

all the arrangements, and thanked Mr. Struthers and his colleagues for their courtesy, the vice-regal party left for Binscarth Farm.

BINSCARTH STOCK FARM.—This fine establishment is about half a mile from the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. On the arrival of the vice-regal party the settlers on the farm and from the Silver Creek settlement were drawn up in perfect order in front of Binscarth House (see engraving) and cheered His Excellency, who alighted from his carriage, ascended the veranda and was presented with the following address, one of the shortest and neatest on the trip, read by Mr. G. L. Smellie:

To His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada:
May it Please Your Excellency:

The residents of Binscarth and of the country immediately surrounding it desire to welcome you to their district, and assure you of their loyalty to their country, to the Crown and yourself as Her Majesty's representative, and to express to you their happiness and contentment in the knowledge that success has already rewarded their efforts, and in the belief that they are the pioneers of a country which is destined in the near future to become great in agricultural wealth, and in all that tends to elevate a nation.

We wish Your Excellency a successful and enjoyable journey, which we feel confident can result only in promoting the welfare of our land.

On behalf of the settlers,

G. L. SMELLIE.

In returning thanks His Excellency said he beheld the evidences of interest and as the Queen's representative he was bound to recognize the way her name was received. When he wrote Her Majesty he would represent the devotion they entertained for her crown and throne. Having expressed his appreciation of the praiseworthy activity and remarkable success of the settlement, His Excellency, in the midst of the most enthusiastic cheering, wished them God speed. The party was then conducted to the extensive stock stables, overlooking the pretty little Silver Creek valley. Prince Arthur and other scions of noble Durham blood were paraded before the party, who were surprised to find such grand cattle here. When the carriage passed the house again, the crowd struck up God Save the Queen, which was acknowledged by those in the carriages baring their heads. A long procession of carriages and wagons was then formed, and with flying colours escorted Lord Stanley to the station and gave him a parting cheer. Binscarth House, which is shown in our engraving, is a capacious two-storey building, well adapted for the home-stead of such a farm.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RECEPTION AT SALT COATS, MANITOBA.—The tour of the vice-regal party through the prairie province has been a succession of pleasant surprises both for Lord Stanley and his friends and for the people along the route. There were circumstances in the political situation both in the older provinces and in the North-West which tended to cause a certain amount of apprehension lest His Excellency's trip just now might turn out inopportune. It was also remembered that New Canada had been somewhat spoiled by previous viceroys, and the successors of statesmen like Lord Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne and the Marquis of Lansdowne, had by no means an easy task before him when he threw himself upon the good will of the Queen's lieges in the great North. But His Excellency's simple kind-heartedness and honest unaffected desire to put every one whom he met perfectly at ease proved irresistible. The advent of the distinguished visitors was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm. The addresses abound in expressions of loyalty and of contentment. Lord Stanley had not, indeed, to be told in words that the population through whose domain he passed was one of the most prosperous and happy in the Dominion. He was charmed with the country, which he found by no means the monotonous flat which it is sometimes represented to be. The weather was, in the main, favourable, sometimes, for days together, veritable Queen's weather. Not the least interesting features of the trip were those which marked the visit (September 27) to Saltcoats and its vicinity as depicted in our engravings. The journey was made on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. At Birtle the train delayed only long enough to take in water. At that point Inspector Constantine, of the North-West Mounted Police, in full uniform, and Major Phipps, of Wolseley, who had been a brother officer of the Governor in the Guards, in their earlier days, boarded the train and accompanied him west. The grand valley of the Assiniboine River soon came in view, and the tranquil beauty of the scene impressed every one, as the train crossed the iron bridge and climbed the opposite bank. A quick run was made past Langenburg and Churchbridge, and the terminal village of Saltcoats came in sight at 14.50. A guard of the North-West Mounted Police was drawn up at the station. An address was read by Mr. Leamond, M.L.A., in which His Excellency and Lady Stanley were welcomed to that part of the Dominion, with which, it was hoped, they would be favourably impressed. The experience of the people of Saltcoats was to the effect that the region which His Excellency had honoured by his visit was well fitted to support industrious and frugal agriculturists with small capital, who may be dragging out an existence in the older and more crowded countries, fighting against heavy rents, taxation, bad seasons and low prices. The address was signed by Joel Keaman, M.L.A., Thos. McNutt, T. Ptolemy, James Sharpe, J.P., R. Ewart, H. E. Halliott, William Walley, A. B. Lander, A. B. Paul, A. E. Burke. His Excellency's reply was marked by sincerity, good sense

and cordiality. He was glad to see that the country was being settled by colonists of the right stamp, not by men who had been failures at everything and everywhere else. Progress was visible all around, and industry, energy and thrift were unmistakably present in the appearance of the whole community. After His Excellency had thanked them for their kindness to himself and courteous remembrance of Lady Stanley, and acknowledged their loyalty to the Queen, which gave him very real satisfaction, Capt. Muir, Messrs. Boulton, Burke, Wood, Arnold, Walley, Banks, McNutt, Ptolemy, Lander and others were presented.

THE CROFTER SETTLEMENT.—After receiving the address at Saltcoats (September 27), His Excellency and his party were conveyed in carriages (see engraving) to the Crofter settlement. The country through which they passed is rolling with much scrub and thickets. The new grade at the end of the M. & N. W. Railway was passed, where settlers were working on the contract which the company generously let for the purpose of giving them employment. After a drive of about ten miles a halt was made at several Crofters' houses, which were closely inspected by the whole party. These little dwellings, an example of which is given in the engraving on another page, are constructed at a cost of about \$66 each, and are a marvel of accommodation at that price. The interior (see engraving) is in one large room, occupied for all purposes. Some of them are already plastered. They could not be induced, however, to adopt the original plan and sink the floor in the earth a couple of feet. His Excellency asked the Crofters many questions as to their condition, and evinced the liveliest interest in their success. The railway management have gone to great pains to help them in every way, Mr. A. F. Eden, the land commissioner, doing all he can to forward their fortunes and improve their lot. One old weather-beaten patriarch, John McIvor, attracted special attention, his homestead showing extra signs of care and comfort. Some of the settlers have brought heirlooms (literally) from beyond sea. For the type of some of these our readers are referred to the engraving on another page of a venerable loom brought from the island of Harris. The Russian style of dwelling, of which Mr. Eden showed His Excellency a good example, is built of clay and wattles and is well suited for protection against the rigours of a northern winter. Mr. Villiers, of the *Graphic*, (see engraving) who accompanies the vice-regal party, as correspondent of that journal, took a sketch of it. Its exterior, interior and the fire-place and oven which serve for warming and *cuisine*, are shown in our engravings. The party returned to Saltcoats late in the evening after a thoroughly enjoyable digression and prepared for the journey to Russell.

CHAS. BREWSTER, L.D.S.—Dr. Brewster was born in Canada. He was taken to England in infancy and returned to Canada as a boy and took up permanent abode here. He was for seven years a student and associate of the late Dr. C. M. Dickinson, one of Montreal's most successful dentists, and a former pupil of the distinguished Spooner. Dr. Brewster was the first practitioner to break loose from the trammels of secrecy of the old school, and made his office, when a young practitioner, a rendezvous for pleasant and profitable gatherings of the profession. He originated the successful protest against the bestowal of prizes at provincial exhibitions for mechanical dentistry, a movement which effectually stopped the unprofessional custom throughout the whole of Canada. He was the father of the movement which led Dr. Day, of Kingston, in 1868, to carry out for Ontario a proposal, publicly made seven years before by Dr. Brewster, for the incorporation of the profession. He was one of the charter members of the Quebec incorporation (1869), and has been for 21 years unceasingly in office on the Board of Trustees and Examiners, and Examiner on Chemistry and Anæsthetics. He has been a most invaluable member of the profession, and at the last meeting felt he had earned the right to retire. Canadian dentistry in its progressive movements must always be associated with his name. Dr. Brewster is an L.D.S. of Quebec, and a registered dentist of England.

DR. CHAS. F. F. TRESTLER, L.D.S., by his own desire, vacated his office as president of the board, having been one of the charter members, and continuously on the board since its organization. He studied medicine under Dr. I. B. C. Trestler, his father, who was the chief promoter of a special asylum for the insane, and was its first doctor before the removal of the asylum to Beauport, and also under Dr. J. G. Bibaud, being admitted in 1852. He then studied dentistry in New York, and began practice in Montreal in 1857. To him much is due as one of the founders of the dentist organization. He presided at the dentist convention of the Connecticut Valley Dental Association, held a few years ago in Montreal, and at the banquet of the Quebec Association recently held at the Windsor Hotel. One remarkable feature of his practice has been, that though he has administered chloroform and nitrous gas thousands of times, he never had an accident.

W. GEO. BEERS, L.D.S.—Dr. Beers was born in Montreal. He was the first secretary of the Dental Board, a position which he held for nine years. He was president for three years, and was elected president for the ensuing term, and was one of the charter members. He founded, published, and edited the first dental paper established in Canada—*Canada Journal of Dental Science*—as a monthly. This he continued to do for five years. He is now editor of its successor, in its first volume, *Dominion Dental Journal*, published in Toronto. Besides editing the Canadian journal, he is foreign correspondent for Canada of the

International Dental Journal, of Philadelphia; L.D.S. of Quebec; L.D.S. of Ontario; registered dentist of England; corresponding member of the Odontological Society of New York; Odontological Society of Great Britain; Odonto-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; member of the British Dental Association, etc. He has contributed largely to British and American literary magazines and the newspaper press, chiefly on Canada and professional matters.

H. E. CASGRAIN, D.D.S., L.D.S., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Dr. Casgrain was born in L'Islet and practises in Quebec. He was one of the charter members and was very influential in assisting the various legislative efforts. His father was seigneur of L'Islet, and Lieut.-Governor Letellier was his cousin. He is related to the Hon. Dr. Chas. Casgrain, Hon. Judge Taschereau, Hon. Elisée Dionne, Hon. Hector Langevin, etc. He has held office as a member of the Board since 1886, and is Examiner on Dental Surgery. Dr. Casgrain is well known for his many ingenious inventions in and out of his profession, and several of the former have been patented. He is assisted in his office by his wife, who enjoys the distinction of being the first lady in Canada who has become proficient in operative and mechanical dentistry.

DR. S. GLOBENSKY, L.D.S.—This gentleman was born in St. Eustache. He was a student of his present partner, Dr. Trestler. His grandfather, Dr. Charles A. Globensky, practised medicine and surgery in the last century in this city, and was well-known as one of the very few who also practised all the dentistry that was known at the time. Dr. Globensky was elected a member of the Board in 1886, and became Examiner on Mechanical Dentistry and Metallurgy. He was instrumental, with his brother, Mr. A. Globensky, advocate, in securing the passage of the amended Act of Incorporation, after legislative efforts extending back over twenty years. He succeeds Dr. Brewster as treasurer of the Board. He was appointed Lecturer on Practical Dentistry in Victoria Medical College last year.

L. J. B. LEBLANC, L.D.S.—Dr. Leblanc was born in Montreal. He was educated at the Jesuits' College and at St. Hyacinthe, and completed his course with the late P. Garnot, well remembered as one of the most successful teachers in the city. He was a student of Dr. M. Jourdain, formerly of Montreal, who had been a pupil of the eminent Delabarre, of Paris. Dr. Leblanc was elected a member of the Board in 1880, succeeding Dr. Beers as secretary, and has been ever since in that office. He is Examiner on Dental Pathology, Therapeutics and Materia-Medica. His position as secretary of the Board entails an everyday attention and a knowledge of both languages, and no one could possibly give more conscientious care to his duties. He was appointed some years ago by the Faculty of Laval University dentist to the Notre Dame Hospital. He presented the college with an interesting collection of physiological and pathological anomalies.

A LITTLE FREEHOLD.—This is a charming picture of a scene familiar to English students of woodcraft. Generation after generation just such little families have had their homes amid the sheltering branches of just such monarchs of the forest. A happy family it is. Parents and children live in a harmony and contentment which it is good and pleasant to see. Looking at the group thus dwelling cosily together, trusting to the protection of kind mother nature, and fearing no harm, we cannot but deplore that the world which contains such little blissful corners, is a world of constant war, of men at war with their humbler fellow-creatures, and the latter at war with each other, of battlefields drenched with blood and of untold anguish, 'neath the weight of which all creation groans for deliverance. But our squirrels are happily ignorant of all this dismal lore, and, remembering the poet's oft-quoted words, we almost envy them their Eden. The painter is S. J. Carter.

GOLDEN GRAINS.

We are what we are. We cannot truly be other than ourselves. We reach perfection not by copying, much less by aiming at originality, but by consistently and steadily working out the life which is common to us all, according to the character which God has given us.

True repentance can only take place in consequence of just views of things sufficiently impressed upon the mind by careful reflection; and since it is not a momentary operation, but a fixed character that is wanted, it is, in reality, but very little that can be done at any one particular time.

The Church Army has recently decided to employ not only working women as its mission nurses, but ladies of education. The duties will be somewhat similar, seeking to tend the suffering and to evangelize the masses at home and in India. Some of the mission nurses have signified their desire to go to labour among the lepers in India.—*Churchman*.

In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution, and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse; and one had consumption. Within six months after they had abandoned the use of tobacco, one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year.—*Medical Journal*.