

as would a child. Though of a gentle, affectionate, and somewhat timid disposition, he was withal very tenacious of his opinions, and was ever ready to do battle in defence of his views, and did not take too kindly to opposition in any form. As a young man he was hungry and thirsty for knowledge, influence and fame; and it was quite natural, with his heart full of hope and his brain full of ambition, that he was eager his name should be frequently found among communications to the press, and not surprising that while still young he soon attracted the notice of scientists, who eventually paved the way to what proved to be his pet science and life work—astronomy and weather forecasting. With these few words of personal tribute, I give below a more extended notice of Mr. Smith's life.

Mr Smith was born at Canonbury, London, England, on September 12th., 1852. He was the youngest son of a family descended from three famous races, namely, King Alfred's West Saxons, the Covenanters of Scotland, and the Huguenots of France. Owing to sickness, his routine education ended at 12 years of age (1864), after which the world became his school. Between 12 and 21 he devoured every scrap of knowledge that fell in his way. He thus learned many things, including astronomy, meteorology, occultism, rhyme, modelling in clay, illuminating, freehand drawing and entomology. At thirteen he was an adept at modelling, obtaining "honorable mention" at the Metropolitan and Provincial Industrial Exhibition, held in the Agricultural Hall, London, in competition against all comers. Later, he took prizes for freehand drawing, antique lettering and pen and ink drawing in England and Canada, his "Genealogy of Princess Louise" and "Voyage of Jacques Cartier" at the Dominion Exhibition of 1880 having drawn the attention of H. R. H. the Princess Louise and His Excellency Lord Lorne. He made an exhaustive collection of Canadian and British Diurnal Lepidoptera (butterflies), and was for some years a member of the Entomological Society of Ontario. Beginning to write verse in England during the agitation for and the passage of the "Representation of the People" bill (1867-8), he took the popular side with Gladstone and Bright, and remained steadfast to the Liberal cause both in England and Canada. He was also a Prohibitionist.