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Periodicals.

The Nineteenth Century presents to its readers an unusually interesting number in the October issue. The subjects are numerous and varied, appealing, therefore, to one class or another of the literary public. Dr. Berdoo gives a medical view of the miracles at Lourdes; the Duchess of Sutherland contributes an entertaining sketch, "In Germany;" and the Marchese de Viti de Marco treats of the political situation in Italy, making a critical examination of the subject in hand. The present mining boom in London is commented on by S. F. Van Oss, who, in an able paper, thoroughly discusses the financial side of the mining market and of Rand finance. The writer finds the cause of the mining boom in the results of the period of stagnation in the money market from 1887-1890. Mr. Van Oss says:—"We are producing fresh capital, and we have so much of it that unless there is a constant out-flow to foreign countries we become glutted with 'money' to an extent which seriously reduces the yield of capital." Then he goes on to show how South African stocks, from results dependent upon this, began to attract attention. Frederic Harrison contributes a scholarly paper, "Ruskin as Master of Prose." After a careful analysis of the great writer's style, Mr. Harrison concludes, "Every other faculty of a great master of speech, except reserve, husbanding of resources and patience, he possesses in measure most abundant—lucidity, purity, brilliance, elasticity, wit, fire, passion, imagination, majesty, with a mastery over all the melody of cadence that has no rival in the whole range of English literature." In "The New Spirit in History" the mission of the historian is disclosed. "History is not only a science," says Mr. Lilly, "it is also an art. To be a great

historian one must also be a great artist. That incommunicable attribute of genius, creative or poetic power, is necessary to anyone who would make the past live before us." Mr. Lilly's paper will repay careful attention. The history of the past must always exercise a noticeable influence on life in the present, and, if only for that reason, historical study is all important. Mr. W. H. Mallock criticizes "The Religion of Humanity," in answer to Mr. Frederic Harrison. The Rev. Anthony C. Deane writes on "The Religion of the Undergraduate" "Easy-going agnosticism is the average undergraduate's creed," states Mr. Deane, and then considers the reasons for this, as found in the universities themselves. J. Gennadius, in a lengthy paper, discusses the proper pronunciation of Greek. Other contributors to this month's Nineteenth Century are W. L. Clowes, J. T. Bent, C. Kernahan, Lord Brassey, and Lord Playfair.

The Educational Review presents, as its first article in the October issue, an address delivered in July by James H. Baker before the National Educational Association at Denver. "We estimate a man's worth by his intellectual grasp, his aesthetic and ethical insight, and his power for action towards right and useful ends," says Mr. Baker. "If these characteristics make the ideal man they should be the ideal aim of education, and a study is to be valued as it best contributes toward developing them." These are the opening words and the keynote of the address, in which Mr. Baker gives his opinion as to the comparative values of different lines of study. Geo. T. Ladd, the eminent Professor of Philosophy in Yale University, contributes a thoughtful and instructive address on the essentials of a modern liberal education, pointing out that, although the curricula of educational institutions widely differ in regard to the studies necessary for a liberal education, yet all are practically "agreed as to the validity of a distinction between essentials and non-essentials." Mr. Ladd claims that the essentials are three groups of subjects, namely, language and literature, mathematics and natural science, and the soul of man, including products of his reflective thinking. There is an interesting paper by James L. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto, on the educational theories of Froebel and Herbart, in which the two systems are carefully compared. Wilbur S. Jackman writes concerning representative expression in nature-study. Walter Channing deals with the necessity and importance of physical training in childhood, drawing attention to the fact that the importance of this is not yet sufficiently recognized. The mental growth depends on the physical to a great extent, and the dependence of mental development on physical training is most clearly seen in the case of an idiot. "Approach the mind through the hand," says Mr. Channing, "and wait patiently for results which will pretty surely follow." Discussions, reviews of recent works, and editorials make up the balance of the October number.

Poet-Lore for October contains several entertaining and instructive articles, notably one on the critical work of Margaret Fuller, written by Carolyn B. La Monte. William G. Kingsland writes regarding the Poet-Socialist, William Morris. Mr. Kingsland says of him: "Supreme in our England of today as a poet, Mr. William Morris has likewise proved himself to be supreme as a worker; although he is artist and teacher, he is none the less a veritable doer and worker." Mr. Kingsland quotes extensively from letters on socialism written by the poet, in which he explains his views of the foundation and aims of socialism. Ella Adams Moore contributes a paper on "Moral Proportion and Fatalism in King Lear." There is a very pretty little story by Grace L. Cook, "Charles Pelham, Sportsman; His Holiday"; and H. E. Franklin treats fully of the blank verse in Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum." Other papers in this number of Poet-Lore are: "A Summer with George Meredith," by Edith L. Meneff; "Do Women Possess any Dramatic Ability?" in which woman as a dramatic writer is discussed; "The Modernism of Hafiz," and "Longfellow's Hiawatha," an article well worth perusal.

The October Contemporary Review is a good number. In "The Japanese Constitu-

tional Crisis," the political debates in Parliament are summarized. Professor Sayce calls recent archaeological discoveries to witness that, in opposition to "higher criticism," the art of writing was known in the days of Moses, and that one alleged impossibility of his having been the author of the Books of Moses is refuted. The Rev. Dr. T. M. Lindsay deals with "The Unity of the Church in Modern Times," and the Rev. H. R. Haweis writes concerning "The New Clergy." The Rev. W. Bonar, in comments on India, notices the lack of sympathy between the ruling classes and the natives, a lack which is hurtful both to the governors and the governed. Papers are also contributed by Miss Julia Wedgwood, Lieut. C. H. Knolly and the Countess Cesaresco.

Macmillan's Magazine for October contains, among other instructive articles, a well considered paper on "The Ethics of Translation," the writer trying to show how necessary it is for a translator to take into consideration the personal opinions and the environment of the author with whom he is dealing. A merely literal translation is worth nothing from a literary standpoint. Splendid historical reading is to be found in a paper on the career of Alexander Hamilton, the real author of the Constitution of the United States. There is also a short, but comprehensive resume of the causes which led to the occupation of Italy, evidently written in consideration of the recent celebration in Rome.

Temple Bar has an interesting description by Mr. Harrison Barker, of the Finistere coast, and of the fortifications that defend Brest. Miss Broughton's "Scylla or Charybdis" is continued, there is a story "A Madonna of a Day," and several other sketches of interest, which provide for the fiction in this month's issue. The identity of Don Quixote and of other characters in that wonderful romance, with several personal acquaintances of Cervantes is traced by another writer in Temple Bar. There are also numerous sketches and anecdotes of well-known musical and literary celebrities, among which a brief memoir of Hiller will be found.

Blackwood's for October comments through a special correspondent, on the battle of the Yalu, describing the ruinous condition of the Chinese ships, and the inefficiency and ignorance of their commanders. Mr. W. B. Harris gives an "Unbiased View of the Armenian Question," by no means favourable to the Armenians. Sir H. Maxwell contributes a paper on English trout-fishing, which is full of interest and instruction to anglers. Mr. T. R. Stebbings' article on "Luminous Animals" is full of curious information, and makes entertaining reading.

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