

contemplate the history of even petty transactions of a like character, on the part of our national government, or of the several state governments, it seems impossible to believe that any inducement should ever draw the American people, traditionally jealous of the enlargement of governmental powers, on to the adoption of such a measure." Professor Fawcett, an eminent English economist is, if possible, more strongly opposed to the nationalization of the land than Professor Walker.

Speaking of the duties of property prescribed by conscience, the preacher said there was only one rule and it was a very simple one—that, in the use of those things which we possessed, we should regard ourselves as being merely the stewards of God. Whatever we possess we hold from Him, and are bound to use it according to His will and for the purposes which He has sanctioned.

Passing over points of interest in the replies to correspondents, we note one remark as to the assumption which underlay much of the objections which had reached the preacher. That assumption was the equality of all men. "Had not one man," it was asked, "a right to be as rich as another?" Well, it was not quite easy to answer such a question; it was not even easy to understand it. But, supposing a man had the right, how could he be hindered from taking lawful means of realizing it? No other means could be thought of, and how would he set to work? he or society? This, at least, might be said: Men were not naturally equal. Men never had been equal, and it did not seem quite easy to find any way of making them equal. Would it not be well for them all to study the Golden Rule: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them."

DR. BOURINOT'S LATEST WORK.*

THE author states in his preface to this most valuable and eminently useful treatise, that since the publication of his great work on Parliamentary Procedure some years ago, "he has been in constant receipt of enquiries on various points of order that have arisen from time to time in municipal and other meetings, and has consequently seen the practical necessity that exists for a relatively short treatise that is directly adapted to the special wants of municipal councils, public meetings and conventions, religious conferences, shareholders' and directors' meetings, and societies in general." Dr. Bourinot points out that in the practice of many societies and public bodies in this country, some confusion appears to exist with reference to the true meaning and object of "the previous question," and of such motions as "to lay on the table," "to postpone definitely" or "indefinitely," and "to reconsider," which are drawn from the procedure, not of our own legislative assemblies, but of assemblies in the United States. These matters of difficulty and confusion are clearly and tersely explained by Dr. Bourinot. The work will fully meet the needs of those who are immediately interested in the methodical progress of business, and wish to understand "the principal rules and usages that should guide the proceedings of public meetings of all kinds." Dr. Bourinot has divided the work into two chief parts: First, a statement of the leading rules and principles of parliamentary procedure which lie necessarily at the basis of the proceedings and deliberations of all public assemblies and societies of this country. In the second part is found an application of those rules and principles to the proceedings of Public

Meetings, Societies, Conventions, Church Synods and Conferences, Companies' Meetings, and Municipal Councils.

By this excellent book the distinguished author has still further increased the debt of gratitude owed him by the Canadian world. We have examined the work from cover to cover, and the large knowledge and infinite pains and care displayed throughout, the attention to detail, and the clearness with which the points are put forth are eloquent of a master hand. There are many places that we had marked for special notice; but we doubt if quotations, unless more extensive than our space allows, would do justice to the work. We can only commend it most cordially and without reservation to the study of all those interested in the conduct of public meetings. And what intelligent man is not interested in the subject?

MONTE CARLO.

BY C. S. MAC INNES, M.A.

MONACO, Monte Carlo. What thoughts and recollections the mere names bring up! Though to those who have not yet visited this brightest among bright spots in the Riviera, the suggestions recalled may be somewhat hazy ideas about the smallest principality in the world, the fame of the scenery, the renowned casino (which if he "feel strongly," he will characterize as "a gambling hell") and the witchery of the gaming tables which lure on to fortune or fatality. A journey, in which the slowness of the train is forgotten in the charm of the scenery, marred only by frequently recurring tunnels which obscure, though it be only for a moment, the glorious rocky coast, lapped by the limpid blue waves of the Mediterranean, has brought the traveller from the city of Columbus to Mentone, rich in invalids and lemons. Thence but a few more miles round the same grand shore, and past the sloping hills, which are tropical in their vegetation, their palms and fruits, when the lusty cry of a porter announces that the train has reached our destination. From the station a hydraulic elevator will at once take those anxious to reach the Temple of Fortune into the Casino garden; those less hurried or meditating a longer stay will make their way to one of the magnificent hotels which here abound, the accommodation being perhaps the most luxurious in Europe. The prices are certainly an inducement to hasten at once to the Casino to obtain the wherewithal to pay the bill which is perhaps rendered the larger for the majority, as some never return to the hotel, but settle all their accounts in some quiet corner of the beautiful gardens. After wandering under the palm trees and enjoying the perfume of the rich flower beds, or strolling on the terrace with its grand outlook over the still and sparkling expanse of blue, and the headlands, some clear and well-defined, others shrouded in the haze of distance, on the coast line that stretches past Cannes and Nice to Marseilles, let us enter the building in the centre of the gardens, striking, if not beautiful, with its somewhat Turkish style of architecture.

On entering we are shown into an office on the left where we first obtain our permission of admittance—for which no payment is required (it will probably cost us dear enough later on), but which is in the form of an invitation. This allows us to make use of the splendid writing and reading rooms, where every periodical may be found, and (by paying for seats) of the theatre and concert rooms of the Casino, where during the season the greatest performers may be seen and heard. This invitation is not, however, granted at once. The officials are as curious as they are incredulous, and must be fully satisfied of age, occupation, etc., before they hand out the pink ticket, which must be

* Procedure of Public Meetings: A Canadian Manual. By J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., D.L., Clerk of the House of Commons. Toronto: The Carswell Co. 1894.