



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Those who retain a vivid recollection of the visit to America some thirty years ago of the boyish-looking young fellow to whom half the continent—socially, if not politically—paid homage, will receive a startling proof of the rapidity with which time flies on noting that on next Monday the Prince of Wales will attain his fiftieth year. On the minds of many who saw him here and who have never seen him since, the recollection of his fresh young face and slim figure is vividly impressed. But time has materially changed that face and figure, and he is to-day, physically, as in other respects, an excellent type of an English gentleman. To reach the half century and be still only the heir apparent is a most unusual experience in the history of British princes; and while we wish many more years of life to his Royal mother, we venture to hope that before long Her Majesty will permit her eldest son to assume at least part of the responsibilities of sovereignty. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was born at Buckingham Palace, on the 9th of November, 1841, and on the 4th of December following was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; he was baptized at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on the 25th of January, 1842. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Edinburgh University; from the first of these he received in due course the degree of D.C.L., and that of LL.D. from the two latter. In 1860 he was appointed a Colonel in the army, and that year made a state visit to Canada, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm; the tokens of welcome were of the most elaborate nature, and all classes vied with each other in doing him honour. He subsequently extended his tour through part of the United States, travelling unofficially, and under the name of Baron Renfrew, one of his many titles: he received a hearty welcome from the great bulk of the American nation, and festivities on a most elaborate scale were held in his honour. On his return home he studied law, and was called to the Bar on the 31st of October, 1861. Two years later he married the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark; she is worthily considered one of the handsomest and most popular women in the English speaking world. The Prince visited India in 1877, and was received with great ceremony by the native princes. He and the Princess of Wales visited Ireland in 1885, and received a cordial welcome; since that year he has not left home except for short visits to the Continent. He is a Field Marshal in the army, and Colonel-in-Chief to a number of regiments. He is thoroughly in touch

with the ideas of the day, and is very liberal in his views. All important events that occur in the Kingdom have their formal beginnings under his auspices, as the representative of the Crown. Everything tends to indicate that when he succeeds to the Throne he will take as active a share in the direction of state affairs as is constitutionally permissible; and it is altogether probable that the greater personal interest he will then take in the control of the land and sea forces of the Crown—now suffering from the civilian mismanagement inseparable from the present state of affairs—will tend to a marked improvement in the *personnel*, equipment and strength of both branches.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The description of this church, which was prepared to accompany the engravings which appear on pages 450 and 451, is unavoidably crowded out, but will appear in our next week's issue.

REV. ABBE LAFLAMME.

This clergyman, who was recently elected to the honourable position of President of the Royal Society of Canada, was born on the 18th September, 1849, at St. Anselme, County of Dorchester. He entered the Seminary of Quebec in 1862, and graduated from the Arts course in 1868. In the same year he began the study of theology, receiving his degrees in 1871. In October, 1872, he was ordained priest, and in the following year became a Doctor of Theology. The Rev. Abbe's duties have been almost exclusively academic. While still an undergraduate, he was, in 1870, appointed Professor of mineralogy, geology and botany at Laval University, and soon became an authority on these and similar lines of scientific thought. In 1877 he attended a course of lectures on geology at Harvard University, and four years later went to Paris with a view to further study of the same science. There he was appointed a member of the "Societe Geologique de France." The same year he published a "Manuel de Mineralogie et de Geologie," a work highly spoken of by scientific men. On the formation of the Royal Society of Canada by the Marquis of Lorne, in 1882, the subject of our sketch was chosen to be one of the first members, and has taken a very prominent share in the doings of that organization. He was subsequently elected President of Section IV.—Geological and Biological Sciences—succeeding this year to the still more elevated position of President of the Society. A noteworthy result of the last meeting was the Rev. Mr. Laflamme's address, delivered at the public meeting held in the Queen's Hall. It was a masterly effort on "University Extension," a subject now attracting attention among literary folk. The most favourable comments on the address were expressed by those who were present; it has been translated into English by Dr. Kingsford and published by him in pamphlet form. It is without doubt the best Canadian treatise on the subject. With so skilled a scientist, and so accomplished a *litterateur* as Professor Laflamme at the head of the Society, it is more than likely that its career of usefulness will receive a great stimulus.

OUR ENGRAVING

VICTORIA, B.C.

On another page appears a general view of Victoria. The issue of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, June 21st, 1890, contained numerous views and a great deal of interesting matter concerning this flourishing Pacific coast city. The population of Victoria in 1863 was 6,000; in 1886, 14,000; and it is now about 23,000. This rapid growth in population is accompanied by a proportionate development in industry and commerce, architectural beauty, educational facilities and all that makes for mental culture and refined pleasure, as well as material growth. Victoria is a city which all Canada as well as the Pacific province may regard with just pride.

THE M. A. A. A. GROUNDS.

In their annual report submitted on May 10th, 1887, the Ground Committee of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association noted that it would be the last report of the old grounds. In their report of May, 1888, the Board of Directors stated that the site for excellent new grounds had been fixed upon at the extreme west end of Dorchester street, and the same purchased in December, 1887, at a cost of \$45,000, of which \$15,000 was to be cash down. The work of grading was commenced in May, 1888, and finished in July. A cinder track, three laps to the mile, was then laid out, leaving the playing part of the field 600 feet long by 430 feet wide. Fences were put up and a grand stand and club house erected, the latter 100 x 38 feet in dimensions. On May 29th, 1890, the grounds were formally opened. In their report of May, 1890, the directors stated that the total cost to date was: cost of grounds, \$45,000; club house, \$5,400.05; stands and fences, \$9,896.06; levelling, grading, track laying, etc., 9,416.49—or a total of \$69,712.60. During 1890 and the present year further improvements were made, and the to-day the grounds of the M.A.A.A. are probably not surpassed for situation, convenience and general equipment by any on the continent. The grand stand, of which a good view is given in our engraving, will accommodate with ease over 3,300 persons.