

well as on economics, he is fully justified in looking for the market rate of interest on his capital, and the like applies to smaller capitalists and to all who invest money in productive work. To suppose that the capitalist employer will give to his employees the whole proceeds of his business, deducting only his own wages, is to suppose that men have reached a far higher moral level than they actually have. This high level may perhaps be reached at a distant future period, but in the meantime we must deal with men as they are. Professor Graham being a sensible man does so deal with them.

As neither Carl Marx nor any other modern Socialist has offered a practical scheme for carrying their views into operation, the author of *Socialism, New and Old* has to content himself with taking up the central and main principle, and considering what it logically and necessarily implies. To this task Professor Graham devotes the latter half of his book. As we have already exceeded our proper limits we cannot now follow him further in his interesting discussion. He sees in Socialism much that is good, and principles that may by-and-by be accepted universally. He sees too that much of the teaching of the Socialist is utterly impracticable, and that the triumph of the better and sounder part is yet in the dim and distant future. We may add that the Single Tax people will not find much comfort in Professor Graham's remarks concerning land. Though we cannot always agree with the author in his conclusions, we can yet commend without reserve his book to the careful attention of all who would accurately understand the Social Question. We doubt whether a better book has ever been written on the subject.

J. G. CARTER TROOP.

CANADIANS IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.*

A most interesting book is this for all patriotic Canadians who feel that the sons of Canada are by nature and training fitted to endure the hardships of war, to encounter its perils, and that, if need arise, she can send forth men capable of emulating the deeds of their forefathers and brothers on the other side of the Atlantic. The book itself is well got up, printed in good sized type, containing a number of photographs of the most distinguished men in it, along with the names of the medals and decorations possessed by all who gained them. It begins with a brief sketch of the 100th regiment—raised in Canada at the time of the Indian mutiny—giving a list of the officers. Then come short biographies of the most famous Canadian military men. The first to be dealt with is Sir Fenwick Williams, a Nova Scotian, known the world over for his gallant defence of Kars when he was practically abandoned by the enmity of Lord Stratford, British Ambassador at Constantinople. A capital sketch is next given of Sir John Ingles, son of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence in command at the terrible siege of the Residency at Lucknow. Admiral Sir Provo Wallis follows, also from Nova Scotia, a Lieutenant in the historic fight between the Shannon and Chesapeake—which is graphically told—and who is still kept on the active list, a unique honour. Another most interesting sketch is that of General Beckwith, who became a captain at eighteen, went through the Peninsula war under Wellington, and, after Waterloo, retired to live among the Yandois. Other illustrious persons, too numerous to be mentioned here have the story of their lives simply told, such as Sir Richard England of Upper Canada, who gained medals

in the Peninsula, Kaffir, Afghan, and Crimean wars; Col. Alex. Dunn of Toronto, and Surgeon-General Reade of Perth, who won Victoria Crosses; and Col. Mountain, son of the first Bishop of Quebec. A collection of short notices of others complete the volume, with a list of the graduates of the R.M.C. Kingston, from which several names are unaccountably omitted such as Capt. Straubenzie, R. E., who was one of the earliest graduates, and is at present one of the professors at that college. Altogether the book is most readable and shows that Canadian loyalty to England, as evidenced by the lives of many of her sons, is not to be laughed at or despised.

H. H. B. J.

Here and There.

THE "Henrietta," a play which met with immense success in New York, and was produced in London with great expectations, has signally failed to make a hit. The papers have been severe on the plot as improbable and rather uninteresting, while the huge transactions on Wall Street introduced did not produce any startling effect on the English minds. Perhaps they were unintelligible to the mass of the audience. The American stage has produced several great actors, but no great dramatist. In accordance with a well-known characteristic of the great American hog, an attempt was made a couple of years ago to exclude English actors from the American stage under the Alien Contract Law, but it was a failure. The public demand English actors, for they use better English, do not speak with the American twang, and on the average have a higher social position and are better educated than those who are born and brought up in the States.

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CANADA has not, so far as I am aware, sent forth any phenomenal actors. It is true that Albany sings in operas, but it is for her wonderful voice, and not for her acting, that she is so justly renowned. Miss Nita Caritte, of New Brunswick, is winning a name for herself by her acting in London. Some day Canada may emulate Sweden, the country which produced Jenny Lind. A sketch of the life of this marvellous songstress has just been published, recalling the delirium she created when she came to England and threw London completely off its balance. It was at a time, too, when the majority of people looked upon theatres as so many temples of Satan. People, however, went to hear her who would otherwise never have darkened the doors at the opera. Before we can hope to produce in Canada any operatic stars we must offer more facilities for developing latent talents. Why should we not organize a dramatic club at Trinity? At Trinity, Hartford, one has been in existence for years, performing ordinary plays for the benefit of athletics and affording great pleasure both to the students and hosts of their friends.

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THE other day I went to view amateur Canadian Art as exemplified at the spring exhibition of the Women's Art Club in the Yonge Street Arcade. Not being a professional critic, I can merely state the impressions the paintings made upon me, and which of them I liked best. The light in the room was hardly strong enough to show off the pictures to advantage. There were a number of good roses done in oils, particularly "Mexican Olla and Winter Roses," and those painted by M. H. Reid. A realistic if somewhat mundane drawing was one of "Apples and Grapes." A pretty sketch was entitled "Over the Roofs,"—a winter scene of some snow covered roofs and a church

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