

The rustle of grasses, and laughing leaves
That thou art coming, my sense deceives,
To break my reverie, dreaming of thee,
Lulled by the chime of the musical sea.

"Among the poems of 'Home and Native Land' are several beautiful tributes to Acadia. 'Acadie' is the title of a very patriotic poem; and 'Gaspereau' tells the story of his (the author's) beautiful home and its history."

With dreams that haunt the evening fire
While fields without lie stark and chill
And frantic winds the drifts whirl higher
That buffet doors and windows, still;
With songs, like meadow breezes, borne
From places where young hearts were free,
No longer lone or forlorn—
My native land I come to thee!

The delightful freshness and variety of treatment and subject in Mr. Lockhart's poems, together with the note of cheerfulness and sincerity which pervades them, have gained for him a large circle of admirers both in Canada and the United States.

K. U.

THE LATE ROBERT HAY, ESQ., EX-M.P., OF TORONTO.—On another page of this issue our readers will find a portrait of the late Mr. Robert Hay, whose death took place on the 24th ult., after a brief illness, at his residence, 43 St. George street, Toronto. The sad event caused deep and sincere regret, not only in the city where he had so long resided, but in many other parts of Canada where he was known and esteemed for his integrity, public spirit and admirable social qualities. Mr. Hay was born in the parish of Tippermuir, near the city of Perth, Scotland, on the 18th of May, 1808. He was the son of Robert Hay, a well-to-do farmer, and was one of a family of nine children. Having served his apprenticeship to cabinet-making, and thoroughly mastering his business, Mr. Hay came to Canada in 1831, arriving in Toronto in September, and four years later he formed a partnership with Mr. John Jacques. The business grew gradually by steady industry and foresight till it gave employment to four hundred men. In 1870 Mr. Jacques retired. During the long interval of nearly half a century the firm had twice suffered seriously by fire, the loss on one occasion being close to a million and a quarter dollars. A public meeting of citizens assured Messrs. Jacques and Hay of their sympathy and aid, and by unremitting toil they recovered their former prosperity. After Mr. Jacques' retirement Messrs. Charles Rogers and George Craig were made partners, and the new firm of R. Hay & Co. continued the business at the corner of King and Jordan streets. During the next ten years the sales averaged \$350,000 yearly. Large shipments were made to the old country, where the firm received orders from several distinguished families, including those of Lords Abinger and Burton (formerly Mr. Bass, M.P.). In 1874 Mr. Hay took a prominent part in promoting the cause of protection for Canadian industries, and was returned to the House of Commons for Centre Toronto. His address on that occasion was vigorous and pointed, and exerted considerable influence on opinion. At Ottawa, where he held his seat till 1886, Mr. Hay was untiring in the discharge of his duties, both in the House and on committees, and was seldom absent on a division. The infirmities of advancing age compelled him at last to retire from public life, and he spent his closing years at his farm, New Lowell, Simcoe Co. There, in co-operation with his nephew, Mr. Robert Patton, he devoted himself to the breeding of short-horn and high class sheep and swine, to lumbering, to the supervision of a hair factory and a turning shop. He owned 2,500 acres of woodland. Mr. Hay had previously found time to serve as a director of railways and of important manufacturing establishments. But his business duties did not prevent him giving attention to works of benevolence and charity. His benefactions were known to be at once generous and judicious. He was a leading member of St. Andrew's church and of St. Andrew's society. In November 1847, Mr. Hay married Miss Dunlop, who had come to Canada from Glasgow. That lady died in 1871. Of the children four survive. One of the daughters is the wife of Mr. James Trumbull, cashier of the Bank of Hamilton in Toronto, another is the wife of Mr. J. B. Kay, of the firm of John Kay, Son & Co. A third daughter married Mr. John I. Davidson, president of the Board of Trade, and vice-president of the Bank of Commerce. The only surviving son is Mr. J. D. Hay, of the firm of Davidson & Hay, wholesale grocers. Mr. Robert Hay's life was an exemplar for the success that comes of honesty, industry, force of character and self-respect.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE, ONT.—We have much pleasure in presenting our readers—those of them especially who are interested in higher education—with several illustrations of this important institution. Managed on the system of the English public schools, though without endowment and with fees amounting to about as many dollars as some English schools charge pounds, Trinity College School has done, during the last quarter of a century, work of which a much older institution might not be ashamed to boast. Established twenty-five years ago in the village of Weston, near Toronto, under the headmastership of the Rev. C. H. Badgley, M.A. (Oxon), the school was in 1868 removed to its present excellent situation on the high land just outside the eastern boundary of the town of Port Hope. Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that "the secret of success is constancy to purpose" has been well exemplified in the work of the present head master, the Rev. Charles J. S. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L., whose portrait will be found on another page. Appointed in 1870, finding a small school,

a very limited staff and no school house, Dr. Bethune has successfully brought the institution through its day of small things, and had the satisfaction of seeing it in a flourishing condition for some years past. The school premises now consist of more than twenty acres of land, on which has been erected a handsome and large building, including a beautiful chapel (see illustration), presenting a south front of eighty feet, warmed throughout with steam and hot air and lighted with gas and electric light. There are also a drill-shed and a gymnasium. An excellent new gymnasium and winter play-room are to be built during the present summer. There is a staff of nine masters, five of them residing in the school building and superintending the evening work of the boarders. The household arrangements are attended to by experienced lady matrons. During the past year 154 have attended the school, all but four of these residing in the school premises. Excellent cricket, football and lawn tennis grounds afford ample scope for outdoor exercise in summer, the clubs in connection with these games being in a most flourishing condition—the success of the school cricket elevens especially attesting the appreciation by the boys of the careful training received from their excellent coach (see illustration). In winter the boys indulge in tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating and those other winter amusements dear to the heart of the Canadian youth. The fact that it has been in existence a comparatively short time, of course prevents the school from being able to point to a long list of former pupils, distinguished in after life; but among a good many names of rising men that occur to one as owing their early training to Trinity College School, there may be mentioned Dr. Wm. Osler, Professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; P. E. Irving, Esq., Q.C., Deputy Attorney General of British Columbia; A. J. Johnson, Esq., M.D., &c., Toronto; A. J. Worrell, Esq., Q.C., and E. D. Armour, Esq., Q.C., Toronto; H. Abbott, Esq., Q.C., Montreal; Lord de Blaquiere, and the poet, Archibald Lampman, who does "songs make and well endite." To the army the school has sent a surprisingly large number of her boys—Captain Van Straubenzee, Professor at the Royal Military College; Captain Wise, formerly A.D.C. to Major-General Middleton, now acting in the same capacity to the Viceroy of India; Stewart and Hewett, who both saw active service in the late Egyptian campaigns; Wilson, who was with Gen. Buller's column on its trying retreat through the desert after the attempted relief of Gordon, and many others. To the church, too, the school has contributed many rising men, among whom may be mentioned the Revs. Rural Dean Belt, W. C. and Alex. Allen; C. H. Brent, of Boston; J. S. Broughall and E. C. Cayley, Fellows and Lecturers at Trinity University; J. C. Davidson, rector of Peterborough; R. J. Moore and J. S. Howard, rectors of Toronto parishes. Among those who have recently left it, the school counts (no small honour) one of those Cambridge Wranglers lately beaten by Miss Fawcett, and several others who have taken honours, scholarships, etc. when graduating at or on entering various universities and colleges. For example, at the annual entrance examinations of the Royal Military College, Kingston, during the last four years, Trinity College School has claimed *three first*, one second, one third, one fourth and several other good places. Trinity College School was, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed during the Session of 1871-2, constituted a corporate body, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Chancellor, the Provost and the Professors in Arts of the University of Trinity College, the Head Master of the School, and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Governing Body. The following are the present members of the corporation: Visitor, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; governing body, ex-officio members, the Hon. G. W. Allan, D.C.L., Chancellor of the University and Speaker of the Senate of Canada; the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College; the Rev. W. Jones, M.A., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; the Rev. H. Symonds, M.A., Professor of Divinity; the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L., Head Master of the School; elected members, the Very Rev. J. G. Geddes, D.C.L.; Charles J. Campbell, Esq.; the Rev. John Pearson, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto; John R. Cartwright, Esq., M.A.; the Rev. Henry Wilson, D.D., of New York; J. Austin Worrell, Esq., M.A., D.C.L.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.—This Home, of which an illustration will be found on another page, is the oldest of the many charitable institutions of Toronto, its corporate seal bearing date 1849, and its first council comprising names of persons well known in Toronto's earlier days—the Rev. Dr. Lett, Mr. T. P. Robarts and Mr. Gurnett. In 1852 a substantial and commodious house was erected in Sullivan street, Madame Jenny Lind having generously given a concert in aid of the building fund. Thirty years later the corner stone of the present building, shown in our engraving, was laid by the late Bishop of Niagara. Since the inception of the Home nearly 1,600 children have been cared for under its sheltering roof. Many of them now enjoy the comforts and blessings of their own homes. The first directress, Mrs. Matthew Vankoughnet, has occupied a position on the Board of Management for 36 years, watching over the children with unflinching kindness, and cherishing the hope that she may live to see the Home free from debt. The sum of \$10,000, left by the late William Gooderham, Esq., will substantially aid this object. There is still, however, a balance of \$8,600 unprovided for. The present Home is pleasantly situated on Dovercourt Road, and will well re-

pay a visit. About 175 children, boys and girls, healthy and cheerful, may be seen there daily, either at their lessons in the school-room, or playing in separate playgrounds with the keen enjoyment of childhood. We gladly direct the attention of the benevolent to this deserving charity.

NIAGARA HARBOUR AND FORT NIAGARA.—The scene here depicted has been described over and over again by scores of tourists from near and far ever since Hennepin visited it in 1678 and wrote his oft-quoted account of it. In 1727 the old French Fort was erected. Thirty years later the river and Falls were carefully inspected by the naturalist, Peter Kalm, whose account was published in England. After the cession of Canada to France, we hear little of it for some years. General Simcoe chose the town of Niagara (Newark) for the capital of the newly created Province of Upper Canada—an honour which a few years later was transferred to York, now Toronto. For about a hundred years Niagara, the river, the Falls, the Fort, the town, have been a central attraction to the constantly increasing stream of tourists from all parts of the Old World and the New. A list of the names of the persons of distinction who have gone to see the wonders of the scene would fill several of our columns, and books have been compiled out of selections from the tributes, in prose and verse, that have been paid to its grandeur. From Queenstown to the town and harbour the river moves with gentle flow between banks rising high on either side and "in verdure clad" of magnificent trees, while the bends of the stream present fresh charms from stage to stage along its course. The town of Niagara is built on a rounded point stretching into Lake Ontario. A grove of ancient oaks is one of the landmarks as one approaches it by the river road, and this is followed by a level glade of pasture land, on which cattle may be seen grazing, or sheltering themselves from the sun's rays beneath some of the old thorn trees that dot its surface. The remains of Fort George—in massive brick work, and not far distant, Fort Mississauga, also dismantled, are noticeable objects on the high bluffs above the river. On the American point, stretching across the river's mouth, is the old Fort Niagara—on the site of which LaSalle had raised a palisaded storehouse in 1678, when he was building the historic Griffin. It was strengthened in 1678, enlarged in 1727, transformed into a stone fort in 1749 and taken by the British in 1759, and with them it remained till the American Revolution. It was taken by the British and Canadian troops in 1812, but restored at the close of the war. The history of the locality since then is that of constant improvement and increasing reputation. Both Americans and Canadians are proud to share in its sublimity, and to supplement the work of nature by the resources of art. It will be admitted, then, that the scene in our engraving is historic ground. It was from old Fort George that General Brock went forth on the morning of October 13th, 1812, to meet his untimely end at the battle of Queenston Heights. Across the Commons (Canadian side), a short distance from Fort George, in September, 1792, Governor Simcoe and Council held the first Parliament of Upper Canada. One of the first acts passed was the abolition of slavery in the province. The slips and dock in the foreground show where many of the steam and sailing vessels used on the lakes were built. The old town, once the scene of so many stirring events in the history of our country, reposes quietly by the river side, and is known now only as a pleasure resort in summer. Its beautiful drives, boating and bathing facilities and fine climate, attracting tourists from all parts.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—Our readers have here a characteristic glimpse of one of the coast tribes of British Columbia. The Indians of that great province cover a wide range in ethnology as in geography. There are the Tlingit inhabiting the borders of Alaska; the Haidas of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the Prince of Wales Archipelago; the Tsimshian, who dwell on the Nass and Skeena rivers and adjoining islands; the Kwakiutl, who occupy the coast from Gardiner Channel to Cape Mudge, with the exception of the country around Dean Inlet and the west coast of Vancouver Island; the Nootka, who rove over the west coast of that island; the Salish, who hold the coast and the eastern part of Vancouver Island south of Cape Mudge, the southern part of the interior as far as the crest of the Selkirks, as well as the northern parts of Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories; and the Kootenay, who occupy the Upper Columbia, Kootenay lake and river and the adjoining parts of the United States. The Indians here exhibited will, therefore, probably be of the Salish stock. The difference between the various groups of these Indians is so marked that some ethnologists have been disposed to assign them to distinct tribes. But as the dialects of these groups all so evidently belong to the same linguistic stock, no other classification is reasonably admissible. The Salish of the interior used formerly to live in subterranean abodes, access to which was obtained from above. The dwellings of the coast Salish are long, and generally occupied by several families, each of which has its section. The roofs are high in the rear and slope down towards the front. The Salish differ from the other British Columbia tribes in having no animal totems. Their traditions and racial usages are interesting, and some of their legends have been collected by Dr. Boas and other investigators. The coast Salish base their claims to the lands that they occupy or occupied on the settlement in the region of their ancestors after the great flood—of which all these Indians have some inherited remembrance. Their courting customs are curious—the suitor comes to the girl's house and sits there silent