



SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is a Yorkshireman by birth, being born in the East Riding of that large county, in 1822, but he was taken over to this country when quite young, and much of his early training was given him in Lower Canada, as he went to school at Lachine, to college at St. Hyacinthe, and closing his course at Kingston, with which he has been identified ever since. Having chosen the law for a profession, he was called to the Bar in 1843, and created a Q.C. in 1856 and a Bencher of Osgoode Hall in 1857. He entered public life in 1858, when he represented the Catarqui Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, from 1858 till 1867, and was Speaker of that body in 1862-63. He entered the Executive Council and was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1864. Sir Alexander is one of the Fathers of Confederation, and was member of the historical Quebec Conference. He was chosen to the first Confederate Cabinet, being sworn of the Privy Council in 1867, and made Postmaster-General, a position which he held till 1873, when he became Minister of Interior for a few months, before resigning with the Government in November of that year. He was leader for the Government in the Legislative Council of old Canada, from 1858 till 1867, and in the Senate from 1867 to 1873; leader of the Opposition in that body from 1873 to 1878, and again Government leader from 1878 till 1887. He was sworn in as Receiver-General in 1878, became Postmaster-General in 1879, and accepted the portfolio of Militia and Defence in 1880. In 1879, on the Queen's Birthday, Mr. Campbell was created K.C.M.G. He was Postmaster-General, 8th November, 1880; Minister of Justice, 20th May, 1881; Postmaster-General from 1885 to 1887. He was Chairman of the Commission to Consolidate and Revise the Statutes of Canada, 1883, and appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1887. He attended the Imperial Federation Conference in London, 1887, as the representative of Canada.

HANLAN'S POINT.—A visit to the Island in Toronto Bay is worth making. At the eastern extremity will be found the Wiman Baths, among the finest on the continent; in the centre is the Island Park and the Club House of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, while at the western end is the "Hotel Hanlan," built by the world-renowned oarsman, Edward Hanlan. At Hanlan's Point there are roller coasters, a switch-back, a steam merry-go-round, and various other amusements. The whole place is brilliantly illuminated every night by electric light, and the splendid Citizens' Band, under the leadership of Mr. Bayley, plays every evening in front of the hotel. The following verses, by John Imrie, take in all the features of Toronto Bay:—

Oh, lovely scene of ever-changing hue!
Dark ocean-green, or sky-bright azure blue;
Swift o'er thy heaving bosom gaily float
The trim-built yacht, gay skiff, or pleasure-boat;
Or, here and there, a light birch-bark canoe
Lends a romance to the enchanting view.
Toronto Island, in the distance, seems
The happy fairy-land of boyhood's dreams,
Where naught but Pleasure dwells, and music fills
The balmy air with melody that thrills
Each bounding heart with ecstasy and joy,
And happiness the fleeting hours employ!
Toronto Bay, by morning, noon, or night,
Thy waters charm me with some new delight!

QUEEN'S PARK AVENUE, TORONTO.—The drive on this promenade, leading from Queen street to the University grounds, is nearly one mile in length, 120 feet in width, and contains about ten acres of land. It is handsomely planted with trees on either side, through the centre of which runs a carriage drive, flanked by a grass border of considerable width. The Avenue is one of the finest in the Dominion, or perhaps on the continent, and was laid out about the year 1829 or 1830 by the University of King's College, now the University of Toronto, and planned by the late John Wedd. In 1859, this, with the Yonge street avenue, which is much narrower, and crosses it at right angles at its northerly termination, together with 50 acres of the University Park, were granted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto on a lease for a period of 999 years, for the purpose of a public park, to be kept in order by the city. Building lots for villas of a certain description have also been laid out for leasing around this Park, and many elegant residences have been erected.

AQUATIC SPORTS ON TORONTO BAY.—In the fancy swimming contest there were five starters, and the winners were V. Armstrong, A. W. McCulloch and F. McMaster. The gunwale race was very amusing, as the reader will see from the picture. The double race was contested by W. F. Stewart and Mrs. Kertland, Ernest Jarvis and Miss C. K. Jarvis, H. C. Jarvis and Miss Essery, S. Small and Miss Sweny, J. Davidson and Miss Osler. The Small, Stewart and Davidson teams won in the order named.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, TORONTO (Presbyterian).—Scottish Norman style of architecture; cost \$86,000; architect, W. G. Storm, Esq.; is beautifully and comfortably fitted; possesses fine organ—cost \$12,000; also memorial window to late James Mistic; building completed in 1876; congregation formed in 1830; formerly worshipped in old building, corner of Church and Adelaide streets; minister, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D.; born at Bathurst, N.B., in 1843; educated at Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., and in Scotland; ordained in 1866; removed from his first charge in Peterboro to his present charge in 1870.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.—The Toronto Board of Trade, as it exists to-day, is the result of an amalgamation of two bodies—the Board of Trade, properly so called, which dates so far back as 1845, and the Corn Exchange Association, a society of produce dealers, formed in 1866. The amalgamation of these two powerful and representative bodies, which have done so much for the trade and credit of Toronto, took place in 1884. The combined membership was then 250, but in the following year it rose to 822, in 1887 to 907, and in this year it numbers 915. The officers of the Board for 1888:—President: W. D. Matthews, jr. 1st Vice-President: D. R. Wilkie. 2nd Vice-President: J. I. Davidson. Treasurer: George Maclean Rose. Secretary: Edgar A. Wills. Council: Hon. John Macdonald, W. Christie, W. R. Brock, W. Ince, Hon. Jas. Paton, Elias Rogers, E. Gurney, Hugh Blain, H. N. Baird, W. B. Hamilton, R. W. Elliot, Robt. Jaffray, A. M. Smith, A. B. Lee, S. F. McKinnon. Board of Arbitration: W. D. Matthews, jr., Elias Rogers, L. A. Tilley, W. Galbraith, G. M. Rose, J. D. Laidlaw, B. Cumberland, J. H. G. Hagarty, Thos. Flynn, J. L. Spink, John Earls, R. S. Baird. Representatives on Harbour Commission: A. M. Smith, G. A. Chapman. Representatives on Industrial Exhibition Association: W. B. Hamilton, J. D. Laidlaw, H. W. Nelson. Solicitor to the Board: W. H. Beatty.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.—The residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alex. Campbell, is designed in the modern French style of architecture. Red brick is the material used in the walls, relieved with Ohio cut stone dressings. The main building is three stories in height above the basement; the upper story is partially in the roof, which is constructed on the Mansard principle; the sloping sides are very steep, covered with Melbourne slate and relieved by handsome segmental domes, lighting the third story apartments. The ridge is finished with moulded sides, and the deck is laid with the same material. Toward Simcoe street the frontage is about 80 feet, and in the centre it rises to a tower 70 feet high, finished with a handsome wrought-iron railing. The roof of the tower is of the same description as that of the main building, but starts from the balustrade finished at the corners with panelled pedestals and carved vases. The frontage of the main building toward King street is about 88 feet, and the kitchen wing extends 100 more, making a total of 188 feet. Covering the main entrance, which is under the tower facing Simcoe street, is a large, handsome carriage porch, supported on clusters of Corinthian columns resting on cut stone pedestals. From the capitals of columns spring arches supporting entablatures with enriched balustrade, finishing at angles with panelled pedestals and carved vases. The verandah on the south front is treated in a similar manner. The main doorway is deeply recessed with massive cut stone arch and jambs, and broad cut stone steps, and leads into the vestibule, twelve feet square, which is separated by an elaborate screen, filled in with stained and embossed glass, from an inner vestibule or loggia of the same dimensions. This again is separated from the main hall by an enriched arch springing from fluted Corinthian columns, with richly carved caps. The inside of the building is furnished in the most elaborate style, with every modern convenience. The grounds have been much altered and improved, and approaches of Nicholson pavement put to the entrance. Total cost of the building, \$102,000.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO.—Stands on a site of nine acres, opposite the Government House, fronting on King street, and consists of a row of neat brick buildings. This institution was founded A.D. 1829. The centre building is the College proper, containing large and well-ventilated class-rooms, a library, a laboratory and a public hall, the residences of the principal and of the various masters being on either side. The College boarding house, which has lately had a very large addition made to it, is spacious and fitted with every appliance, does not appear in the view, as it recedes from the line of the other buildings. The same may be said of the gymnasium, etc. The lawn is handsomely laid out, and its cricket grounds and play-grounds are extensive. His Excellency the Governor-General is a visitor, and annually offers the highest prize to the head boy.

POINTS.

BY ACUS.

Lovers of rain, if any such there be, have recently been gratified with very plentiful and widespread showers. The previous lack of rain gave rise, among the husbandmen, to murmurs, which have been renewed, singularly enough, on account of a superabundance of rain. Thus the old truism is again confirmed, that there is no satisfying some people. But the rains came so late as to be of little service, and so plentiful as to almost drown the crops. But as the thermometer, just before the rain, had climbed up somewhere in the nineties, the inhabitants of the cities, at least, should be glad of the cool weather that the rain has brought.

Dr. Talmage has expressed his opinion that the unfortunate fishery disagreement, between this country and the adjacent Republic, is a mere

lovers' quarrel. Out of fishing for compliments, disagreements between young lovers have, no doubt, frequently arisen; in this case it arises, however, not out of fishing for compliments, but out of fishing for fish. The compliments, indeed, have come without being fished for, but they have been "left-handed."

In a very wild part of the country an obliging milkmaid, the other day, said of the road, in response to enquiries as to my destination: "It will lead you straight there, but it's an awfully crooked road." In a certain sense, her kind direction turned out to be quite true; but an awfully crooked road leading *straight* anywhere is a rather amusing paradox. She fulfilled the Scriptural prophecy about the crooked being made straight, and the rough places smooth, certainly.

When proverbs differ, what is one to believe? In his "Maxims," La Rochefoucauld says: "The surest way to be beloved, is not to love." This seems—it does, rather, at first sight—to be flatly contradictory of the old, well-worn proverb: "Love begets love." But upon further consideration, it appears that these proverbs are both true. The former is drawn from observation of the coquettish; the latter of the ingenuous. The surest way to be beloved by Lady Clara is not to love her. But with the kind heart and simple faith, which are more than coronets and Norman blood, love begets love.

In reference to lawyers, the rather curious statement was recently published, that, finding the profession over-crowded, they were, in certain quarters, leaving it and betaking themselves to other fields of labour. While other vocations are under-supplied, everyone admits that law is over-crowded; but the profession seem to be helpless in the matter. The same thing is true, to a lesser degree only, of medicine. One reason of it all is not far to seek. If one has a taste for study and would be educationally skilled at all, he must, owing to a lack of industrial schools, be skilled in a profession. It is only the professions that are open to him. As it is, there is a doctor or a lawyer to almost every respectable family. It would be well, therefore, to have schools of training in the industrial and domestic arts. Although agricultural colleges are excellent in their way, they are only one step toward that very desirable end. It is likely that such schools will, in time, be established, and when this is done the professions will, no doubt, be considerably relieved.

Anyone who is ambitious to be conversant with even the best works of fiction has set before him an undertaking which every day grows harder. To say of such works that their name is legion is to put it very mildly, and the additions to their number come with a rapidity that is bewildering. The old three-volume novel has been superseded by one volume as bulky as three. Or, like Count Tolstoi's "War and Peace," it may be in two volumes, both of them lamentably large. In fact, it is impossible, unless one is content to read fiction only, to have anything like a thorough acquaintance with the greater part of it. It would hardly be judicious, I think, to make a speciality of fiction. But in an age of specialities, there is no reason why one should not follow out some speciality in reading; and if he should furnish his library with some special regard to this, it might in one branch of literature at least, be moderately complete. Not only can one, by this method, become an authority, but his time and money are economically and judiciously expended. While perhaps history and the essayists are the two most substantial branches of reading, there are many specialities to choose from, according to the bent of one's mind. And do not sigh if, according to this system, you find it necessary to leave the fiction for the holidays. For it is in the holidays that one's thoughts, relieved from business cares, may be permitted to grow a little more tender, and to dwell, if you like, upon a bride prospectively, or, perhaps, of "the days that are no more"; and so, with perfect naturalness, one will pick from the shelf a book with some such title as "The Bride of Lammermoor."