

lows, as they are called, are very apt pupils. Their religious creed is very simple and is said to be summed up in the phrase: "Directly me die, me jump up white feller," while their sense of the ludicrous is exceedingly strong.

The objects of interest and of beauty in Australia are many, the most prominent to a visitor being, perhaps, the public gardens. They are said to be the loveliest in the world, and no cost is spared in retaining the services of the most eminent horticulturists, ornament being considered more than profit and flowers than fruit trees. In the Adelaide Gardens trees from all parts of the world are gathered together, many of the rarest kinds, while the flowers with which other countries are familiar as exotics, here luxuriate as in their natural home. The Oleander towers and spreads in pink pale glory; the crimson hibiscus glows amongst the bananas. Passion flowers, blue, purple and scarlet, hang in careless festoons among the branches. The air is laden with perfume. Every variety of flower, shrub and tree may be seen, while avenues of dense evergreens invite the weary wayfarer to shade and rest.

The situation of the Sydney Gardens gives them an almost inconceivable charm. The ground slopes from the city to the sea, with inclining leaves, flower beds and an endless variety of tropical flora. Tall Norfolk Island pines tower darkly upwards, and grand walks wind for miles among continually varying landscapes which are framed by the openings in the foliage of the perfumed shrubs.

The Eucalyptus (gum-tree) bush of Australia is very interesting to travellers, and most of them see far more than they desire of it. Mile after mile, day after day, you ride on through the forest, with a tree, on an average, every ten yards. If you keep in the valleys, you see nothing but trees; if you climb up a mountain, you see nothing but—more trees. It is easy after such an experience to realize the terrible madness that comes over one who is lost in the bush; and indeed it seems almost incredible how any one can find his way about or know exactly where he is. As a matter of fact, Burke and Mills, the well-known explorers, perished of hunger within a few miles of their plant of provisions. It is said there is one thing a man must speedily learn who is riding through the bush, and that is, however fast he may be going, and however thick the timber may be, never to attempt to guide his horse clear of the trees. The way in which an old stock-horse shaves the trees with just a couple of inches to spare, at racing speed, is sufficient to make the hair of an inexperienced rider stand erect with terror.

But it is not alone in finding his way through pathless forest, that the native Australian shows his remarkable memory. It is stated that the stockmen (and it seems almost beyond belief) who may have 12,000 cattle to look after, ranging over some 400 square miles of country, and being added to at the rate of 3,000 head a year, know them everyone by sight, and can even remember the most of those which they may have seen during the preceding ten years.

Amongst the most dangerous of the trials which these hardy pioneers, in what may be called the backwoods of Australia, have to encounter are the poisonous snakes and reptiles. There are in particular five kinds of snakes, all more or less deadly, and some reaching the length of nine or ten feet. It is said that the death-adder's sting is fatal, as no antidote has yet been found. A small black spider, about the size of a pea, with a brilliant crimson spot on its back, is also well known, its bite causing the most intense agony, and, if not fatal, often resulting in paralysis or insanity.

Toronto. J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

The Society of Medallists has awarded its first prize of £25 to Mr. H. Fehr for a model of a medal commemorating the defeat of the Spanish Armada, having on the obverse a bust of Queen Elizabeth, and on the reverse St. George slaying a winged figure, symbolical of the Armada, and surrounded by other figures representing Fame and Eolus. The second prize of £10 was awarded to Mrs. Vereker Hamilton for a medal bearing on the obverse a portrait of Captain J. Montith Hamilton, and on the reverse a hunter carrying stags' heads in a basket. These medals and a selection of others included in the competition will be exhibited, by kind permission of the directors, at the new Gallery, Regent street, during the summer exhibition.



THE VERY DEAN CARMICHAEL, M.A., D.C.L.—This distinguished clergyman, whose portrait we present to our readers in the present number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, was born and partly educated in Dublin. Having studied theology, he was admitted successively to deacon's and priest's orders by the late Dr. Benjamin Cronyn, Bishop of Huron. His first charge was to the rectory of Clinton, Ont., where his eminent abilities as a preacher were early recognized. When Dr. Sullivan, now Bishop of Algoma, and for some years assistant minister of St. George's Church, Montreal, was, in 1870, induced to resign the latter position, in order to accept the charge of an important congregation in Chicago, the Rev. Mr. Carmichael was invited to fill the vacancy in Montreal. His eloquence, earnestness and pastoral assiduity quickly won the respect, his amiability and geniality the affection of all who came in contact with him in his new sphere of labour. In the pulpit he spoke with a power that impressed the minds and with a sympathy that gained the hearts of his hearers. In the Sunday-school he exercised a supervision which bore fruit in constant increase, till, in the training of the young, St. George's took the lead in Montreal. Under Mr. Carmichael's fostering the Young Men's Association grew into a most helpful agency in connection with the mission work of St. George's, and, morally and intellectually, became one of the most fruitful organizations of its kind in the Canadian Church. Temperance reform was one of the special features of social helpfulness to which Mr. Carmichael gave his energies, and in the crusade against the crying evil of our time he has had a most active and successful share. He was among the first of the clergymen of his own communion to take a decided stand on the side of total abstinence. It was with sincere regret that his many friends, not only in his own parish and communion, but in the general society of the city, learned his decision to leave Montreal, when he assumed control, as rector, of the important Church of the Ascension, Hamilton; and when Dr. Sullivan, who had returned to his old congregation in 1879, on Dr. Bond's election and consecration as Bishop of Montreal, accepted three years later the responsibilities of the Missionary Diocese of Algoma, the people of St. George's lost no time in asking Canon Carmichael to take the vacant pastoral charge. As Rector of St. George's and Dean of Montreal, Dr. Carmichael occupies a position of leadership in the Anglican Church and the Protestant community of this great city for which he is admirably adapted. Taking part in all good movements, a devotee of science, a man of letters, an effective platform speaker, an interesting and instructive lecturer, Dean Carmichael is as fine a type of his class as the Anglican Church in Canada or anywhere can produce. Of his published writings some are exegetic, as his treatise on the Prayer-book; some controversial, as his pamphlet on the Plymouth Brethren; some touch on the supposed conflict between religion and science, as his able criticism of the evolution theory, entitled "Design and Darwinism." He has contributed some valuable essays to the magazines and has some right to the title of *alumnus musarum*. His lectures, which are always worth listening to, cover a wide range—history, biography, literary criticism, science. For some years past the Dean has devoted much study, thought and effort to the reconciling of the three chief Protestant churches—the Presbyterian, the Methodist and his own. He published his views in a learned and lucid exposition of the main points of agreement under the title of "Organic Unity of Christian Churches." This volume, which has reached a second edition, was not only well received, but has not been without practical results; for it can hardly be doubted that the recent convention at Toronto, to which Dean Carmichael was a delegate, was inspired, in part, at least, by the arguments and tone of his *ecumenicon*. "Blessed are the peacemakers."

THE REV. JOSEPH WILD, M.A., D.D.—On another page our readers will find a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, who is probably one of the most widely known of Canadian clergymen. "The Talmage of Canada," as he has been called, was born at Summit, Lancashire, England, on November 16, 1834, and was the youngest of five children. His father, the Rev. Joseph Wild, was a stalwart Christian of the old type, while his mother was instrumental in influencing her son to adopt the ministry. In 1855 Dr. Wild left England, landing at New York with no friends to meet him and but little money in his pocket. Visiting Canada, he decided to remain here, attaching himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hamilton being his first preaching station. After a year's service there he attended the Boston Theological Institute, where he remained several years. Returning to Canada he occupied pulpits at Goderich, Orono and Belleville. At this latter place he filled the chair of Oriental languages in Albert University, and by lecturing and otherwise raised \$20,000 in aid of that institution. In 1872 he accepted a call to the Union Congregational Church, Toronto. His success during his thirty years of the ministry has been exceptional. For eight years his capacious church in Toronto, which holds nearly 2,500, has been far too small to contain the crowds that surge around the entrance on Sunday evenings. His sermons are read around the world, being printed *verbatim* in the *Canadian Advance*. He thus preaches to a very large audience, scattered over every continent of the globe.

Four volumes of his sermons have been issued which have had a large sale. His success lies in the fact that he strongly believes what he preaches; that he is liberal and broad-minded in his views, and that he keeps abreast of the times by dealing with current events from a Christian and a biblical standpoint. As a speaker he is eloquent by reason of his splendid voice, his readiness of speech, and the directness and force with which he puts his arguments. He is certainly one of the most influential and successful preachers of the Gospel in Canada to-day and a good specimen of a "self-made man."—*Com.*

CROWS' NEST PASS, TURTLE MOUNTAIN.—This is a fine view of that border scenery of which Dr. G. M. Dawson gives us so many striking glimpses in his "Report of the Geology and Resources of the Region in the Vicinity of the 49th Parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountain." Of the chief feature in our engraving Dr. Dawson says: "Turtle Mountain . . . is a broken, hilly, wooden region, with an area of perhaps twenty miles square, and slopes gradually upwards from the plain around it, above which it is elevated at its highest points about 500 feet. It appears to be the culmination westward of the hilly drift region, and forms a prominent object when viewed across the eastern prairie from the contrasting sombre tint of the foliage of its woods. From the west it can be seen from a distance of forty-five miles, and when thus viewed has really much the general outline of the turtle shell. It is bisected by the 49th parallel." Again: "Forming, as it does, a more or less thickly wooded area, which may be estimated at over 300 square miles, it cannot but be a valuable nucleus for the utilization of the surrounding treeless plains, serving as a supply of fuel and building material, and as a refuge for wintering stock which during the summer has been herded at large over the prairie. Though the elevated and broken area of the mountain is pretty nearly equally divided by the line, the northern half is more uniformly covered with woods and probably embraces two-thirds of the forest area." This latter portion receives a more abundant rainfall than that of the surrounding country, and much of it consists of good soil well fitted for agriculture. The mountain is not without historic associations, having been the headquarters of the Sioux who took refuge on Canadian territory after the Minnesota massacre. The peculiar configuration and colour patterning to which the mountain owes its name are well brought out in the picture. The ruts of the buffalo of past generations may still be seen between the mountain and Pembina river. The water of the ponds is generally sweet. The wood is chiefly poplar and the tendency of the forest to reclothe itself is shown by thickets of the seedlings of that tree. The pass may be identified without difficulty.

THISTLE LACROSSE CLUB TEAM, QUEBEC.—This club is one of the oldest lacrosse clubs in the Dominion, and some of the finest exponents of the game in Canada to-day have been recruited from its ranks. Among these are "Joe" Kent, "Jack" Burke, "Ned" Burns, "Billy" Anderson, "Jim" Hunter, the Kennedys and a host of others. It is due entirely to the Thistle's energy and persistent endeavours that athletic sport has been kept going at all in the Ancient Capital, and the fine grounds of the club on Grande Allée are a monument to the enterprise and pluck of its members.

THISTLE TUG-OF-WAR TEAM, QUEBEC.—Though averaging a little over 155 pounds, this fine team can claim, among its achievements, the victory over the famous St. Louis Lacrosse Club team in a pull on the turf. The Thistle, nevertheless, suffered defeat at the hands of the same rival in a pull on cleats last winter, owing, it is alleged, to a misinterpretation of the rules—the Thistle, having practised standing erect till the word "go" was given, whereas the St. Louis, being well set down, secured, by superior strength, an advantage in the drop of over 15 inches. This, however, the Thistles reduced to 1½ inches before the expiry of the time limit. Immediately afterwards the St. Louis was re-challenged by the Thistle, but the latter declined to pull and so forfeited the championship of the district by default. That proud distinction is now held by the Thistle team.

THE CANOE ASSOCIATION'S MEET AND CAMP, HORSE-SHOE ISLAND, LAKE COUCHICHING, NEAR ORILLIA.—Perhaps there is no sport that is becoming more popular and furnishes better exercise than that of canoeing. At the present time it is only in its infancy, but it is a healthy and promising infancy. Ever since McGregor cruised in the famous "Rob Roy," canoeists in Canada as elsewhere have continued to increase in number, and now there is not a town or city of any importance in the Dominion or the United States which has not its canoe club. The American Canoe Association consists of four divisions—the Northern (which meets in Canada), the Atlantic, the Eastern and the Central. In all there are over two thousand members. The Western Association, which did much toward promoting the sport, and meets at Ballast Island, near Cleveland, is a distinct association. It has fine meets at which "pot-hunters" find some capital prizes. The Toronto Canoe Club, an engraving of which can be seen on another page, was organized about six years ago. Its membership was very small at first and there were but three canoes. Mr. Hugh Neilson, the club's first commander, was elected three years in succession. The club house was not up to the mark until two years ago, when they bought two water lots and erected a handsome club house, costing over \$4,000. To-day the club has a membership of over a hundred and there are about seventy-five canoes. Two of the fastest sailing canoes in Canada belong to the and whose paddlers have yet to be beaten. There are several photo-