

not only will papers be read, but discussions will take place we have three departments, first the Young Peoples' Section, second, the Educational Section, and thirdly, the Philanthropic Section. Under the second we have questions like the following discussed:—What more can the American College do to help American life, University extension, College Discipline, Religion and Science, Education and Citizenship.

The subjects just named will furnish a good illustration of the usefulness of such meetings. On such topics there need be no clashing of opposed doctrines, whilst the members of one communion may learn much from the experience of others. Take, for example, the subject of College Discipline, in reality one of the greatest importance in the age in which we live. Here is a subject which has never been without difficulties. We are apt to imagine that those difficulties are the product of our own age, an age of impatience, irreverence, insubordination. Yet, if we are to believe the traditions which come down to us from the old universities and colleges, discipline was not universally in a satisfactory state in olden times.

At the general meetings we come upon such subjects as Recent Progress in Philanthropy, Christianity and Labour, Correlation of Intelligence, Religion and Morality—subjects of great and immediate interest and importance to all who have the wellbeing of society at heart. For example, the subject of Christianity and Labour, vague as such a formula may seem, brings us face to face with questions which are crying for settlement and which are in great danger of being settled in unchristian and irrational ways.

We are but touching upon the themes which will come up for discussion at the Congress, that we may give our readers some notion of what they may expect; and we would point out that whilst, undoubtedly, the great interest of the Congress will revolve around the prepared papers and speeches, the discussions may, in some respects, be of very high importance. Not merely the experts and the specialists can teach us, as they can, but the keen and cultivated critics who bring a practiced intelligence to bear upon the theories which may be promulgated.

There are many reasons which make us desirous and hopeful that great success may attend the meeting of the Congress. In the first place, we have our own honour as a city to maintain. It is of great importance that associations of this kind should come among us from time to time, and this cannot be hoped for unless we welcome them in a practical manner. It would be unworthy of our intelligence and our interest in human wellbeing and progress that we should show ourselves indifferent to such inquiries and discussions.

But apart from this, there is the unspeakable advantage of mutual counsel—the teaching and the learning which accompany such intercourse, and which can be gained in no other way. We are neither so vain as to imagine that we can learn nothing from others, nor so exaggeratedly humble as to believe we have nothing to teach. There never was an age in which men were readier to learn from persons of different opinions from their own. In respect of breadth we certainly do greatly excel those who have gone before us; and we may look forward to deeper and wider views of religion and education resulting from this readiness to believe that others besides ourselves have taught and learnt and can teach.

WILLIAM CLARK.

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The Hon. J. W. Fortescue has, at the request of the colonel and officers of the 17th Lancers, written a history of that famous regiment. It is about to be published by Macmillan & Co. in a single volume, illustrated with coloured plates of uniforms and accoutrements. It is an interesting fact that the raising of the regiment was intrusted by George II. to Colonel John Hale, who had fought under Wolfe at Quebec, and was chosen to bring to England the despatches which contained the news at once of the victory and of the death of his commander. The badge of the regiment—a death's head with the motto "Or Glory"—may be regarded as a perpetual commemoration of the death of Wolfe.

Sympathy.

Clorinda died this day last year;
And yet once more the sweet flowers blow,
As if in truth they did not know
How all that made their beauty dear
With her lies darkling down below.

Have they forgotten, then, how well
Clorinda loved to keep in spring
Calendar of their blossoming,
From the first primrose of the dell
Until the rose in June was king?

Have they forgotten how she'd place
Great pansies in her garden-plot,
With curious tulips in a knot,
And bid the daffodils do grace
Gold-crowned in many a shady spot?

Yes, they forget, and thou, O Earth,
An irresponsible mistress art,
That never for a breaking heart
Still'st the mad music of thy mirth,
Nor in our tears hast any part.

Academy. EDMUND K. CHAMBERS.

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The North-West Territorial Exhibition.

THE coming exhibition at Regina of products of the North-West Territories is, in many respects, a unique undertaking. The country itself is an exceptional country. It is little more than a dozen years ago that the vast and fertile region was thrown open to settlement, and the tide of immigration thus diverted from the United States to the extensive prairies that until then were the home of but few, beyond tribes of Nomadic Indians. The area of the four territories is much larger than that of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces combined, while up to now the population is not more than that of some of the towns in those provinces. About a dozen years ago the only products the North-West could exhibit were such as the Red Indian secured by his arrow or his rifle. All that is now changed. Small as is the population of the North-West, comparatively speaking, yet actually there are thousands of farmers on its plains, many towns have arisen on its bosom, and there are schools, churches, municipal institutions, railways, and all the other signs of a rapidly progressing civilization. The difficulties of inducing so sparse and scattered a population to haul their products over scores of miles of prairie to reach the railway track would have daunted a less skilful and persistent organizer than Lieut.-Governor MacIntosh, to whom, chiefly, almost entirely, the now assured success of the exhibition is solely due. His Honour recognized a great fact. He saw that to be successful the exhibition must be one for the people by the people, and very wisely, therefore, he took the people into his confidence. Mr. MacIntosh personally visited all the principal points in the Territories, and many of the minor ones, and thus aroused an enthusiasm in the affair surpassed only by his own. Indeed the people came to see that such an exhibition was precisely the thing that was wanted. The result is that the people of the North-West have become as determined to make the exhibition a success as has the Lieut.-Governor himself.

It was not long ere this determination affected the railway companies, who very generously agreed to carry all exhibits free of cost, and to convey passengers to and from the exhibition at remarkably low fares, an arrangement that applies to Ontario and Quebec, as well as to Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Territories. It was indeed felt that an event of such unique importance ought to be instrumental in bringing together the people from the East to make acquaintance with their fellow-countrymen in the West. Thus stimulated, farmers, ranchers, husbandmen, and agriculturists of every description have intimated their desire to send exhibits, as have also miners, lumbermen, fishermen, Indian trappers, and indeed every class of persons engaged in any way in developing the resources of the North-West Territories. The exhibition will thus be a complete reflex of the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine.

It has often been the boast of the North-West that the