

Kalm, in listening to his conversation, could imagine that it was Linnaeus addressing him under another form. Lord Dufferin we know, and, therefore, can appreciate the happiness of Mr. LeMoine's parallel. Never, perhaps, did that great statesman, diplomatist and scholar display more judgment, tact and dignity or charm the ears of his hearers with more graceful, vigorous and pertinent eloquence than on the occasion to which, a few pages further on in this volume of Transactions, Mr Sandford Fleming makes seasonable reference. It was at the time of his visit to Victoria, during the agitation in British Columbia on the railway question. No better example of the service which a British Governor-General can render to the country, without in the least degree infringing on the jurisdiction of his responsible ministers, can be offered than Lord Dufferin's mission of conciliation to British Columbia. The only other instance of the employment of consummate statesmanship with rare gifts of oratory and perfect good taste which we can recall as a parallel to it is Lord Elgin's farewell address to the citizens of Montreal, including the barbarians who rewarded with reviling and violence his defence of the people's rights.

By way of contrast between the rigorous discipline that prevailed in the British army some generations ago and the more free-and-easy system to which we have grown accustomed, it may be worth while recalling a general order issued by Sir James Craig when he was commander of the forces (as well as Governor-General) in this country. A Halifax paper, containing an account of the presentation of a laudatory address to Captain Orr, of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, on his being promoted to the command of a company, had come under the eye of His Excellency. Without delay he issued a general order, in which he bore testimony against the proceeding as a great (though unconscious) act of insubordination on the part of the sergeants who had felicitated and complimented Captain Orr. Their intention, he had no doubt, was praiseworthy. They wished to show their appreciation of the kindness with which Captain Orr had behaved towards those under him. But, in the very fact of "presuming to deliberate on the conduct of their superior officer," they had committed a grave offence. It was true that they had only expressed their respect and esteem for Captain Orr, but that expression implied discussion, and if discussion were permitted they might meet the next time to express disapprobation. The principle was, therefore, to be promptly condemned. Indirectly Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, who commanded the Fusiliers, was rebuked by this order, but at the same time Sir James Craig took occasion to say that in pointing out his error in permitting the address, he had no thought of detracting from the esteem in which he held him. This order was afterwards adopted by the commander-in-chief in England. It was Adjutant-General (afterwards Major-General) Edward Baynes, father of the late esteemed bursar of McGill College, who signed the general order in the first instance.

There is a logical sequel to the impulse that has been given in recent years to the development of our mineral resources which ought not to be lost sight of. The Royal Commission appointed by the Government of Ontario to enquire into the mineral resources of that province (to which we made reference not long ago) has clearly indicated that sequel in the report on technical instruction with which the volume closes. Examples of such education, with special reference to mineralogy and practical mining, are furnished from several States of the Union, from various countries of Europe and from some of the other British colonies. The most interesting of these precedents for Canadian readers are the Australasian schools of mines. Of these there are several. In Victoria, for instance, there is one at Ballarat and one at Sandhurst, and in New Zealand there is one at Lawrence, Otago, which has been conducted with considerable success. The usage has been to establish these institutions in the neighbourhood of the various gold fields, the great advantage of this plan being that it brings the needed instruction to

the centre of the mining communities, thus enabling the miners to attend classes in the evening, while engaged at their ordinary work during the day. The course is both theoretical and practical, comprising geology, mineralogy, chemistry as applied to minerals, the testing of minerals by wet processes, assaying, metallurgy and the use of the blow-pipe. The professors at these schools are men of the highest qualifications, all of whom were selected for their rare knowledge and experience. The Victoria schools are independent establishments, having no connection with any seat of learning, though well equipped for the object in view. The Otago (N.Z.) school is affiliated with the University of Otago. Though some of the professors are honour men of British Universities, the most of them are New Zealanders who have acquired their practical knowledge on the spot. In Canada, though there are good science courses connected with our leading universities, we have as yet no school of mines. The Ontario Commission is in favour of a scheme similar to that of New Zealand for their own province. Doubtless, if Ontario led the way, the other provinces would find it to their interest to imitate its example; but the question arises, whether it is not to the Dominion Government that such an undertaking properly pertains.

OUR ENTERPRISE.

With this issue of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED we enter upon the third year of the undertaking. It was begun hopefully, with the assurance that an enterprise whose very name implied its patriotic and fruitful purpose would commend itself to every Canadian who desired the advancement of his country's best interests and wished its reputation for all that gives it worth and prestige in the eyes of the world to be placed upon a proper footing. When our first number was issued, our Dominion had just come of age. Its development during the twenty-one years of its career as a federation had been in many ways remarkable. But the details of its progress, the wondrous variety of its resources, the distinctive features of its great natural divisions, and its wealth of beautiful and sublime scenery were but little known, even to its own inhabitants, much less to the world at large. The impulse had, however, been given to intelligent inquiry. Thousands of persons in our own land, and a large number beyond its limits were curious to learn whatever could be ascertained concerning this Northland of the New World. There is not a province or district in this vast area that has not its own peculiar claims to attention. The older portions have a history, within the domain of civilization, of more than a quarter millennium. Even the comparatively new territories have annals and traditions—not without romance some of them, while all of them are of historic moment—that take our thoughts very far from the present. Our eastern, western and northern shores have associations with some of the grandest movements of the last four centuries, while the interior has traces, even in its names, of the strivings and struggles of valiant men of many races. To illustrate by pen and picture a land so pregnant with manifold interest was a task in which we were proud to engage. Nor has the issue of our adventure been wholly disappointing. We have received from many sources, as well from our own people as from their kindred beyond sea and from kindly sympathizers of other allegiance, expressions of approval and encouragement that we highly prize. If, as yet, the financial support has not kept pace with these testimonies of good will, there is nothing in the fact to excite much surprise. Those who have had experience of such publications in Canada are well aware that to build up a successful periodical demands several years. In due time, patience would undoubtedly be rewarded and generous outlays would bring ample returns. As yet we are but at the threshold of that triumph—in every sense—which, we are convinced, the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED is destined to attain. But to that end we must ask for not merely sympathy, but co-operation. If the Canadian people are proud enough of their own country to assist in making it known to the world, the

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED gives them an opportunity of doing so. We appeal to them once more to avail themselves of that opportunity.

PAST AND FUTURE.

In the nature of things Dominion Day suggests both a retrospect and a forecast. Two years ago our federation celebrated its coming of age. In two years more it will be commemorating its quarter-centennial. Twenty-three years constitute but a small period in the life of one of the old-world nations, like France or England. But on this continent, where but one commonwealth can boast an independent existence of more than a century, the standard of duration is necessarily different. Institutions which to our kinsmen beyond sea may appear modern, have with us acquired the flavour of antiquity. And certainly, judged by what it has brought to pass, the period of the federal régime may claim some share of the honour that is deemed due to length of years. It has, indeed, been an important—in some respects, a very critical—period all the world over. There is not one of the great divisions of the earth's surface that it has not more or less materially reconstructed, while at the same time it has modified their intercourse with each other to an extent that even the most sagacious or sanguine could hardly have predicted. In these great changes Canada has been no merely passive spectator. Directly or indirectly the creation of the Dominion has affected the destiny of the entire British Empire, and of all the countries that have relations with it. In the motherland it has completed the revelation in colonial administration, of which Lord Durham's report was the signal. It has radically altered the principles and the tone of the Home Government in dealing with the colonies. The tenderness with which the claims of the Western Australians, to which we referred some time ago, were dealt with by the British Government and Parliament, shows how completely the old Downing Street system has become obsolete. For this disposition on the part of the metropolis to regard the colonies, not only as self-governing communities, but as virtually on a par with the people of the United Kingdom as members of the Empire, Canada can justly claim no small share of credit. The battle for colonial emancipation was first fought out in these provinces. Confederation crowned the victory of responsible government and gave birth to a power, to a practically independent nation, and set up for all the rest of larger Britain an example of fully developed colonial life which, with more or less success, our distant kinsmen are beginning to follow.

The experiment was the first of its kind in modern times, and to the student of politics it was of exceptional interest. At intervals, from the beginning of the century to the Quebec Conference, a union of the provinces, more or less comprehensive, had been proposed. At first the sentiment in its favour was strongest towards the Atlantic, but circumstances cast upon the interior the responsibility of making the trial. There was, in fact, no other way out of the deadlock of an arrangement that had become impracticable. But if the union of the Canadas was anomalous, the isolation from each other of the Maritime and the Eastern Provinces, was an outrage on common sense. Still, though all acknowledged the need of a change, the task which the "Fathers of Confederation" had undertaken was far from easy, owing to local rivalries, party jealousies and conflicts of interest. That they succeeded at all is more surprising than that there should have been some drawbacks to their success. Gradually the antagonism, in the chief centres of struggle, grew less and less fierce, and ultimately ceased altogether. In a few years all northern British America (except Newfoundland) had accepted the federal bond and then began the work of development, which great though, in many respects, its results have been, is still in its initial stage. Canadians are only awakening to the virtual boundlessness, the in-