

most successful agriculturists whom we already have, and with this experience the work of organization could be completed without delay—almost at once, were it deemed so desirable—all the time the farmers being advantaged by the publication of the experiences of those particular men. The idea of the Council would be to exclude amateur farmers, or those who do not make their living from the soil, from carrying off the prizes thus offered, the amateur farmers receiving honorary distinctions also created under the Act. There can be no doubt that such district agricultural competitions would have an extraordinary and beneficial influence and would popularize the best methods of agriculture. In a word, such competitions as these would make known who are our best farmers, and their lands would themselves thus become models for the entire province. Their methods could be readily studied and imitated, since all their details would be published in the reports of the judges, while parish exhibitions, which are quite as desirable, could be made more generally available, there being devoted to them the sums at present expended on county shows.

### LITERARY NOTES.

Professor Henry Nettleship has undertaken the editing for Messrs. Sonnenschein of Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities.

"Another's Crime," a dramatic romance of real life, by Julian Hawthorne (from the diary of Inspector Byrnes, Chief of the New York Detective Force), has been commenced in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. will have ready shortly a translation of Viktor Rydberg's Teutonic Mythology, edited from the Swedish, with notes, etc., by Rasmus B. Anderson, U.S. Minister at Copenhagen.

Mr. Charles Charrington, who, with Miss Janet Achurch, made such a hit in "Devil Caresfoot," is about to give a series of special morning performances at the Vaudeville Theatre, commencing on the 18th, of "The Love Story," by Pierre Leclercq.

Mrs. Lucy Toulmin Smith has translated a most interesting work on "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages," by Dr. J. J. Jusseraud, counsellor to the French Embassy in London. It sheds much light on the rural life of England in the fourteenth century.

Professor Mahaffy, who is chiefly known by his works on Grecian history and literature, has turned his attention in another direction. His latest volume is an account of "A Tour through Holland and Germany." There is a good deal in it concerning Dutch and German art.

Mr. Walter Besant's new story, "For Faith and Freedom," deals with Puritan life in England in the seventeenth century. There is in it an interesting account of Monmouth's rebellion. The characters are well portrayed, there is no lack of incident, and the work is likely to enhance the author's reputation.

The Canary Islands are always interesting to ethnologists on account of the survivals found there of the curious old native race, the Guanches. Mr. Charles Edwards, who is known by an entertaining book on the Island of Crete, has traversed a good part of the Canaries on horseback and gives the results of his discoveries and observations in a volume which is highly commended.

A new and important work on Americanisms has just been brought out in London. The author, Mr. John S. Farmer, has been collecting information on the subject for years, not only in the United States, but in British America and the West Indies. The book is "privately printed" for the author, and the price places it out of the reach of all but well-to-do students. It is, in fact, an *édition de luxe*.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. have in the press a volume of "Essays and Addresses," by Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, late Fellow of University College, Oxford. The subjects discussed are chiefly of a social, religious or philosophical character. Mr. Bosanquet has also edited for the same publishers a translation of Dr. Schaffle's "Quintessence of Socialism," a summary of Socialist doctrine which has been translated into every European language.

The prospectus of "The Marlowe Memorial" has been issued, with Lord Coleridge as chairman, and Lord Tennyson, Lord Lytton, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. J. R. Lowell, Canon Fremantle, Messrs. Dowden, Garnett, Grosart, A. W. Ward, H. D. Trail, A. Lang, A. C. Swinburne, Henry Irving, and others, as members of the committee. The proposal is to erect a work in sculpture—the scope and character of which must depend upon the amount of money subscribed—to the memory of Christopher Marlowe, at Canterbury. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Sidney L. Lee, 26 Brondesbury-villas, London, N.W.



THE LATE HON. THOMAS WHITE, M.P., MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.—We have a melancholy pleasure, in presenting our readers, in this issue of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, with a fine portrait of the late Hon. Thomas White, M.P., Minister of the Interior. To many of our readers who look upon those pictured features, they will recall happy hours spent in instructive intercourse with one of the ablest, the most patriotic and the most genial of our public men. In this city no face was, until 1885, more familiar or more welcome on the platform, in the business resort or the social circle than that of Mr. White. Never were the resources of a gifted mind and energetic spirit placed at the disposal of a community with more willing and complete self-surrender than that which characterized his career from his arrival in Montreal in 1870. He was then, in the course of events, brought back to his native place to take charge of the oldest and most important of Canadian journals. Though still a young man, he had at that time won, by conscientious devotion to duty, a reputation of which many might be proud as the crown of a long life's labour. Born in Montreal, in 1830, educated at its High School, he met, on his return, as joint proprietor and chief editor of the *Gazette*, with many old friends who had known him in boyhood. By name he was known to a much larger circle, for, although he entered Parliament comparatively late in life, he had for nearly twenty years been more or less intimately associated with all the great movements of the day—political, religious, educational. In the work of immigration he had taken an active part, and had only recently returned from a mission to Great Britain, which had a remarkable success. It was, indeed, the first effective attempt that Canada had made to convince the authorities at the metropolis of their debt to this great colony. How Mr. White came to be chosen for the task may be briefly explained. As most of our readers are aware, he came to Montreal from Hamilton, where, with his brother, Mr. Richard White, he had for several years conducted the *Spectator*. Before settling in Hamilton he had lived in Peterborough, where he was also engaged in journalism—the *Review* of that town having been founded by himself and Mr. Robert Romaine in 1853. From 1860 to 1864 Mr. White studied law in the office of the Hon. Sydney Smith, Q.C. The years of his residence in Hamilton were not the least industrious of his unceasingly active life. He soon became a prime mover in every undertaking that tended to promote the good of the city and district. There was hardly an enterprise of importance in Western Ontario as to which his counsel and co-operation were not requested. He was from the first an earnest worker in the cause of education. Even before he left Peterborough he had distinguished himself by his services in the Sunday school and by his efforts on behalf of temperance. Mr. White's friends know how consistent he was to the very last in urging by his own example the lessons of his eloquent words. Gradually, as the scope of his patriotic aims grew broader and more comprehensive, Mr. White had to leave some of his work to other hands, but his sympathies were ever strongly and unswervingly on the side of all moral reforms. The schools of Hamilton benefited not only by his ready advocacy, whenever there was call for a stimulating appeal to the public, but also by his generous help. He endowed the High School with a gold medal, which not a few who have risen to the front rank in the professions, in business or in politics, are proud to possess to-day. Railway extension had his warm support. It was his conviction that the Government should be more strenuous and persevering in establishing means of inter-communication, so that the country might be opened up and settled with all possible despatch. He was one of the most earnest promoters of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce line. But the object which, more than any other, perhaps, he had at heart in those distant years was to divert the stream of British emigration from the United States to our vast and rich unoccupied areas. Again and again he represented to the authorities the loss that Canada was sustaining in the sturdy farmers and labourers that passed her by to seek a home among strangers under an alien flag. It was only natural, therefore, when it was decided to send a commissioner to England to plead with the Government and people there for at least a share of the thousands that left the British shores, that Mr. White should be chosen. Before setting out a banquet was given in his honour by his fellow-citizens of Hamilton and Western Ontario. In speaking on that occasion, the mayor, Mr. O'Reilly, said that Mr. White had become a beneficent power to young and old, rich and poor. And as Mr. White had been in Hamilton, so was he all through his fifteen years in Montreal. Ever ready to speak, to write, to work for whatever good cause might need his services, he was constantly in demand, and his handsome, genial and inspiring presence was always welcome. Montreal will never forget him. He was nearly being one of our representatives in Parliament. Fate proved adverse, but he, nevertheless, was ever true to Montreal's best interests, and never lost faith in the grand destiny awaiting her. The period during which he was identified with the city's life was a period of wondrous development. To recount his services in the press as a member of the local and the Dominion Board of Trade, and in connection

with the various phases of manifold progress in which Montreal shared and sometimes anticipated the advance of the Dominion, would be to write the history of that period. Essentially loyal to his convictions, no man laboured more strenuously than Mr. White to bring about the change of administration that occurred in 1878. In the new Parliament elected in that year he had a seat, as a member for Cardwell—a seat which he held with acceptance till his lamented death. The Conservatives of that county did honour to his memory, and to the sterling, but less known, merits of his son, when they elected Mr. R. S. White, his successor in the editorship of the *Gazette*, to fill his place as their representative. We will not undertake just now to review Mr. White's parliamentary career. Seldom does it happen to a member of the House of Commons to have so large and varied an experience of public affairs before taking his place on the floor of the House. For more than twenty years before his election Mr. White had been one of the leading men of his party. In 1867 he was a candidate in South Wentworth for the Ontario Legislature. In 1874 he stood in Prescott County as a candidate for the Dominion Parliament. He was twice defeated in Montreal by majorities so trifling that his friends could not but deplore what seemed to be his persistent ill-luck. But Mr. White never lost heart. Those who saw him on each of those days of crisis, when the returns were announced to him had more reason than ever to admire a man whom no rebuff of fate could dismay. The enthusiasm with which they honoured him when, at last, his sorely tried patience was rewarded, took public shape in a dinner at the Windsor Hotel. The journalists of Montreal, without regard to party allegiance, united in presenting him with an address on that same occasion, and seven years later, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior, his colleagues of the press gave him a banquet at which Liberals sat side by side with Conservatives. Nor, indeed, was it among the members of the profession which he adorned and to which he was so warmly attached that Mr. White was esteemed by those whose views differed from his own. The whole community in Montreal, as in Peterborough and Hamilton, in earlier, and in Ottawa in later years, honoured him for talents and virtues of a high order and of a diversity rarely encountered in the same person. In early life he must have been a hard student to amass such a fund of information on all subjects of human interest. He had mastered the history of education and knew all the details of our own complex yet harmonious system. He was well read in literature, and his wonderful memory, cultivated thoroughly by the habit of attention, made him ever quick and accurate in quotation. His lecture on "Hood" gave a glimpse of one of his intellectual phases with which the public was far too seldom brought in contact, but to which those who met him at his own fireside were no strangers. His knowledge of economic questions was far-reaching and masterly. Only after long study and deep thought did he arrive at the conclusion that for a country situated like Canada the only hope of industrial and commercial progress lay in Protection. On religious and social subjects his opinion had been formed with like deliberation. A moderate son of the Anglican Church, his intimate acquaintance with parliamentary methods made him an authority on the proceedings and debates of the Diocesan and Provincial Synods. He was always chosen when it was necessary that the Church in Canada should be represented abroad, having served as delegate to the congresses and conventions of the sister body in the United States. In works of charity and benevolence he was untiring all the years of his manhood. But, when the history of these our times comes to be written, it will be the glory of Thomas White that he sacrificed himself on the altar of his country's service. The portfolio that was entrusted to him in the early fall of 1885 was that of a department that demanded the energies of three men instead of one. Probably none but those who shared with Mr. White in the administration of the affairs of the Interior during the thirty months or so that he was at the head of them have any idea of the constant strain which so much work and so much responsibility imposed on an earnest, conscientious, self-sacrificing man of Mr. White's rare type. Of all the tributes to his memory the most pathetic to those who knew the truth as to the degree of his devotion were those published in the Northwest press. From Algoma to Port Arthur, and on to Regina, Prince Albert, Battleford and MacLeod—through the whole length and breadth of that vast region which he had done so much to organize, to tranquillize, to render prosperous and contented and hopeful—there was but one testimony. Every district claimed him as its peculiar friend. Years before he dreamed that the journey and the knowledge gained by it would be of any practical service to him Mr. White had visited the Northwest to see for himself the wonders of which he had heard so much at second hand. Trudging on laboriously in cumbrous conveyances over roads that were mere trails, sheltering himself from storms beneath his wagon where now the tourist luxuriates in palace cars, gathering by observation and question all that he could learn of the country and its prospects, he came back stored with information which, as journalist and legislator, he found extremely useful. But when he took charge of the Interior, he was determined to see it all over again, to mark the changes that had taken place, to satisfy himself as to the situation of settlers, Indians and half-breeds, to hear what grievances had to be redressed, to penetrate to the very core of the existing unrest, and, having ascertained its source, to devise and apply the necessary remedy. How Mr. White wrought for the two years and a half of his administration, so wofully cut short, the *Prince Albert Times*, the *Saskatchewan Herald* (Battle-