

division of mental labour, the most fertile concentration of mind may be attained. Take for illustration Shakespeare. What a blessing it was he knew little Latin and less Greek; or better still, take the protection of a dialect toward originality. The dialect of Burns saved our literature from the barren imitation of the classics, and brought nature forward again as the true poetic inspiration.

PHILLIPS STEWART.

(To be continued.)

FORGET.

"Forget me," sayest thou, with whom
Fancy hath let me live a thousand years?
Whom every memory endears?
Nay, love hath flowered. This cannot be its doom,
Know'st thou how, from its earthly tomb,
Slowly the greening shoot appears,
And slow its swaying stem uprears
Before there may be glory of the bloom?
'Twas slowly thus to bloom my flower grew,
Rooted in truest reverence and trust;
Thy smile was sunlight, and thy presence dew.
Though thou should'st crush it to the dust,
New sprouting seeds would show it dieth not;
Nay, nay, sweet love, thou canst not be forgot!

NOMA.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

II.

The church itself is a large frame building, with eight windows on each side, and four in front, a gallery inside, an organ and a high pulpit of the old English style. This is the leading place of worship of St. Luke's parish. The body of the church is occupied by the coolies or blacks, while in the gallery are seated the whites and those who have a mixture of European and negro blood in their veins. As these are in the minority their occupation of the higher seats may possibly be emblematic of their consciousness of belonging to the "upper ten." In the parish there are about 16,000 coolies, who are employed in various ways upon the estates, especially working the ground and gathering the crops of cane. The wages paid to the servants are very small, but it requires two or three to do what under a more favourable climate might be expected of one. It will require a great deal of education to eradicate from their minds many ideas that have become deeply rooted in them, partly from the inherent ignorance and depravity of human nature, partly from the teaching and example of Europeans who have been among them. In the case of some upon whom attempts at education have been made, evidences are frequently occurring of the impressions formed in earlier years. The gulf which, even in a higher civilization, is apt to be formed between the position of the educated and the ignorant, is there amplified and insisted upon with sometimes curious and amusing results. To the coolie youth, selected on account of his ability to receive education enough to fit him to assist in the enlightenment of his more ignorant brethren, the very idea of performing any act of manual labour presents a dread and disgust as though degrading and utterly beneath him. Their use of the English language is at times rather awkward, owing to their desire to distinguish themselves by the use of long words on all occasions, even though they are not very sure of their meaning. One of them, after listening to a sermon to the coolies, gravely informed the preacher at the close, that that was just what was required to "counteract them."

Along the coast large drains or ditches are cut at the sides of the roads, into which the pedestrian sometimes falls. They serve a variety of purposes, especially for furnishing drinking water, and also a bathing place for the young darkies. They were also useful as drains during the severe floods which have recently prevailed. To white people who have to travel in so hot a climate, horses are indispensable, and good ones are very dear. There is always the danger, too, of losing the imported ones from over-exertion. It is not a rare thing for them to drop

dead without apparently any signs of disease, especially if they have run away from the driver and over-heated themselves.

It is customary for the groom to wash his horses with soap and water every morning, from head to foot. Should one turn out for a morning ride with his horse unwashed, he would become an object of ridicule to the coolies. The native ponies and cross-bred horses are much tougher than those imported from Canada or England. The "waggons" used for driving in are built strong and heavy, but the heat of the sun soon plays havoc with the paint and harness.

A short residence in this colony is sufficient to confirm the opinion that, to the graduate of Toronto University who is about to become a useful citizen of the world, it is of more importance to acquire, during his undergraduate course, as wide a knowledge as possible, rather than to devote himself exclusively to one or two branches of education. For instance, a person living in Guiana requires to have a certain practical knowledge of Natural Science, if only to understand the general reports and conversation of the day. Every manager of a sugar estate has, of course, his own special chemist and engineer, but he must, at the same time, have some knowledge of these departments himself. French and German are largely spoken, so that a working foundation in Modern languages is almost indispensable to a man in business. Experience seems to show that a course of study until graduation cannot be too wide. Men are thus better fitted for any calling they may afterwards choose, instead of being forced by the training they have received into one particular line of work.

The average length of time required for a letter to pass between the colony and Canada is about five weeks. If, however, you do not post it in time to catch the steamer just as it leaves, the time will be a week or more longer, as the steamers do not leave oftener than once a week. The coinage, and, indeed, most of the institutions are English. The civilization of the colony is far behind our idea, and its progress is retarded by the fact that it lies so far out of the regular line of traffic between the old and the new world.

T. A. G.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Illustrated London News, long and favourably known through George Augustus Sala's connection with it—now unfortunately terminated—has opened an American branch in the Potter Buildings, Park Row, New York City. Here an American edition, exactly similar to the English, and printed from advance plates, is published for the small subscription price of \$4 a year, or 10 cents each weekly number. The *News* always contains a good review of passing events, described and illustrated by pen and pencil. This week's contains pictures of the state of Ireland, the new Truro Cathedral, life in Burmah, and of various other public doings, besides a goodly array of current chronicles of daily life and literature.

Capt. Charles King contributes to the December number of *Lippincott's Magazine* another of his very popular military stories, "From the Ranks." The plot is more than usually stirring and complicated, and the style has all the brilliancy and dash of this author's best work. Albion W. Tourgee, with "Professor Cadmus's Great Case," begins a series of stories of mystery, complication, and detective ingenuity, under the general heading of "With Gauge & Swallow," each of which will be complete in itself, though all revolve around a common centre of interest. Lucy C. Lillie's "Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt" is more than a mere biographical sketch, as it includes personal reminiscences. Janet Edmondson, formerly of the Boston Ideals, gives us an amusing bit of autobiography, "My First Appearance," in which the wonders, the delights, and the terrors of a debut on the professional stage are admirably depicted. Miss F. C. Baylor contributes a delightfully humorous sketch, "The Drum-Major," and Mary Parmele a thoughtful and well-reasoned article on "Earthworms and Society." The poems are contributed by Bessie Chandler, Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, Charlotte Fiske Bates, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, and Mary B. Dodge.