



WILLIAM KINGSFORD, ESQ., C.E., LL.D., HISTORIAN, OF CANADA.—We are happy in this issue to lay before our readers a portrait of a gentleman with whose writings it is the duty of every earnest student of our country's history to become acquainted. Dr. Kingsford is one of a group of men who, though English by birth, have become thoroughly Canadian in sentiment, and have laboured with hand or voice or pen for the good of their adopted country. A Civil Engineer by profession, he has been associated with some of the most important of our public works. The earliest products of his vigorous pen dealt with professional questions. Nearly forty years ago he published at Philadelphia a treatise on "The History, Structure and Statistics of Plank Roads in the United States and Canada," a work which was accepted as an authority on the subject of which it treated. In 1865 he brought out an elaborate essay on "The Canadian Canals," which was accorded a most favourable reception by the press, being commended for its wealth of carefully gathered information, its fearless impartiality, the soundness of its judgments and the pertinence of its suggestions. That it was fruitful of good in directing attention to mistakes of policy and indicating remedies and reforms in theory and practice there is good reason to believe. Dr. Kingsford contributed in 1858 a number of interesting letters to a Toronto journal, which he subsequently gave to the public in book form under the title of "Impressions of the West and South During a Six Weeks' Holiday." But Dr. Kingsford was not merely an occasional writer in the newspapers. He occupied for some years the position of editor on important journals, such as the *Toronto Colonist*, and was recognized as a fair and able critic of public men and affairs. After spending many years in this country, he returned for a time to his native land, but like most persons who have lived long in Canada, he was again attracted to the scene of so much of his career, and has long been a familiar figure among our prominent men—his present residence being in Ottawa. About four years ago Dr. Kingsford gave us the first fruit of his historical studies in the form of a small octavo volume containing an essay on "Canadian Archaeology." It had first appeared in part in a Toronto newspaper, and had the effect of quickening the interest of our people in the eventful annals of their own country. Soon after it became known that the author was engaged in the preparation of a much more ambitious work, and in 1887 the first volume of his "History of Canada" was brought out simultaneously in London and Toronto. Dr. Kingsford had devoted long and conscientious research to the elucidation of the obscurer and more controverted passages in the story of the Old Régime, and brought not only a well-balanced judgment, but an intrepid honesty to bear on his task. Two more volumes have since seen the light, and a fourth (which, in excess of his original plan, he found necessary for the full and worthy discharge of his obligations) will shortly make its appearance. The history has been a *succès de mérite*—even those who differ with the author's conclusions being forced to acknowledge the candour and straightforward integrity, as well as clearness and force, with which he has defended his positions by marshalled facts. As might be expected, it was by our French compatriots that dissent from his judgments was most commonly expressed. Some of the most laudatory reviews of the work have appeared in the foremost of the English periodicals, especially the *Saturday Review*. We have already at considerable length given our own opinion of Mr. Kingsford's merits as an historian.

CLERICAL LEADERS OF CANADIAN METHODISM.—In this issue we give portraits of some of the most important officials of the Methodist General Conference, recently held in this city. The General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada comprises representatives from the conferences of Toronto, London, Montreal, Niagara, Bay of Quinté, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Guelph, Manitoba and British Columbia. The General Conference is the supreme court and synod of the Church in Canada, and meets once in four years at a place previously fixed upon. The last conference opened in this city on the 10th of September, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent. The Rev. Dr. Huestis was elected secretary. The Rev. Dr. Badgley and Mr. W. Kennedy were appointed assistant secretaries. The secretaries reported the following elections to the nominating committee: Toronto, Rev. J. F. Germain, Rev. Dr. Parker, Messrs. J. T. Moore and E. J. Davis; Guelph, Rev. Drs. Griffin and Henderson, and Messrs. R. M. McKenzie and W. M. Gray; Manitoba, Rev. J. Woodsworth and A. M. Peterson; Newfoundland, Rev. W. Swan and Mr. J. E. Peters; British Columbia, Rev. C. Bryant and Mr. D. Spencer; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Rev. Dr. Sprague and Mr. W. E. Dawson; Nova Scotia, Rev. Dr. Lathern and Mr. F. B. Woodell; Bay of Quinté, Rev. Wm. Burns and A. B. Chambers, and Messrs. S. P. Foid and W. F. Hall; Montreal, Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. James Kines, Dr. Lovell and Dr. Alexander; Niagara conference, Rev. John Kay and J. S. Williamson, and Messrs. John Mason and J. H. Smith; London, Rev. J. R. Gundy and J. Learoyd, and Messrs. R. J. C. Dawson and B. Milne. Some idea of the volume and variety of

business that came before the conference may be gathered from the following report of the nominating committee: "With a view to greater efficiency the plan is adopted of dividing the committees into three groups, designated "A," "B" and "C," composed as follows: "A" group—Missions, publishing interests, course of study, statistics, general superintendency, itinerancy, embarrassed trusts, public services, and reception of fraternal delegates; "B" group—Superannuation fund, memorials, Sabbath observance, finance, annual conferences, transfers, sustentation, centennial of Methodism, and church union; "C" group—Education, temperance, children's fund, church property, Sabbath schools, discipline, ritual, state of the work, and returns of boards and committees." The proceedings of the conference, which lasted for nearly three weeks, were of the utmost interest not only to the Methodist communion, but to the religious world generally. Some of the discussions were animated, especially those on missions, conference boundaries, temperance, finance, itinerancy (extension of time), superannuation, &c. The college federation question was finally disposed of, the decision reached at the last quadrennial conference being confirmed by a considerable majority. An interesting feature of the transactions was the reception of fraternal delegates from other branches of the church. The greetings to the representatives of the English and Irish conferences and to the delegate from the Methodist Church of the Southern States, and the replies of the stranger brethren were not the least noteworthy incidents in this department of the conference's business. The reports presented were, in the main, encouraging as to the spiritual conquests of the church, but dissatisfaction was expressed with the payment of stipends (the total deficiency reaching a large sum) and at the delay in establishing industrial schools for Indians under Methodist supervision. Full ventilation of drawbacks and grievances resulted in the determination to apply needed remedies, so that even the excessive warmth manifested in some debates did not pass fruitless. The calmness, dignity and fairness of the president were universally admired. The following gentlemen were elected to the Ecumenical conference of the Methodist church: Toronto, Rev. Drs. Briggs and Dewart, Dr. Maclaren and Mr. W. Kennedy; London, Rev. James Graham and Mr. W. Bowman; Niagara, Rev. John Wakefield and Mr. J. H. Beaty; Guelph, Rev. Dr. Griffin and Mr. R. W. McKenzie; Bay of Quinte, Rev. Drs. Carman and Burwash and Judge Dean; Montreal, Rev. Dr. Douglas and T. G. Williams and Messrs. W. H. Lambly and S. Findley; Manitoba, Rev. J. Woodsworth; British Columbia, Mr. D. Spencer; Nova Scotia, Rev. Dr. Lathern and Dr. Allison; Newfoundland, Hon. J. J. Rogerson; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Rev. Dr. Sprague and Dr. Inch; Reserves, Revs. Dr. Antliff, Dr. Ryckman, J. S. Ross, G. Webber and S. Huestis, Hon. J. C. Aikins, Messrs. James Mills, J. Torrance, W. E. Dawson and J. H. Carson.

WILLIAM WHYTE, ESQ., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN DIVISION, C.P.R.—This gentleman, whose portrait will be found on another page of the present issue, is a native of Dunfermline, Scotland, and is still in the vigour of middle life, having been born on the 15th of September, 1843. He entered the railway service of his native land, while he was only in his nineteenth year, as station agent for the West of Fife line, in which position he remained until July, 1863. At the latter date he became connected with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and served successively as brakeman, freight clerk (Cobourg and Toronto), yardmaster (Toronto), conductor, night station master (Toronto), station master (Stratford, where he remained for nearly four years), station master and freight and passenger agent (London, Ont.), freight agent (Toronto) and division superintendent, a post which he held for a year and a half. He was then general superintendent of the Credit Valley Railway, and of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce line for a number of years. In all these positions Mr. Whyte gave satisfaction to his employers, and when in 1886 he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific, his experience, ability and conscientious attention to the interests of the company and the convenience of the public were not long in meeting with appreciation. Since his appointment to the responsible position which he now holds as General Superintendent of the Western Division, Mr. Whyte has become well known to the travelling public, and is one of the most popular officers of the company.

J. H. HARDWICK, ESQ., HON. SECRETARY OF THE SALFORD HARRIERS.—An important feature in the championship games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association, which took place in this city on the 27th inst., was the visit to Montreal of the Salford Harriers, escorted by the Manhattan Athletic club, whose guests they are. The party, which reached Montreal on Friday, September 26, consists of W. H. Morton, E. W. Parry, N. D. Morgan, T. L. Nicholas and G. H. Morris, all members of the famous Salford Harriers. Accompanying the athletes were J. H. Hardwick, the honorary secretary of the Harriers, and W. M. Christie of the Manhattan Athletic club. The English champions have come to this country to give a series of combination athletic meetings in connection with the Manhattan Athletic club cracks and the athletes of the cities which will be visited. Their trip, as laid out by the Manhattan Athletic club, is as follows; September 27, Montreal (Canadian championship meeting); October 1, Detroit; October 4, Chicago; October 11, Buffalo; October 18, Boston; October 22, New York city; October 25, Philadelphia. At all of these meetings, with the exception

of Buffalo, the M.A.C. champions will be with the Englishmen.

HARVESTING SCENE IN THE NORTH-WEST.—To some of our readers this will be a familiar scene from personal experience of North West rural industrial life, and there are none of them to whom the golden crop of the prairie is entirely strange. This view is, indeed, simply a continuation of a series, the publication of which was necessarily interrupted by other claims on our attention. It is a spectacle full of hope for the living and for those who will come after us, and suggests a forecast of that often promised time when the myriads of to-day shall have grown to millions, and our great west with its teeming fields will support a population as large as that of half Europe.

VIEWS AT ST ANNE'S, P.Q.—These views are of exceptional interest to the lover of beautiful scenery and the student of antiquarian lore. As yet what treats Canada affords the archaeologist are largely confined to this province, which, however, means no disparagement to either the still earlier settled East or the eventful and romantic West. Around St. Anne's cluster memories of more than two long centuries, memories of Indian war, of feudal rule, of the fur trade, of the roving poet who sang so sweetly of our Canadian customs. The group of views presented in this issue speaks for itself.

HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—With very real satisfaction we present our readers with a view of this fine institution, recently opened, of which the citizens of Hamilton have reason to be proud. The opening ceremony was graced by the presence of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. Among leading persons of the province who took part in the auspicious proceedings may be mentioned Sir Daniel Wilson, President of Toronto University, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Mr. James Bain, jr., the successful librarian of the Toronto Public Library, Mr. James Innes, M.P., of the Guelph Library Board, and a number of other prominent friends of education and culture.

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.—To some of our military readers this will be a familiar scene. The 5th Royal Scots Fusiliers is one of the finest regiments in the Canadian militia, has a record of which any corps might be proud, and is proud to sustain its record.

### Former Manners.

The tea parties which play so important a part in all old novels came into vogue in 1720. At these festivities everything and everybody was pulled to pieces in a thoroughly satisfactory way. "Religion," (mark that, those who think religious discussions a modern growth,) "religion, morals, love, friendship, good manners, dress," all had their turn. "This tended more to refinement than anything else." "The booksellers' shoppes were not stuffed as they are now with novels and magazines. The weman's knowledge was gain'd by conversing with men, not by reading themselves, as they had few books they could understand. Whoever had read Pope, Addison and Swift, which character was by no means agreeable." "The intercourse of the men with the weman, though less reserved than at present, was to the full as pure. They would walk together for hours or travel on horse back or in a chaise without any imputation of imprudence. The parents had no concern when an admirer was their guide."

These remarks look strange when contrasted with the foregoing observations, as to the "undelicate" manners of the young ladies in 1724. It cannot be wholly accounted for by the difference of standard of town and country, although, of course, that was much greater then than it is now. In all probability by the time Miss Mure grew up the "weman" had become accustomed to their liberty and learned to make a better use of it. Certainly they still retained it down to very late years, for readers of Mrs. Southey's life will remember the extraordinary freedom that young girls were allowed in the early part of the present century.

The men had their own diversions. They met every evening in their clubs, which cost them as a rule about 4d. or 8d. besides their tobacco and pipes. Sometimes they played "backgammon or catch honours for a penny," of game, washed down by cherry in mockhen stoups, of which they drank an "incredible" quantity. Every one dined at home "in private"; but notables soon introduced supping, as when the young people were happy they were loath to part, so that supping came to be the universal fashion in Edinburgh." These merry suppers were missed by the young people when they went to the country that late "colations took place, held in the bedroom of one of the party, with either tea or a posset, till far in the morning," but these were always "carefully concealed from the parents." The "colations" sound more like the surreptitious meals of magnesia and biscuits occasionally patronized by schoolgirls, whose virtue lay in the fact of concealment rather than in a meal satisfactory to the adults of both sexes.—*The National Review*.

THE TONE.—A capital story was current in Dublin at the time of the foundation of the *Nation* newspaper by Duffy, Davis, and Dillon. Somebody asked a legal luminary of Unionist politics if he could tell him "what was the tone of this new journal?" "The tone of the *Nation*?" Wolfe Tone, Sir!" was the angry reply. Nothing could have been apter in substance as in form.