

perhaps not so brilliant, a Chancellor as his quondam political chief. His recent defeat at Liverpool will probably be followed by his return for some "safe" constituency.

THE Canadian toboggan is growing apace in favour with the beaux and belles of New York and Boston. Tobogganing has, in fact, become as popular an amusement there as it has long been in the principal cities of Canada. And it is not confined to the centres of population, but is widely practised in rural communities throughout the Northern States. During the present season hundreds of slides have been erected in New England alone, and scores of others are now in course of erection. Coasting sleds are still, as formerly, imported from Quebec and Montreal in great numbers, but they are also manufactured by the thousand in New York City, and the demand far exceeds the supply. After this, who shall say that Canada has given nothing to the world?

SARTOR RESARTUS has been altogether outdone of late by a learned Swiss physician named Garre, who dubs himself a "scarpologist." Herr Teufelsdröckh merely professed to expound the philosophy of old clothes. The scarpologist interprets every phase of a man's character by the shape of his old boots. He claims that in nothing is human folly and frailty so truthfully delineated as in the method of wearing the covering for the feet. He has discovered the interpretation of every pedal peculiarity, and if he is furnished with a pair of old boots or shoes he can indicate the character of the wearer with unerring precision. If you find a man whose pedal covering first wears away at the outside edges and toe-caps, beware of him, for he is a murderer at heart, and if he has not already been guilty of murder it is merely because the opportunity or inducement has been wanting. The question presents itself: will the learned Doctor be the founder of a school? Shall we be afflicted with a succession of scarpological lecturers who will hold examinations, and who, after manipulating the cast-off boots of their patrons, will give charts of character graded on a scale of 1 to 10? The subject opens up a wide field of inquiry.

THOUSANDS of persons in all parts of the world will hail with delight the intelligence that a distinguished French physician has discovered a remarkably successful mode of treating that much-dreaded disease popularly known as consumption. The discoverer is a Dr. Bergeon, of Lyons, who is recognized throughout the French provinces as a physician of great learning and high professional standing. He has for many years made a specialty of the treatment of the various forms of phthisis, and his reputation has extended to Paris. His method consists of diurnal injections of carbonic acid gas, in combination with sulphuretted hydrogen. The treatment is attended with little or no pain, and is said to have been productive of the most marvellous results, even in cases where the disease was of long standing, and where the structure of the lungs had been seriously impaired. Under this painless regimen night-sweats are arrested after a few applications, and the patient's cough

ceases to be accompanied by expectoration. In cases where the tubercular deposit is of recent formation, the progress of the malady has in almost every instance been speedily checked, and complete cures have been brought about within the brief space of three or four months. The ordinary medical practitioner will naturally be disposed to look upon the new treatment with incredulity until it has been fully tested, but the professors in the great hospitals of Paris have adopted the innovation, and are now experimenting with it—so far with the most gratifying results. Some of the leading medical authorities of America are so strongly impressed in its favour that they are moving for the introduction of it into the New York hospitals, where it will be fairly tested and reported upon. Should these experiments prove all, or even the half, that is expected of them, Dr. Bergeon will go down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, and many an emaciated consumptive will have reason to bless his name.

THE announcement in our first issue, to the effect that the editor of ARCTURUS would be glad to receive and pay for original contributions to the various departments of this paper, has produced results which at least prove something for the literary activity among us. The number of stories, poems and discursive sketches received at this office during the past fortnight would, if printed, furnish out a library of fair dimensions. For the information of the senders, it may as well be announced that each contribution is numbered at the time of its arrival, and that it will in all cases be examined and considered in its turn. Some days will necessarily elapse between the time of receiving a manuscript and the time of pronouncing judgment upon it.

AMONG the numerous contributions to Jubilee Literature, *The Life of Her Majesty the Queen*, by Sarah Tytler, with an introduction by Lord Ronald Leveson Gower, is entitled to a due share of consideration. It contains a good many of the steel engravings which form a special feature of Virtue's publications, and a Jubilee Number has just been added, bringing the events of Her Majesty's life down to the current year. The publisher of the Canadian edition is George Virtue, 10½ Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE was in his day recognized not only as a poet and essayist of lofty range, but as an authority on the highest departments of politics. In his *Table-Talk* may be found the following deliverance on the Irish Question, which is of special significance at the present time:—"I am quite sure that no dangers are to be feared for England from the disannexing and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils that have been, and will yet be, caused to England by the union. We have never received one particle of advantage from our association with Ireland, whilst we have in many most vital particulars violated the principles of the British constitution solely for the purpose of conciliating Irish agitators, and of endeavouring—a vain endeavour—to find room for them under the same Government. Mr. Pitt has received great credit for effecting the union; but I believe it will sooner or later be discovered that the manner in which, and the terms upon which he effected it, made it the most fatal blow ever levelled against the peace and prosperity of England. If men could learn from history, what lessons it might teach us! But passion and party blind our eyes, and the light which experience gives is a lantern on the stern, which shines only on the waves behind us."