

Quebec is the most picturesque," he says, "Montreal is the most sumptuous in appearance of all the towns of the American Continent." Toronto, he anticipates will soon surpass her Eastern sister, and states that "the educational and religious activity of the 'Queen City,' is as striking as its commercial enterprise." The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa he affirms to be a finer architectural group than anything at Washington. He favourably notices Canadian literature and art, discusses fairly the problem of the mixed races, religions and languages, and says, "in one respect Canada seems to have led the way, namely, in that temperance legislation which has, perhaps too hastily, been pronounced a failure." This subject he discusses fully in a later chapter,

He gives Canada a foremost place in enacting restrictive and prohibitory liquor-laws. For this result he gives the Methodist Church and the Methodist Conference which, he says, "are very powerful in Canada," due credit. The consumption of liquor in Canada, he says, "is the smallest per head in any English-speaking country in the world," which we think a fine tribute to our higher civilization.

In discussing religious problems, our author gives the Methodist Church more justice than many English writers. He states that in Canada, as in Australia, "the Methodists and Presbyterians have in fact the numbers which they claim on paper, whereas the Roman Catholics and the Church of England receive the nominal allegiance of large numbers of persons who neither attend church nor give money toward church purposes of any kind." He pays a high tribute to the success of Methodist and Presbyterian unions, and says that the plans proposed for further union show a more practical side than the schemes

which have been mooted in the Mother-Country for bringing about the unity of Christendom. "Throughout the Dominion," he further says, "the Methodist Church forms not only a religious but a social centre for its people." He quotes the complaint of the Bishop Ontario that "the wealth in the cities is in the hands of sectarians; and the unions recently formed, both between the various Presbyterian bodies and the Methodists have brought the Church of England face to face with two powerful antagonistic organizations." That strikes us as hardly a happy phrase to apply to sister churches to which the invitation has been given to seek a closer union. "The signatures of the bishops in Canada," he adds "strike one with astonishment, and point out an assumption of geographical control which one would think had best be abandoned, 'E. Algoma,' . . . 'W. C. Mackenzie River,' and 'A. R. J. Qu'Appelle,' are not only odd signatures, but perhaps in some small degree ridiculous under the circumstances of the case."

We have left ourselves no space to speak of the chapters on the colonies of Australia and South Africa, of the vast Indian Empire, of the United States, and the West Indies, of the many crown colonies dotted over the world; of the problems of colonial democracy, labour, provident societies and the poor; of education, religion, etc.; of the future relations between the Mother-Country and the remainder of the empire; of imperial defence, etc. These will be found treated very fully and fairly; the author has by no means spoken the last word on these subjects but one can the more intelligently discuss them after reading his pregnant chapters. The book is so closely printed that it contains more matter than many twice its size. It has fine excellent folding maps and an admirable index.

As cloth is tinged of any dye
In which it long time plunged may lie,
So those with whom he loves to live
To every man his colour give.

—*Hindu Proverb.*