

wish I have had for many years. If, as you say, it may draw more sympathy and attention to the lepers, I must have no objection, but promise me to say nothing till I am gone. I leave on Friday."

"Have you any special training for your post?" "Yes, several years of it. I have studied medicine at Paris, not to take a medical degree, but to become an efficient sick nurse, and I hold several certificates. I have also been at the Pasteur Institute, where I have learned much that I hope will be of great use to me." "But is there any special remedy you take out for protecting yourself against leprosy?" "Nothing beyond the usual precautions, which I shall of course observe. But it is not of myself that I have to think, but of my patients, and nothing will prevent me from rendering them all the services which a sick nurse ought to undertake. If I am infected by the disease I am quite ready to die when my work is done; but really that thought has hardly occurred to me, there are so many other things to be thought about, and I look forward with intense interest to my work. I shall have the entire charge of the hospital, and there will be only some native women to assist me. I mean to carry out several ideas with regard to nursing; if I find things in a superannuated state I shall change and revolutionise. Then, I am taking out a number of articles for beautifying the hospital. My friends in France have been very good to me; they have given me some beautiful statues and other ornaments for the hospital, delicious soft sweets which the lepers can eat, and many other things. Then I shall sing to my patients, and later on, when I have saved enough of my salary I shall buy a piano or harmonium for them and brighten their lives by music." A strange, fair picture, this of the fair English girl in her picturesque dress of the St. Dominic order of nuns, singing to the half-savage Hawaiians afflicted with the most loathsome disease.

"Then do I understand that you receive a salary for your services among the lepers?" "Yes, the Hawaiian Government, under the auspices of which I go out, and which also pays for the voyage, give me an annual salary. At first I did not wish to take it, but afterwards I was persuaded to accept it. It is more business-like, and gives me a more official position. Personally I shall not require much money, but I shall use it for the benefit of the hospital and its patients."

"Who put you into communication with the Hawaiian Government?" "Some Hawaiian friends and another friend, who lives in Paris. The Government at Honolulu accepted me at once, and unconditionally."

"And tell me, Miss Fowler, have not the descriptions of the loathsomeness of leprosy, of which we have had so many since Father Damien's death, been able to shake your resolve at all?" "No, not in the least. I have seen lepers in the Paris hospitals—not in a very advanced stage of the disease, it is true, but still with such sores and signs as gave me a good idea of what I shall have to face. Then the exhibition last summer has taught me a great deal. In the medical section there were several models of hands and heads of Hawaiian lepers in a very advanced stage. It was a fearful sight, and the friend who was with me turned faint and sick at it, but it did not affect me at all."

"Now, may I ask, Miss Fowler, when and how you became a Roman Catholic?" "Certainly. It was when I was quite a child that I first thought how much more beautiful than our Protestant faith was the religion which thought so much about the angels, prayed to them, adored them, and kept them constantly around us as it were. Later on I inquired deeper into the Roman Catholic religion, and eight years ago I was taken into the Church of Rome. You can think it that it was not an easy thing to do, and that my father, a clergyman of the Church of England, and my mother, and none of my friends liked it, but my father was very good, and when he saw that I was determined he gave in. It is the same now. My parents are naturally not in favour of my going out to Kalawao, but they do not think it right to put obstacles in my way. I have an elder sister who is just coming home from her work in South Africa, and who feels my going dreadfully, and I have also a younger sister and brother, but I feel I must leave them; the call has come to me. As Cardinal Manning said when he gave me his blessing before I left London, 'My child, you have had a very special call; a great task has been given you to do; and I would not, could not, prevent you from following the Voice which calls to you.'"

"Good-bye," she said, as we stood at the door, and looked out into the stormy night. "Good-bye, and think sometimes of me; perhaps we may meet again." Perhaps; who knows? Have not men gone forth unscathed from the "burning fiery furnace," and have not the hungry "beasts of the desert" refused to touch the white-robed martyr, but crouched down at her feet and obeyed her?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE great problems with inventors in mechanics are not so much to find new forces as to reduce the wastage in present ones. It will cheapen living in a way particularly gratifying in such weather as of late when perfect combustion of fuel can be secured and equal results be effected with half or less coal or wood. The engineers have puzzled their brains to minify the loss of potency in the application of steam. A writer in one of the most recent monthlies says the best engines lose ninety per cent. of the heat generated in their furnaces, and experiments by scientists show that in the incandescent electric lamp only five per cent. of the electricity consumed is converted into light. The rest is lost in heat.—*St. Paul Globe*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NAME AMERICA.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Having read with some interest the several communications respecting the custom of applying the term "American" exclusively to the people of the United States, I have thought that it might at least be interesting to give a quotation from the opening chapter of Dr. Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada." He says: "Canada, the coast of which was first discovered by John Cabot, in 1497, is an honourable name, far more so than America. It has been a cause of complaint with some that the United States should appropriate to their exclusive use the name of America. But it is quite right they should enjoy it. It is after a superficial impostor, Amerigo Vesputi, who availed himself of the discoveries of Columbus, to vaunt himself into renown."

Feb. 3rd, 1890.

A SOLUTION FOR THE MILLERS' GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Whatever decision the Government at Ottawa may arrive at in the much agitated question of the wheat and flour duties, and the future prospects of the great milling interests of the Dominion, one thing seems pretty clear, viz., that the ultimate solution of the difficulty will be found rather in the supplies of wheat from our own North-West provinces becoming sufficient to keep all the milling establishments in full activity, and the wants of Europe in flour much more fully supplied from the highly-classed product of our Canadian prairies than in anything we have beheld in the past. When the great agricultural movement to these lands shall have made fuller advances, it is hard to see how India or Australia will greatly interfere with our progress; and there will then, we may suppose, be much less talk of importing the wheat of the United States for grinding—although a certain part of their supply might be equal in quality to our own.

The supplies set moving by an advanced agriculture over the broad prairies of our Canadian North-West, should also briefly solve the important question of the supply of coarse grains for feeding cattle for the European markets in our Eastern provinces.

The question of the free import of Indian corn stands by itself, and it is hard indeed to see who is benefited by the existing import duty on that which would fill the occasional gaps in the hay crop of Eastern Canada.

X.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Your issues of November 29th and December 6th contain an address by Prof. Alexander, of Toronto University, in the course of which he says "though the capacity for the highest literary appreciation is not common, in most men a measure of innate capability is dormant." The Professor, then, in language calculated to arouse enthusiasm and quicken aspiration in the most "dormant," proceeds to demonstrate the advantages of literary training. Now, I suppose, that not only the Professor of Literature but also any of the professors in Toronto University could efficiently proclaim the advantages of their particular department of knowledge, say, scientific or philosophic. It must be then a matter of regret to a reader of an address such as that of Professor Alexander when he reflects how few, comparatively, of the young men and women of Toronto can avail themselves of the excellent University advantages in their midst. John Morley, in an address delivered February, 1887, to the students of the London society for the extension of university teaching, speaking about the object of the society, says, "What do the promoters aim at? I take it that what they aim at is to bring the very best teaching that the country can afford through the hands of the most thoroughly competent men within the reach of every class of the community. Their object is to give the many that sound, systematic and methodical knowledge which has hitherto been the privilege of the few who can afford the time and money to go to Oxford and Cambridge." In the case of this society an arrangement was made that enabled students to "spend a month in Cambridge, in the long vacation, for the purpose of carrying on, in the laboratories and museums, the work in which they had been engaged in the winter at the local centre." Now, if miners, mechanics and clerks, young men and women of all ranks in England, can, without matriculation, avail themselves of the literary and scientific training of Oxford and Cambridge—can, to quote Professor Alexander, have that "innate capability dormant in most men" roused, guided and taught, why should not the working young men and women of Toronto, with like aspirations, secure for themselves, through "competent men" and the "laboratories and museums" of Toronto University, that "sound, systematic and methodical knowledge," now the privilege of the few who can afford time and money for a thorough University course?

W. R.

M. PASTEUR, the famous savant, and Edmond Dehault de Pressense, author and politician, have been elected members of the French Academy.

ART NOTES.

T. M. RICHARDSON, the well known English water-colour painter, died on the 5th ult., at the age of seventy-seven. He was so long in the practice of his profession that he may be said to have helped in the founding of the national art of England and watched its progress to its present state of efficiency, a state of which England may well be proud.

A WELL-KNOWN French painter of historic genre and portraits, Jacques Edmond Leman, died on the 28th of December last. Among his best known pictures were "Le Duel de Guise et Coligny," "Une Matinée chez la Marquise de Rambouillet" and "Molière posant chez Mignard," all of which were exhibited in the Salon.

THE death of another widely known painter, P. O. J. Coumans, of Belgium, has to be recorded. He died on the last day of the year 1889. Perhaps his best known picture is "Une Orgie des Philistines dans la Temple de Dagon;" he was also celebrated for his portraits.

A HIGHLY interesting article by M. B. Huish appears in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "Ten Years of British Art," from which we learn that during that time the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars has been spent on the National Gallery; also that the attendance of the public at the Gallery has decreased in eight years from 871,000 to 550,000. We learn, moreover, that at the art auction sales during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 no less than fifty-four pictures have been sold at an average price of twenty-three thousand dollars each; the highest price that any one painting brought being fifty-two thousand dollars, which sum was given for a portrait of Madame de Pompadour by Boucher. The next highest price, namely, fifty thousand dollars, was given for a portrait group of two ladies by Gainsborough, which amount we are told was probably very nearly as much as Gainsborough earned in his whole life. Ten million dollars have been spent in the same period by the English people for works by German, French and other foreign artists.

AT the sale of the works of Jules Dupré, the well-known French landscape painter, who with Corot and Rousseau founded the modern French school of landscape, the attendance of prominent Parisian art connoisseurs was good and the bidding active. The highest price paid for any one picture was forty thousand dollars; this was given by the Duc d'Aumale for Dupré's last work, "The Return to the Farm at Sunset;" the total amount realized was much greater than was expected, and "this shows," says the *New York Herald*, "that every year the art loving public is growing larger and more disposed to pay high prices for valuable works of art. A man with capital cannot do better than invest in pictures by the best artists living or dead. He may easily double his money in ten years, for there is no telling what price pictures by rising artists will bring by that time compared with the figures at which they can be bought to-day."

THIS season's exhibition at the Royal Academy, London, Eng., has had for chief attraction eight wonderful pictures by Velasquez. Two of these have outstripped their companions in popular attractiveness, one being a remarkably fine "Venus," a study of the nude, and the other a portrait of "Mariana of Austria." Rembrandt is also well represented, many fine examples of his work having been sent in by Lord Ashburton. There are a few very good Van Dycks, and Cuypp, Ostade, Teniers, Jan Steen and Hobbema are all present. Romney, Constable, Gainsborough, Leslie and Landseer are among the English painters on view, and Alfred Stevens, sculptor, modeller and designer, is not forgotten.

THE "Angelus" has been gazed upon with genuine appreciation in Chicago. The *Times* says: "Millet ought to have had his studio in Chicago," and the *N. Y. Tribune* follows with, "If Millet ever felt that way, he forgot to mention it."

TEMPLAR.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ON the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his birth, Dr. Hans von Bülow received numerous letters and telegrams, amongst which were messages from Heyse, Wildenbruch, and Ibsen. Johann Brahms sent him the MS. of his Symphony in F major. The subscribers to the Hamburg Concerts presented him with 10,000 marks (£5,000) for a Bülow fund.

Le Temps announces the intended reconstruction of the Opera Comique. The Minister of Instruction intends to lay a plan before the Chamber, according to which the theatre shall be rebuilt on the old site in the Place Boieldieu, at a cost of 3,800,000 francs (£152,000). The Minister asks for a grant of 400,000 francs (£16,000) for 1890, in order to begin the work.

A BROWNING memorial service was given last Tuesday afternoon under the auspices of the Browning Society, at King's chapel, at four o'clock. There was an opening address by Col. T. Wentworth Higginson and a memorial address by Prof. C. C. Everett. Rev. A. P. Peabody and Rev. Phillips Brooks took part in the exercises, and there was music, consisting in part of songs from Browning's works, under the direction of Mr. B. J. Lang.

WE have received a circular containing the following announcement: "It having been recognized that there exists in the Dominion of Canada a vacancy, in fact a