

Latin and less Greek, with stagnant, ill-informed minds, if not with great disrelish for study and application of all kinds." If true of Rugby, how much more are we compelled to accept this as a correct picture of 98 per cent of our Canadian youth on passing from our grammar schools. Is there not a touch of the cruel in expecting a youth so trained to solace his leisure hours in after life in the companionship of books! The lash of the instructor's tongue compelled his reluctant attention to the mysteries of *amo* and *turno*, cube root and quadratic equations; but it left him ignorant of English authors, English literature, and the force and history of English words—of the most simple laws regulating capital and labor; supply and demand; buying and selling.

Is it any wonder then that a youth, who, having ended his school days with their forced attention to studies in which "he saw no good," and who, having come face to face with the stern realities of business or professional life, has made the discovery—as soon he does—that much, very much, of what he "read" at school was no preparation at all for the demands now made upon him; we say, is it any wonder that he is led to regard all reading as useless and unprofitable? Hence we may safely say that if a love of literature is not imparted at school, (as well as a thorough preparation for the business of after life), there is little chance for its acquirement when a young man's best energies are directed to elbowing his way to professional or commercial advancement. We repeat, a taste for intellectual pursuits, a delight in knowledge for its own sake, and a thorough business preparation, should form a youth's mental outfit on leaving school for the world. Let us hope for much improvement in this respect, now that the mischievous requirement alluded to no longer forms part of the Grammar School law.

We take it that it is owing to absence of mental culture and general literary taste among our native population that we have to deplore the non-existence in our midst of a purely Canadian periodical, filled with the outcome of Canadian thought and feeling, elevated and refined. Among our neighbours, each periodical and even each journal that claims to be literary can boast its host of native writers. Should we not be ashamed to admit then, that in the whole of our Province, we have not one magazine or periodical, which, containing the contributions of Canadian pens alone, truthfully and fittingly represents Canadian mind and opinion on our social and other questions. With us there has yet to be born a Canadian "Monthly," "Quarterly," or Review, in short, a serial literature of a kind

calculated to influence, and leave its stamp on Canadian intellect and thought. We sincerely trust that ere long the stigma upon our intellectual status, caused by its absence, will be removed by the establishment and liberal, permanent maintenance in this, the "Queen City," of a periodical, such as we have desiderated.

#### THE AUTHOR OF "GINX'S BABY," AND THE LITERARY COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

It will be too bad if Mr. Jenkins, who has so originally and powerfully stated the case of the unfortunate Ginx and the thirteenth of his unhappy progeny, and who has so keenly flung his shafts of sarcasm at the laws that oppress the race of Ginx, has himself to suffer from laws that oppress, and has to bewail a legislation in regard to matters that affect his 'mind and estate' equally with the hero of Westminster philanthropy. The 'impending event' of the birth of No. 13 of Ginx's family is not a more calamitous circumstance to the author of that offspring's being, than is the state of the Canadian Copyright Law to the historian of Mr. Ginx's troubles. But Mr. Jenkins' grievance is a serious one, and as we heartily assent to his claim of "having always striven to uphold colonial interests in the teeth of British Contempt," and as we highly respect him therefore, and admire him also for his abilities, we are the more anxious to set him right as to the facts in the premises, and clear ourselves, as Canadians, from any charge of doing him an injustice. Mr. Jenkins' cause of complaint is, that an unauthorized reprint, and one unproductive to him, of his recent work 'Ginx's Baby,' was made in Toronto, and which came into competition with another edition, also published in Toronto, by arrangement with a New York house who represent his London publishers.

Our author fearing to raise a delicate question of imperial relations which might involve the calling out of the Native Militia of Canada against the re-organized army of England, so as to vindicate the right of Canada to legislate for herself, refers the matter to the London *Daily News*, and to the publicity through its columns for the redress of his wrongs.

Now, commending Mr. Jenkins for his prudence, and the pacific course he prefers in the endeavour to find a remedy for the injustice he complains of, let us look at his expression 'British Contempt of Colonial Interest,' and perhaps we may find in this British indifference to the relations and interests of Canada, and that disposition on the part of the Imperial Government to ig-