

of your cordial support in assuring the success of this exhibit, in view of the importance of appearing with advantage in this universal competition, and of making known the working of our school law and the results achieved by our educational institutions.

"I have only to recall the great exhibitions of Paris, London and Chicago to be satisfied that by combined effort we may in 1900 prove ourselves worthy of the flattering marks already bestowed upon us, and win new encouragement to promote the progress of instruction among us.

"The higher educational establishments, I think, should review their history, state how their teaching staff is made up, and give the number of pupils attending. They will also mention their branch establishments, even those outside the province. Photographs of the buildings, interior and exterior, might be included among the exhibits.

"I need not remark that it is important to have our works judged in their *ensemble*. Our higher educational houses will collect specimens illustrating the excellence of their courses of study, such as philosophic dissertations, scientific compositions, Greek and Latin theses, literary productions, etc.

"I shall ask the convents and other girls' schools to furnish specimens of pupils' needle-work, embroidery, etc."

The death of Dr. William Kingsford, the historian of Canada, brings pause to a life-work which coming generations of Canadians may study with more keenness than the Canadians of to-day. His ten volumes of Canadian history form a crowning glory to a long career of usefulness in other spheres of labor than the literary, though the literary spirit must have been present in his work. George Eliot used to say that the possibility of living a long life without leaving a

footprint behind as a permanent memorial was always an injury to the man or woman who had within them the throbbing of genius. The faithful worker in behalf of posterity must feel at times the same agony, and it is pleasant to think that Dr. Kingsford, whose literary industry and faithfulness have long been recognized, had for years the satisfaction that his work would live after him. To the teacher Dr. Kingsford has been a true friend—to the teacher of the present and the past—and it may help us to appreciate his industry all the more, to read of his earlier career as an unobtrusive citizen, laboring for his bread and butter, when public recognition had not yet come to him. It is a long and weary road to the goal of fame, and even yet Dr. Kingsford's work has escaped the attention of Canadian readers in the hurry and bustle of our modern ways of looking at literary talent. Kingsford's History is an example of how little of the pecuniary reward there is in the task of the Canadian literary man. It was not without difficulty that a publisher could be found to take hold of his great work, and the number of subscribers, even after full recognition has been given by the critics to the excellence of his volumes, is phenomenally small. When will Canada turn the corner in this matter of literary appreciation of her sons' and daughters' literary gifts? Britain was once called a nation of shopkeepers, but Canada may well be called a nation of newspaper readers, and publishers and authors may write as they may about copyright and the legislative evils that lie in the way of a Canadian author earning an honest livelihood through the efforts of his pen, but as long as the present literary apathy of the people prevails, the author will have to look for "ways and means" in a direction away from the publishers' till. The following is an account of Dr. Kingsford's career,