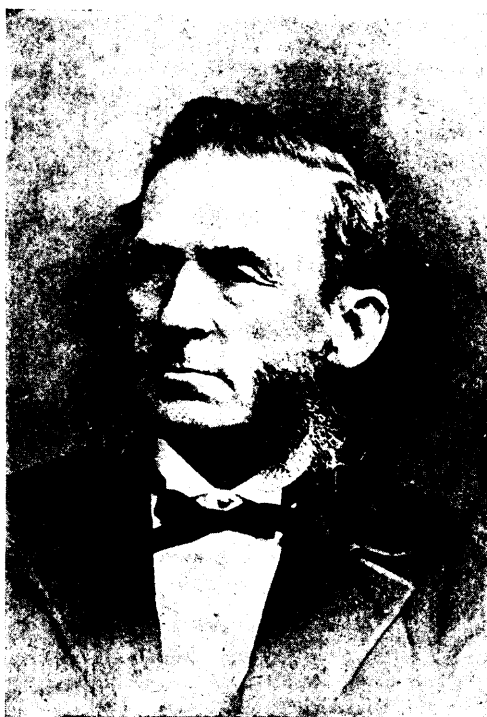
VIEWS OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—The Kingston Penitentiary is pleasantly situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, about two miles from the city of Kingston. It is the largest institution of the kind in the Dominion, and receives criminals convicted of crime and sentenced for a period of not less than two years. It is a Dominion institution and under the control of the Department of Justice, Ottawa. There are about 12 acres of land enclosed within well built stone walls, some twenty-five feet high, with watch towers at each angle. In this inclosure all the prison buildings, workshops, &c., are placed, all of dressed stone and solidly built. The penitentiary property consists of some 240 acres, less than half of which is suitable for cultivation. There are extensive quarries, from which all the stone required for building purposes has been taken. There is accommodation for over 900 convicts; the present population is about 600. All the labour required in erecting and repairing the buildings, in making and repairing the clothing, in fact all work required in such a place is done by convict labour, farming included. The staff numbers 84 of various grades, from warden down. The buildings are heated by steam and lit by electricity. Each convict has a light in his cell until 9 p.m. On the water side of the walls large and commodious piers are built, admitting of the deepest draught vessels loading or unloading. There are two chaplains, Protestant and Roman Catholic, excellent libraries and school. Every attention is given to the health, moral and physical, and the necessary comfort of the inmates attended to. This penitentiary was opened for the reception of convicts on the 1st June, 1835. Henry Smith, Esq., was the first warden. There was also a Board of Inspectors appointed for the general purposes of the penitentiary, which, with varied changes, continued until 1875, when it was superseded by the appointment of one "Inspector of Penitentiaries." During the incumbency of Warden Smith the prison passed through varied changes. When, as the result of a prison commission, appointed in May, 1848, the warden and some other officers were retired, D. A. Macdonnell, Esq., succeeded Warden Smith. In 1869, owing to advanced years, Mr. Macdonnell retired, and was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Ferres, who, after a brief term, died in the early part of 1870. Mr. John Creighton was offered the appointment, as successor to Mr. Ferres, and entered upon his duty January, 1871. During Mr. Creighton's administration great advances were made in developing the institution. Mr. Creighton died January, 1885, and immediately his place was filled by the appointment of the present warden, M. Lavell, M.D., who had been surgeon to the institution since 1872. During the last twenty years many improvements have been effected. At the present time important structural changes are being made in view of a better classification of prisoners. It is gratifying to be able to state that the Kingston Penitentiary will compare favourably in all respects with the best institutions of the kind on this continent.

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE, KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—This is outside the penitentiary, on an elevation opposite the north entrance to the prison. It is a large, fine stone building, of pleasing appearance, and beautifully situated within extensive and well kept grounds. It is nicely terraced, being approached from the south by a series of stone steps, and from the east by a hedged drive and walk. The site of the residence (about 4 acres) was originally a quarry, out of which has sprung house and grounds not surpassed for beauty and convenience anywhere in the vicinity, all of which was accomplished by convict labour.

DR. M. LAVELL was appointed warden of Kingston Penitentiary in February, 1885, having previously occupied the position of surgeon to the penitentiary since 1872. He commenced the practice of his profession at Peterboro', Ont., in 1853, removed to Kingston in 1858, appointed professor in the medical department of Queen's University 1860, surgeon to penitentiary 1872, a member of Medical Council of Ontario 1866, and its president 1874-75, surgeon to Kingston General Hospital 1862, president of Faculty of Womens' Medical College, Kingston, from its inception. These various posi-

tions were held up to his assuming the duties of warden. In religion he is a Methodist, a member of present and each preceding general conference, upwards of twenty-five years a member of Board of Regents and Senate of Victoria College, and an ardent supporter of its independence, which caused his retirement from the Board at the recent General Conference. He holds other important positions in the church, and devotes as much of his time as official duties permit to its work and interests.

VIEW IN STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER, B.C.—The most prominent feature in this engraving is the enormous tree; it is a noble representative of that magnificent timber for which British Columbia is so famous. Unless one has seen these giants of the forest it is hard to realize their enormous size. They constitute one of the main sources of the natural wealth of the province; the export is growing rapidly, and has now assumed large proportions. The great size attained by these trees has been attributed by so high an authority as Dr. Dawson to the mildness and humidity of the climate; certain it is that nothing impresses a stranger more than a visit to a British Columbia forest. The Douglas pine frequently exceeds 300 feet in height and is remarkably strong and straight.



DR. LAVELL, Warden Kingston Penitentiary.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.—Never a day but sees some sad procession wending its slow way around the mountain to the city of the dead. In forty years more than thirty thousand bodies have been laid to rest within the gates of the Protestant cemetery alone. Somewhere about half a century ago the Protestants of Montreal found that the old burial ground on Dorchester street was becoming too small for the requirements of the growing city, and they began to look about for suitable grounds elsewhere. A number of gentlemen organized a company called the Trafalgar Cemetery Co., and purchased the property of the late Albert Furness, near the Cote des Neiges toll gate. This property was not sufficiently extensive, and other objections were urged against it. There were but few burials before it was abandoned. In 1851 a charter was secured incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery Co., who purchased the farm of 53 acres belonging to the late Dr. MacCulloch. Additions have since been made till at present the property comprises over 250 acres. The new cemetery was first opened on October 19th, 1852, for the interment of the remains of the late Rev. Mr. Squeers. Since that date, up to November 30th, 1890, there have been 30,524 bodies buried within its limits. It is a beautiful cemetery in summer, with hill and valley, shady avenues, artificial lakes, streams, flowers and all that can render lovely a spot sacred to so many human hearts. The avenues make a continuous drive of over seven miles. The grounds are laid out in the most beautiful manner. On the top of the highest peak (Mount Murray) is an observatory, from which a vast and varied range of country can be seen. The view extends both up and

down the river and away north to the Laurentian hills. The trustees of this cemetery are chosen from the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and Unitarian churches. The superintendent, from the date of opening down to last October, was the late Mr. Richard Spriggs. The present superintendent is Mr. Frank Roy. Among the countries represented by those whose ashes rest here are Canada, Newfoundland, the British Islands, United States, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Sicily, the West Indies, Finland and the Cape of Good Hope. There are many from the British Islands and the United States, and here and there one finds the grave of someone who came over many a farther league of sea and land to sleep at last beneath the shadow of Mount Royal.

PUNCH IN CANADA.—In view of the recent frequent reference by several prominent newspapers to the annexation movement of 1849, we have reproduced in fac-simile a page from a Montreal comic paper of that date, which will be seen to refer entirely to the absorbing political movement. The little journal existed for quite a long time, taking into consideration the comparatively small population of this city at that time, and the brief careers enjoyed by its successors in the same line of journalism. It was by long odds the most clever of all the comic papers we have had, and it gave no uncertain sound, loyalty to the Crown and to British connection being a prominent feature of its politics. The annexationists of that period were well cartooned and ridiculed in its pages, while Lord Elgin, as the signer of the infamous "Rebellion Losses" bill, received an equal amount of contemptuous banter.

National Upheavals and Literature.

It is difficult to make any general statement concerning the relation which great national crises bear to the development of literature as a whole, or of historical literature in particular. Sometimes after a nation has passed through a period of struggle, the same mental energy which has carried it through the conflict bursts forth into great literary activity. Sometimes such a period is followed by a time of silence, as if the national forces had been exhausted in military and political effort. In the case of wars for freedom, liberty and independence, however, it is generally the former which happens; for, whatever the losses of war, the gain of liberty and of opportunity for free expansion is felt to be far more than a compensation, and the sense of freedom gives a freshness and spontaneity that urge toward literary expression. Thus the French Revolution, unfettering all the forces of the national life, brought on a period of activity in historical production more remarkable than any since the sixteenth century, and one noteworthy in general literary activity.

In the United States no movement so noteworthy resulted from the successful accomplishment of the war for independence. Not much literature of considerable value, historical or other, appeared during or immediately after the Revolution. One reason, no doubt, was that crudity of life and thought which is inevitable to colonial state; the country was too young and too immature to make it reasonable to expect a great literature.—From "The History of Historical Writing in America," by J. F. Jameson, Ph. D., in *New England Magazine* for March.

Royalty at Work.

The daughters of the Princess of Wales, says Lady Elizabeth Hilary in *The Ladies Home Journal*, are sensibly educated. They know how to sew so well that they can make their own gowns, and their knowledge of every art taught them is thorough. They can go into the kitchen and cook—cook well; they understand the art of bread-making, and if they were ever thrown upon their own resources would be able to take care of themselves. And this has been done not only as an example to other mothers in the kingdom, but because Her Royal Highness thought it right for her daughters. I wonder how many of the daughters of American gentlewomen could make butter, sew, paint, are good musicians, have a knowledge of sculpture and can read and speak three or four languages? And yet this is true of the daughters of the Princess of Wales, who was herself, while thoroughly educated, taught all the industries that would be a part of the knowledge of a daughter of ordinary gentlefolk. Sweet-faced, healthy-looking girls, they are always gowned in the most simple manner and work at their books and with pencil and needle in a way that would shame the daughter of many a tradesman who ought to thoroughly understand everything that is really woman's work.