

vence, which Mr. Gladstone has recently been visiting, mark the site of the ancient town of Forum Julii, named, there is reason to believe, after Julius Cæsar. Augustus is said to have considerably enlarged it. Here it was that the great Emperor disposed the fleet of 300 galleys taken at Actium; but the old harbour is now blocked with sand brought down by the river Argenteus (now Argus), to such an extent indeed, that the town now stands at a distance of nearly a mile from the shore. The ruins of the old Roman town walls marking out the limits of Forum Julii, can still be traced, though the most important of the remains are those of the amphitheatre and an aqueduct. This last has been tracked for more than twenty-four miles to the river Siagnole, the water of which it conveyed to the Roman town. Some of its piers and arches are still standing fifty feet high. At Fréjus are also the well-preserved remains of an ancient Roman gateway, a Roman arch of rubble work and tiles in alternate layers, and a Roman theatre, the site of which is marked by a square tower.

"The magazines may make a certain class of writers," says Walter Blackburn Harte in "A corner at Dodsley's," in the May *New England Magazine*, "but they are usually fatal to strong individuality. Each has a style, which is the damnation of all true style. Style is individuality; a board of editors cannot create style; they can only make iron regulations to suppress it. The most successful periodical writers in England and America (in Paris, true style is encouraged and valued) are usually men of very mediocre abilities. Genius must have elbow-room, it cannot even be robbed of its egoism without being marred or ruined, for genius is often intensely egoistic. Montaigne or Whitman edited by a vicariously modest, retiring editor, whose hobby was impersonalism, would no longer be Montaigne or Whitman. Only fools are entirely lacking in egoism! A man without individuality is a mere shadow of a man. This world is filled with shadows, who pride themselves on their complete vacuity. They are like photographer's plates. They may possibly receive impressions, if they do not get fogged, but they can produce none."

The largest library in the world is in Paris. It was founded by Louis XIV, and contains 1,400,000 volumes, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps, and 150,000 medals.—*Ex.*

The Italian government has ordered English to be added to the courses of all the colleges.

RELIGIONS IN CANADA.

Bulletin No. 9 of the Dominion census was published lately. It deals with the religions of the people:

Of the total population, 2,781,522 are Protestants, 1,990,465 are Roman Catholics, and 60,692 Pagans or unspecified.

The leading Protestant denominations figure as follows:

Methodists	847,469
Presbyterians.	755,199
Anglicans.	644,106
Baptists.	303,749
Lutherans.	63,979
Congregationalists.	28,155

The total increase of population in Canada since the previous census was 507,869. Leaving out some Northwest returns not complete, embracing 32,168, the balance of increase of 475,701 was made up as follows:

R. Catholics.	198,483
Methodists.	104,488
Presbyterians.	79,044
All other.	2,151
Lutherans.	17,629
Baptists.	7,244
Church of England.	66,692

The following analysis shows the proportion of leading denominations to the whole population both for 1881 and for 1891:

	1891	1881.
	per cent	per cent.
Methodists.	17.65	17.11
Presbyterians.	15.73	15.64
Lutherans.	1.33	1.06
Anglicans.	13.41	13.35
Roman Catholics.	41.46	41.43
Congregationalists.	0.58	0.62
Baptists.	6.33	6.86