



REVIEW AT OTTAWA 24TH MAY, 1867.

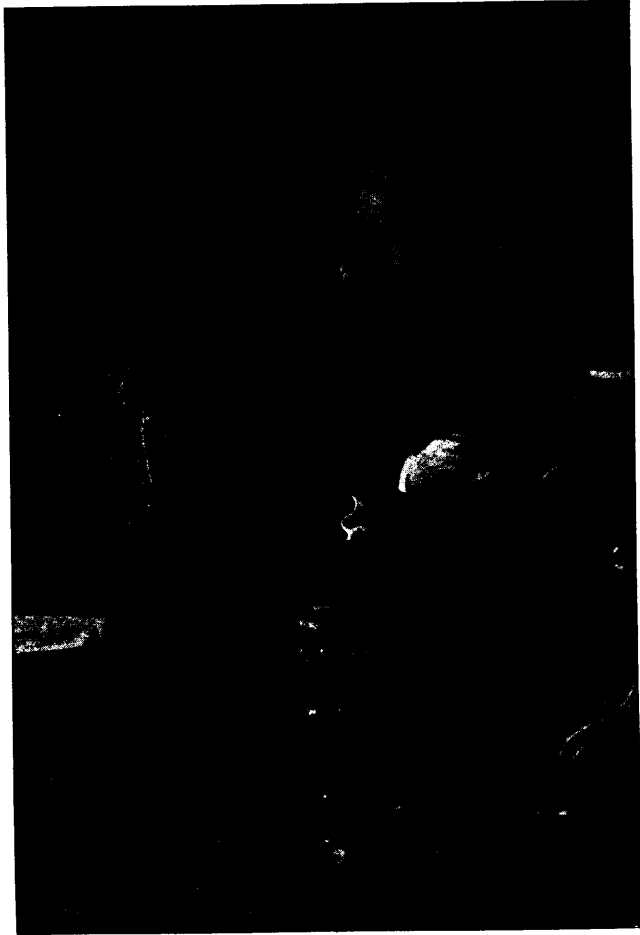
Our engraving represents one of the largest and most important military displays ever held in the capital. As will be seen, it was held on the square in front of the Parliament Buildings, then recently completed. The Brigade was composed of the following regiments:—H.M. 100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Campbell; the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. G. A. Forrest (four batteries); the Civil Service Rifle Regiment, under the command of Major C. J. Anderson (six companies); the Victoria Rifles of Canada (Montreal), under command of Lieut.-Col. Hutton. These latter formed the third side of the square; unfortunately they are not seen in the view. Colonel McDougall (afterwards Sir Patrick McDougall, K.C.B., and General in the Army), Adjutant-General of Canadian Militia, was in command of the whole force. Since that parade two of the regiments who took part have been disbanded, viz., the Garrison Artillery and the Civil Service Rifle corps. The photograph from which this engraving has been made is in the Military Museum, Ottawa.

THE LATE ALEXANDER WORKMAN.

It falls to the lot of few men to live so long and win so great and sincere regard from their fellow citizens as did the late Alexander Workman, of Ottawa, who died on Dec. 12th, aged 93 years and seven months. His death was the result of paralysis. By the citizens of Ottawa he is remembered as one who in its earlier years played a leading part in its affairs, who afterwards became a successful merchant in the growing city, and who always devoted his best energies to the advancement of the general good. The late Mr. Workman was a native of Durragehy, County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born on May 28, 1798. At the age of 21 he married Mary Abbott, of the same place, and on April 20th, 1820, they sailed for Canada. For many years, in conjunction with his brother Benjamin, he conducted a school in Montreal, and they numbered among their pupils many who have since risen to place and power in the affairs of the Dominion. Removing to Ottawa, he resided there for upwards of fifty years, for forty-five years being a successful hardware merchant, as head of the firm of Workman & Griffin, from which the latter retired some years ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Thos. A. Workman, a nephew of the gentleman now deceased. In civic affairs the late Mr. Workman was a councillor of old Bytown in 1851 and 1852 and again in 1859; and for three years (1860-61-62) filled with great ability the chair of chief magistrate. A strong supporter and friend of public schools, he was a trustee from 1840 until 1860, being chairman of the board during 1852 and following years. A gentleman of philanthropic disposition, he leaves a record of kindly and generous acts during a long life. He was a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, a life-long abstainer, and a warm advocate of temperance. Of four children only one survives, Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Gemmell Hall, of Perth, Ont., who was with him throughout his last illness.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., LL.D.

Mr. John Ruskin, M.A., LL.D., the most famous of England's writers on art subjects, is a native of London, where he was born in the year 1819. His education was received at Christ Church, Oxford, where he won the Newdigate prize in 1839. He studied art under Copley Fielding and Harding. He first entered the controversial field of art literature as the champion of Turner, whose paintings were then little appreciated, and who had been sharply criticised in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The result of Ruskin's effort was the production of Vol. I of "Modern Painters," which in spite of keen criticism attained a wonderful success. The first volume appeared in 1843. Four others were added before 1860, he having meanwhile spent some time in Italy. "Modern Painters" was republished in 1888. In 1849 he had issued "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and between 1851 and 1853 "The Stones of Venice." These also have been reprinted, the former in 1880 and the latter in 1886. In 1887 he published "Hortus Inclusus; Letters



THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL COFFIN.

from Mr. Ruskin to the Ladies of the Thwaite." He has written extensively on economic and other subjects and more recently has been issuing at intervals an autobiography. Mr. Ruskin has been a voluminous and brilliant writer, and has profoundly influenced the art of England. A "Ruskin Society" was established in London in 1881, with a view to making more intense and widespread, through study, the influence of his works. This society possesses thirty volumes of the author's works, presented by himself.

THE LATE COLONEL WILLIAM FOSTER COFFIN.

The late Colonel William Foster Coffin was born at Bath, Somerset, England, November 5th, 1808, and was the eldest son of Major Coffin, who served 25 years in the British army. Colonel Coffin was educated at Eton College. He came to Canada in 1830, and studied law in the office of the Honourable C. R. Ogden, Attorney-General of Lower Canada. At the expiration of his legal studies he became a member of the Bar in Montreal. His public services were various. He held the following appointments,—that of Assistant Civil Secretary, Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Police for several years. In 1842 he was appointed Joint Sheriff of the District of Montreal, which he held for nine years. From 1858 to 1878 he was Ordnance Lands Agent and Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands. He died at Ottawa, January 28th, 1878, in the 70th year of his age. During his residence in Montreal he raised a corps of Light Infantry, also a Field Battery of Artillery. These efforts caused him much fatigue and expense. This last corps is still in existence. Colonel Coffin left a widow, one son and four daughters, two of whom have since died. Now, for a few words about Colonel Coffin's grandfather, John Coffin. He was present at the siege of Quebec when Montgomery fell, and to his courage and good organization is to be ascribed the repulse of the rebels and the saving of Quebec. He was born in Boston, Mass., and came to Canada at the time of the revolution. Being true to his flag, he preferred sacrificing his property than his loyalty to his king and country. One of his daughters married her cousin, Sir Roger Hailes Sheaffe, Bart., who fought at the battle of Queenston Heights when Brock fell. Sir R. H. Sheaffe

died in Edinburgh many years ago. To students of Canadian literature, Col. Coffin is known for his admirable history of the war of 1812, published in 1864, under the title of "1812—The War and its Moral." Of the many histories of that struggle, the work just mentioned is incomparably the best, both in style and in mention of hitherto unpublished incidents. Unfortunately one volume only was published, leaving the many stirring events of the campaign of 1814 still to be recorded. In addition to the work just mentioned, Col. Coffin contributed largely to various periodicals on historical and military subjects.

An excellent story is commenced in the December number of "The Land We Live in," our valued Sherbrooke contemporary. The tale is entitled "That Boy Jack Weir of Ours" and deals with a phase of the Rebellion of '37, about which very little has been published—the operations of the Provincial Cavalry on the Stanstead frontier. One of the best of these corps—the Queen's Mounted Rangers—is the regiment in which the writer makes his *dramatis personæ* do duty. There is a Charles O'Malley twang about the story that is very attractive. For a monthly periodical, however, the instalment given is far too short.

The publishers of "The Quarterly Register of Current History" deserve credit for their enterprise in getting up such an useful publication. No. 4 recently to hand contains an excellent *resume* of the history of the world for the past three months, with illustrations of the principal persons referred to; as a rule they are very good, but the Empress of Germany has excellent ground for a libel suit. Canadian matters are briefly but intelligently treated, although the mention of the growth of the national debt, without a statement of the still greater growth of assets and material resources, seems odd. The "Register" deserves hearty support, epitomizing, as it does, the doings of all nations, and forms an excellent work for reference. It is published by the *Evening News Association*, Detroit.