

diately he is known to be censured and his paper subjected to ill-natured criticisms. He has no thanks for his labored patience, but blame if he is not faultless. He is certain of one of two things—forgetfulness or censure.—*Exchange.*

—*T. W. Robertson.*—Thomas William Robertson, the distinguished dramatist, and author of "Society," "Ours," "Caste," and other comedies, died in London, on February 3rd, at the age of forty-two. His plays are ten in number, and are among the best and least objectionable which the dramatic art of England has produced in this century. The London *Examiner* said of them, in a notice just before his death:

"Mr. Robertson has done more than any living writer to improve the condition of our drama. Cynical critics are fond of telling us that his plays are not of the highest order, and draw comparisons between him and such men as Sheridan and Goldsmith, greatly to his disparagement. We freely admit all the faults that can be found with Mr. Robertson's pieces, and the fact that he is not equal to our great comedy-writers of past times; but he has manfully waged war against the conventionality and vulgarity of our stage; he has given us dramas which, if they are slight in plot and treatment, are at least works of art, carefully composed, and full of refined feeling and imagination. The theatre which is especially associated with these pieces has become in its way quite a school of acting, and actors and actresses from other theatres unconsciously drop stagey tricks and mannerisms when they appear on that stage. In addition to this, Mr. Robertson has tempted to the theatre many persons who seldom or never went, and has taught a large portion of the play-going public to look for and enjoy naturalness and refinement. Signs of this improvement in public taste have been clearly shown on many occasions during the last two or three years. Old conventional business, which was wont to set the house in roar, has been met by an ominous silence or even hisses, and the indifferent reception which some of Mr. Robertson's pieces have met with was, in great measure, owing to the lessons he himself had taught."

—*The German Cæsar.*—William I. is Emperor of Germany; Sovereign and Supreme Duke of Silesia and of the county of Glatz; Duke of Saxony, of Engern and of Westphalia, of Gueldre, Magdeburg, Cleves, Juliers, Berg, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Calubes and Wender, of Mecklenburg and Grossen; Prince of Rugen Paderborn, Halberstadt, Munster, Minden, Cammin, Wenden, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, Moers, Eichsfeldt, and Erfurt; Lord of the countries of Rostock, of Stargardt, Lauenburg, Butow, Hargerloch, and Werstein; King of Prussia; Grand-duke of the Lower Rhine and Posen; Burgrave of Nuremberg; Landgrave of Thuringia; Margrave of the Upper and Lower Lusace; Prince of Orange, of Neufchatel, and of Valengin; Count of Hohenzollern; Count-prince of Henneburg; Count of Ruppin and of the Marche of Ravensburg, Hohenstein, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Lingen, Sigmaringen, Wehringen, and Pymont.

The Crown-prince, on ascending the throne, will add to the above titles that of Honorary Doctor of the University of Bonn.

—*Ex-Rulers in Europe.*—There is rather a long array of ex-rulers now living in Europe. Their names, including some who had never more than nominal tenure of their thrones with the time "when they went out of business," are as follows:—Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden (1809); Count de Chambord (August 12, 1830); Duke Charles of Brunswick (September 16, 1850); Count de Paris (February 24, 1848); Duke Robert of Parma (1859); Grand-Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany (1860); Duke Francis of Modena (1860); Francis II of Naples (February 13, 1861); the Widow of King Otho of Greece (October 24, 1862); Duke Adolphus of Nassau (1866); King George of Hanover (1866); The Elector of Hesse (1866); Princess Carlotta, Ex-Empress of Mexico (1867); Isabella, Queen of Spain (1869), and Napoleon III. (1870).

—*Literature in Italy.*—Italy publishes 723 newspapers. In Florence alone, 101 periodical publications find sale—there being a daily average of 35,000 copies. In the province of Milan, 93 appear either daily, weekly, or monthly; in Turin, 73; in Naples, 47; in Genoa, 37. The Florence *Opinione* circulates a daily edition of 10,000. The *Italie* (French) has 6,000 subscribers.

—*Parish Registers.*—Perhaps the best way to show that parish registers are worth some care will be to give an example or two of the curious scraps of interesting information which Mr. Waters obtains from them. Let us take the question of baptismal names. The Italians were the first to give more than one name in baptism. Out of Italy there are no examples found earlier than the sixteenth century. In Italy we have several examples of earlier date. Charles Robert, King of Hungary, was born in 1292; Æneas Silvius Picco-

lomini, Pope Pius II. was born in 1405. It was Catherine de' Medici who brought the fashion into France, christening her second son Edward Alexander. Mary Stuart followed her example, giving her son the names Charles James. Before the middle of the sixteenth century, Mr. Waters has found but one instance of an Englishman bearing two names—this was Henry Algernon, fifth Earl of Northumberland. But as at that time Christian names were always saints' names, it seems unlikely that the Earl was christened Algernon; probably he adopted the nickname of his famous ancestor, William Alvernons, or "Will with the moustach." The first certain examples of double names are those of Queen Mary's godsons—Anthony-Maria, Edward-Maria, &c. The rarity of the practice appears from the fact that of the 2,222 students admitted to the Inner Temple between 1571 and 1625 not one had two names; and Camden, the antiquary, says, that he could remember only two examples besides the King, Charles James, and his son, Henry Frederic—namely, Thomas Maria Wingfield and Sir Thomas Posthumus Hobby. However, the fashion increased and developed itself; binomials became plentiful, and by and-by came a trinomial—no less a person than the good old king, George III., who was baptized in 1738 by the names of George William Frederic. This multiplication of names was laughed at in Goldsmith's fiction and in Selwyn's correspondence; but it soon occurred to the ordinary folk that names were to be had; for nothing, and that a tailor's son might have more than a king's; and Mr. Waters has found a Wiltshire entry, in 1781, to his effect—"Charles Caractacus Ostorius Maximilian Gustavus Adolphus, son of Charles Stone, tailor." The custom has grown to infinite absurdity—you may find princes and princesses in the "Almanach de Gotha" with from a dozen to a score names each. The poor little rogues must surely have their names whipped into them in their babyhood, else would they never remember them. The question is, whether, with an equal expenditure of "the tree with the silver rind," they might not have learnt the multiplication table. The use of surnames as Christian names seems to have begun about the reign of Henry VIII.; we have Lord *Guldford* Dudley, *Poynings* Heron, *Besil* Fettiplace, *Peyton* Monins—the last a lady. This was a Protestant custom, however, unknown before the Reformation. In these days it is sadly abused: we have *Clinton* Smith, *Howard* Smith, though the paternal Smith is unconnected with any Clinton or Howard. Previously, baptismal names had always been taken from Scripture or the calendar of saints; and this is noticeable in contrast with the custom of our English ancestors before William of Normandy's advent, who never used biblical names. Their names—Alfred, Athelstan, Ethelred, and the like—were of the vernacular and had meaning. Godgift (Godiva), for example, meant simply "God's gift"—the Theodora or Dorothy of the Greek. Lovelier name for woman, or more divinely significant, never will be coined.—*London Globe.*

Science.

—*New Medical School.*—A special meeting of the Corporation of the University of Bishop's College was held in the Synod Hall, Montreal, on Thursday afternoon last, His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The proposal to establish a Medical Faculty, in connection with the University, was unanimously adopted, and the following appointments made, viz: Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Obstetrics; William H. Hingston, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Professor of Surgery; A. H. David, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Francis W. Campbell, M.D., L.R.C.P.L., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine; E. H. Trenholme, M.D., B.C.L., Professor of Materia Medica. The remaining chairs will be filled shortly, and the new Faculty will open their first course of lectures next fall.

—*On Catching Colds.*—Dr. Symes Thompson, professor of Medicine at Gresham College, London, recently delivered a "Gresham" Lecture on catching colds. The following extracts will be of interest to our readers.

The prevention of colds is to be accomplished by keeping the skin in a healthy and vigorous state, so that it may at once resume its proper and normal condition when chills have been suddenly applied to it: then the internal congestions are avoided or removed simultaneously with the external contraction and stagnation. The habitual use of cold bathing in the early morning is one very powerful means to this end; it trains the vessels of the skin to rise vigorously into renewed action after the application of a chill. The relaxing influence of over-heated apartments should be avoided, because that saps the power of vigorous reaction; but, in cold weather, the utmost care should be taken to have the entire skin efficiently protected by warm clothing. The powers of the system in periods prone to the production of colds, and most especially when the