

not very good, and while no carefulness needful to safety is ever spared, parties travelling by them feel that a good deal more might be done to increase their enjoyment.

The Grand Trunk traffic receipts for the last week shew an increase of \$40,403. The interest on the bonds held by the Grand Trunk Railway in the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway is not shewn in the traffic earnings of the former. Some writers would appear to think that they were included, as they have stated that the traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk contain the receipts of the Chicago and Grand Trunk. These lines are worked as separate undertakings, independent of each other. The increase in the Grand Trunk traffic this year is mainly derived from the business interchanged with the new line, but the earnings published for the Grand Trunk are for an actually decreased mileage; that is, minus the River du Loup line, which was transferred to the Government on the 12th August last year, so that the receipts at present published do not shew the River du Loup line traffic in either this year or the corresponding period. The receipts for thirty weeks this year (for 1273½ miles) have been..... \$6,967,465
Last year, including River du Loup line to 13th August..... 5,751,922

Increase in 1880.....	1,215,543
Included for River du Loup for 32 weeks in 1879.....	137,400
Actual increase in 1880.....	\$1,352,943

One thing, at any rate, should be settled for those ocean-going steamers—the kind of religious service to be held on Sundays. I can scarcely remember having made a passage when there was not some trouble about this. If there should be two or three Episcopalian clergymen on board, they generally contrive to get it into their own hands and keep it there, treating the clergy of all other churches as “laymen” and “schismatics,” and as worthy of at best a light and scornful pity. As a rule, the Episcopalians are in a minority among the passengers of any ship, but they have no scruple in forcing their form of service upon the whole, loftily disdaining the fact that while some of them may be quite pleased and well edified with the recital of printed prayers and ancient collects, followed by a ten minutes ramble through the dogmas, others are accustomed to, and need, the spontaneous prayer of a man who from the sinful, suffering heart of him talks into the heart of the Infinite charity, and a sermon which shall quicken hope, and root life stronger in a patient trust. This gratuitous assumption on the part of the clergy of one church—this putting on of ecclesiastical airs is painfully ludicrous to all thoughtful men everywhere, and is fast driving them from all churches; but foolish as it may be on land, the folly of it becomes bitterness when experienced at sea, and I am sure that it would be far better if those who own the ocean steamers would have a religious service compiled of a non-sectarian cast and character, but suited to the time and place, and to be read by the captain of the ship—no sermon being allowed except when it shall appear that a majority of the passengers desire either of the clergymen who may be present to perform that service, at such a time and in such a part of the ship as shall not interfere with the general comfort of those travelling. This would give satisfaction to all parties, and put an end to some most disagreeable difficulties.

Mr. Tom Hughes has earned for himself the admiration of all who love manliness in boys and men. For years he has been regarded as almost the *beau ideal* of a truth-telling and straight-forward man; but something must have happened to our Tom turning his notions and ideas topsy-turvy. They have put him at the head of an American Land Company, and in pursuance of his duties he visited New York where at a dinner he was betrayed into making a most astounding assertion—to the effect that he had taken up the American scheme because the British colonies are either too remote or too unhealthy for the British emigrant. “Remote” must apply to Australia and New Zealand, and “unhealthy” to Canada. Now, what can have given Mr. Hughes the peculiar mental twist which made such a statement possible? Was it the new position he had found? or was it the air of New York? or was it only zeal for the new enterprise? Probably a good many different elements entered into the thing, but certain it is that Mr. Hughes spoke from a most culpable ignorance, or a wilful intention to pervert the truth. That an American emigration agent should make such a statement is quite believable, but that an English-

man, with a reputation for common sense and patriotism should make it is to this writer and many others incomprehensible. Canada unhealthy! That is news to those of us who have exchanged life in England for life in Canada and do enjoy the climatic difference. It can hardly be believed that any country in the world is more healthy than Canada, or that any assertion could be more foolish and discreditable than that made by Mr. Hughes at New York.

Here is the way American phrenologists read of the character of General Garfield:—

“James A. Garfield is a man of very strong physical constitution, with broad shoulders, deep chest, and a good nutritive system, which served to sustain with ample vigour his uncommonly large brain; standing fully 6 feet high, and weighing 220 lbs. Perhaps there are not two men in a hundred thousand who are intelligent and educated, who will see as much and take into account so many of the principles involved in what he sees as the subject before us. Nothing escapes his attention; he remembers things in their elements, their qualities, and peculiarities, such as form, size, and colour. He would make an excellent judge of the size of articles, and also of their weight, by simple observation. He has a talent for natural science, especially chemistry and natural philosophy. His memory, indicated by the fulness in the middle of the forehead, is enormously developed, aiding him in retaining vividly all the impressions that are worth recalling. The superior portion of the forehead is developed more prominently in the analogical than in the logical. His chief intellectual force is in the power to elucidate and make subjects clear, hence he is able to teach to others whatever he knows himself. He has the talent for reading character, hence he addresses himself to each individual according to his peculiar characteristics, and reaches results in the readiest and best way. His language is rather largely indicated; he would be known more for specific compactness than for an ornate and elaborate style, because he goes as directly as possible from the premises to the conclusion, and never seems to forget the point at issue. He is able to compel himself to be thorough, and to hold his mind and his efforts in the direction required, until he has made himself master of the subject. Industry is one of his strong traits. He is firm, positive, determined, and the middle of the forehead indicates strong religious tendency. We seldom see so large veneration; he is devout, respectful toward whatever he thinks sacred, whether it relates to religion or to subordinate topics; he would reverence ancient places made memorable in story and song; he is respectful to the aged; polite to his equals, and especially generous and friendly toward those who are his inferiors in age or culture. Thus young men and even children have ready access to him by his invitation and permission. His strong social affection makes his face and his voice a standing invitation toward confidence, and he has great familiarity in his treatment of the young. His method of studying subjects is instinctive; he considers all the facts, every condition that will be brought into question, and combining these by means of his logical force, his conclusions seem clear, are vigorously stated and influential. He has a strong physiognomy; that broad and high cheek-bone indicates vital power; that strong nose indicates determination, courage and positiveness; the fulness of the lips shows warmth of affection and of sympathy.”

Recurring to the question of the Timber Lands which was raised in last SPECTATOR, it might seem to many that thinning-out trees must be a very simple operation—and it is so, if you are only engaged in forming an ornamental park. It is, at least, so far simple in that case, as only to be dependent upon the possession of artistic taste. That is, however, quite a different matter from the case of a timber forest; and the science of forestry (without pruning) has more branches than one. When trees have to be prepared for timber cutting at a later stage of their lives, there will probably be two or three thinnings-out necessary, with intervals of years between. But the grand point is, that not one of these thinnings must be excessive, for the excellent reason that you do not want the side-branches to grow—the essence of a timber tree being that it should not have them—and it is only by sufficient crowding together of the trees that this growth of branches can be prevented. Room for growth of stem is most essentially needed, but none for branches, until a great height is reached. And so the whole matter is reduced to rather strict limits by the sheer necessity of the case. Forests left in the way in which the Canadian ones have hitherto been made tall and branchless trees, but only one stem of many that there might be of the best dimensions or girth. There is money in this, as our readers will see, whether they be of the mammonite persuasion or not; and it is all a matter of such vital concern to our general prosperity as a people that the enquiring minds amongst our young men will not be doing badly to search out